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WILLIAM and MARY COLLEGE

QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. III. JULY, 1894. No. 1.

The Norfolk Academy.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

"Norfolk Borough:

At a Common Hall summoned and Held the 6th day of December 1785 present

Carey H. Hansford esquire Mayor.

Robert Taylor	Thomas Newton, Junr	Gentm Aldermen
James Taylor	George Kelly	
Cornelius Calvert	Paul Proby	

and Richard Evers Lee, George Loyall, James Maxwell, John Calvert, William Plume, Benjamin Pollard, James Dyson, Jonathan Calvert and Bristol Brown of the Common Council.

Resolved That Mr Lee, Mr Plume and Mr Pollard or any two be Commissioners to agree with some person or persons for Rebuilding the Free School so far as the money received from the Publick on Account of the same will extend."

"Norfolk Borough:

At a Common Hall summoned Held the 22d day of February 1786 present

Cary H. Hansford esquire Mayor.

Robert Taylor	Thomas Mathews	Gentm Aldermen,
Cornelius Calvert	Paul Proby	
Thomas Newton Jr.		

and John Hutchings, William Plume, Benjamin Pollard, Robert Barron, James Dyson, Richard Evers Lee, John Woodside, James Nimmo, Hillary Mosely and George Loyall of the Common Council.

Absent Cornelius Calvert Gen^{t} Alderman

Resolved That The Committee Appointed to rebuild the Free School on the Public Land near the Church be empowered to Call on the Mayor for any sum not exceeding three Hundred Pounds, for the rebuilding of the same of the following dementions, to Wit: sixty feet by twenty-two feet, and to be two Story High, which sum the Mayor is hereby directed to pay to them or their Order."

"At a Common Hall summoned and Held the 18th day of March 1786 present

Cary H. Hansford esquire Mayor.

James Taylor	Robert Taylor	Gen^{m} Aldermen
Cornelius Calvert	Thomas Mathews	
Thomas Newton Jun$_{r}$	Paul Proby	

and Benjamin Pollard, John Calvert, James Nimmo, William Ingram, Jonathan Calvert, George Loyall, John Woodside and Richd Evers Lee of the Common Council.

Tho Commissioners appointed to let out the Building of the Free School, this day reported the same which Read

Resolved That the Contract made by the said Commissioners, be Confirmed."

"At a Court of Alderman summoned and held the 3^{d} day of October 1786 present

Thomas Newton Ju^{r} esq^{r} Mayor.

Cary H. Hansford	George Kelley	Gen^{t} Alderman,
Paul Loyall	Thomas Mathews	
James Taylor	Paul Proby	
Robert Taylor		

On a motion, *Resolved* That the Reve^{d} Walker Maury (1) be appointed to take charge of the Public School of this Bor-

(1) "Know all men by these present that we are held and firmly bound to Edmund Randolph,

ough, upon his complying with such rules and Regulations as shall be thought necessary for the good Government of the same, to be agreed on hereafter by the Mayor Recorder and Alderman of this Borough, And that Mr James Taylor, Mr Hansford, Mr Robert Taylor and Mr Kelly or any three of them be a Committee to draw up Rules, and Regulations for the Government of the said School, and Report the same to the next meeting."

"Norfolk Borough:

At a Court of Alderman summoned and held the 26th day of March 1787 present

Cary H. Hansford, late Mayor,

Paul Loyall,	Robert Taylor,	Genl Aldermen.
James Taylor,	Paul Proby,	
George Kelly,	Benj. Pollard,	

At the request of Mr Mauray, Master of the Norfolk Academy, the Court have Established such rules and regulations for the good government of the same as they thought most salutary, and the same is Ordered to be recorded.

Teste Alex. Moseley, T. Clk. Cary H. Hansford, late Mayor.

---

esqr. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virg^a and his successor for the time being in the just & full sum of five hundred pounds current money for the use of the Commonwealth: to which paiment well & truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, exors & adors Jointly & severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals & dated this 13th day of Jany 1787. The Condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the above bound Walker Maury having produced to the Court of Norfolk County credentials of his ordination and of his being in regular communion of the Church of England and obtained a licence to celebrate the rites of matrimony according to the Act of Assembly to regulate the solemnization of marriages—Now if the said Maury shall well & truly Comply with the said Law then this obligation to be void or else to remain in force and virtue—

Sealed & delivered in the presence of Wm Kendall.

Walker Maury,
Jona. Calvert,
John Tucker."

Rules of the School.

1rst That the School be called the Norfolk Accademy.

2d That Reading, writing, arithmetic and Book Keeping, English Grammer, Geography, and the use of the Globes, the Lattin Greek and French languages be taught in the Academy.

3dly That the price for tuition in the Latin School be seven pounds p Annum, those of that department to attend the English School also, till they shall have acquired writing and Arithmetic without any Additional Charge.

4th That the English school be formed into two Classes. The senior Class class shall consist of such pupils as shall be Advanced to the Grammar, Geography or the use of the Globes, and shall pay five pound p Annum. The Junior Class engaged in reading, writing and Arithmetic, shall pay three pounds per Annum.

5th That the price of Navigation be three pounds.

6th That the principle or Master have the sole power of placing and displacing his assistants.

7th That a Committe of Alderman be appointed to Examine the School half yearley.

8th That this Committee set on trial with the principal, in all cases wher a pupil shall have conducted himself in such manner as to bee Deem'd by the master, an Improper member of the School, this It is presumed will prevent the Odium falling on the principal alone, and will give a Solemnity to the sentence, which will have a tendency to render the pupils particularly cercumspect.

9th Notorious immoralities of any kind in which the offender shall persevere, shall be deemed sufficient cause of Expulsion, so who shall Resistance of the principal or

of his assistance—lying, swearing, speaking or Acting Obseenly, Quarreling and fighting, shall be punished at the discretion of the Master.

10th That all the Pupals be taught the Catechism of the Episcopal Church, unless otherwise directed by the Parent or Guardian.

11th That all pupils of the Academy attend Divine Service with the principal & ushers, and that they Assemble at the school in time to answer to the call of the roll, and go in procession to the Church at a timely hour, &c.

12th That the principal or Usher read prayers every Morning and Evening, and have a Chapter read in the Holy Scriptures, the liturgy to be read through with the proper Lessons & Psalms on Wednesday and Friday morning, and also at every Saints day, and festival, usually observed.

13th That the Ushers be Obedient to the principal in All things respecting the Oconemy of Discipline of the School, as to a superior.

14th That the Trustees require of the County Court of Norfolk to send one Boy from Each Parish to the Academey, who shall be Educated Gratis, and advanced to such Branches of Science within the plan of the School as their Genius may render Elegible; That these three Boys be kept up in regular Sucession.

15th That the Hours of attendance from the Vernal to the Autumnal Equinox; be from 6 to 8 O'clock in the morning, from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. during the intervening period, the morning attendance be dropped.

16th That the Vocations be four Weeks at Whitsuntide & 4 Weeks at Xmas.

17th That the pupils who Absent themselves so long & so frequently as not to be able to go thro their half yearly

examination, be moved down to the next Class.

18th That a plain decent dress be adopted for all the pupils, first class to be distinguished by a broad Black ribbon, thrown Over the right shoulder and hanging under the left, and that all the Boys of inferior class, be distinguished by a blue Ribbon in the Button hole of the Coat, and that they always appear, both in School, in the Streets, & in Company in this dress.

19th That Females be received into the School and taught any Branches of science, within the System of said School, and that a siperate Appointment be Alloted for them, as soon as a Sufficient Number Attend, to render it an Object, till then, that they sit in the Lattin School.

20th That every pupil on Entrance into the Latin School pay the principal 18| and on Entrance into the English School 6| If these rise to the latin School 12| more will be paid on Admission into the said School, and that this entrance be paid only once, notwithstanding a change of Masters may take place.

21st That the French Tutor be appointed by the Trustees when they think it necessary, and that pupils engaged in other Studies pay 40| p Annum, and those who learn French alone, pay Five pounds per Annum.

22d That one Medal or Prize, be contended for, one in every year on such day as the Master shall appoint, by the first latin Class. One other by the French Class and a third by the first English Class.

23rd That as soon as circumstances will admit of it, the Mathematicks, Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Belles Letters & Moral Philosophy be introduced into the School, on such Plan as the Trustees on application of the Principal shall deem most for the Advantage of the Seminary.

Test Alexr Moseley T. Clk."

President Madison and Col Jno Taylor of Caroline.

BY DR. A. G. GRINNAN.

On the question of adoption of the Federal constitution these two statesmen were very decided opponents; Col. Taylor being violent in his opposition. In about a decade, however, we find them more nearly together, as the subjoined anecdotes given on authority of Gen. Jas. Taylor of Kentucky will show.

In the canvass for election of members of the Virginia Convention to consider the adoption of the U. S. Constitution Col. Jas Taylor of Midway, Caroline Co. (father of Gen. Jas. Taylor of Ky.), and Judge Pendleton were candidates for election. On the Court Green of Caroline Co., Col Jno. Taylor met his cousin, Col. James, and remarked that the proposed constitution abounded in defects, and ought not, in his opinion, to be adopted. Col. James Taylor answered that he had been waited on by many of the influential men of the County, and unsoliciting, been called upon with Judge Pendleton to become a candidate, and could not withdraw, but told Col. John, if he thought proper, to offer his services, and assured him that it would not be considered a breach of friendship. About this time, Judge Pendleton stepped up, and said "No, Col. Taylor, my nephew John thinks he knows more than we do, and will support nothing which does not accord with his opinion of perfection. We know that the old Confederation was a rope of sand, nothing compulsory in it." Col. James Taylor remarked that there were some features which

he thought required amendment, that a mode was provided for this in that instrument, and when its defects were experienced by Congress, he had no doubt amendments would be effected, and told Col. John to offer as a candidate, if he thought proper, and it would give no offence. Col. Jno. Taylor replied "No sir, for two very good reasons. I know that I could not succeed if I would, and I would not if I could against you."

In January, 1799, Gen. Taylor visited Virginia, and spent the night at President Madison's, who had retired from Congress, as the Federalists had secured control of it, and his efforts against them were of no avail; and also, as was supposed, to build an addition to the old-fashioned two story brick house, built many years before by his father.

Col. Jno. Taylor had written to Mr. Madison, requesting him to become a candidate for the Virginia Assembly, saying that he would be one, if Mr. M. would also offer. Gen. Taylor was the bearer of Mr. Madison's reply agreeing to become a candidate, which he delivered in person, on reaching Caroline Co., to Col. John. They were both elected, as is well known, and got the famous Virginia resolution of "99" passed by the Legislature, drawn up by Mr. Madison and presented by Col. John Taylor, and called Taylor's resolution.

Gen. Taylor says that both of those distinguished men were opposed to resisting the U. S. laws by force, their plan was by remonstrance and enlightening the people to influence public opinion: and when it could be done, to have the objectionable laws passed upon by the Supreme Court at Washington.

Naturalization Paper of Nicholas Yager.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. A. G. GRINNAN.

Gov. Spotswood established a settlement of Germans in Virginia, and the following paper, bestowing citizenship upon Nicholas Yager, of Hesse, may be of interest.

"Alexander Spotswood, his Majesties Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony and Dominion of Virginia:

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas, by one Act of Assembly made at the Capitol the 23rd day of October, 1705, for the better settling and peopling this his Majesties colony and Dominion it is enacted that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Colony and Dominion for the time being by a public Instrument, Letters Patent under the Broad seal thereof to Declare any Alien or Aliens, Forreigner or Forreigners being already settled or Inhabitants of this Colony, or which shall hereafter come to settle, plant or reside therein, prescribed to be to all intents and purposes fully and completely Naturalized: And that all persons having such Public Instrument, or Letters Patents shall by Virtue of the said Act have and enjoy to them and their heirs the same Immunities and Rights of and unto the laws of this Colony and Dominion, as fully and Amply as any of Her Majesty's natural born Subjects have or enjoy within the same, and as if they had been born within any of Her Majesty's Realms and Dominions Provided that Nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable or give power or privilege to any Forreigner to do or execute any Matter or Thing which by any of the Acts made in England, concerning Her Majesties Plantation he is disabled to do or execute. and Nicolas Yager,

a native of Wiehersbach in Hesse, having settled, and Inhabited for several years in the County of Spotsylvania in this colony, and now made application to me for the benefit of naturalization, and before me taken the oaths prescribed by Law and sbscribed by Test I do therefore pursuant to the said Authority, hereby declare the said Nicholas Yager to be to all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized, and to have and enjoy to his heirs the same Immunities and Rights of and unto the Laws and privilege of this colony as fully and Amply as any of his Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same, and as if he had been born within any of His Majesty's Realms and Dominions according to the aforesaid Act. Saving always in such matters and things by which the Laws of England, concerning the Plantation, he is disabled to do or execute.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Colony this 13th day of July, 1722 in the eighth year of his Majesty's Reign.

A. Spotswood.

Nicholas Yager, his Naturalization."

[Seal of Virginia attached, in form of a crown]

Original Letters.

[LETTER[1] OF THE TRADERS TO VIRGINIA.]

To the King's Most Excellent Maj^{ty} and the Lords of his most Honble Councill.

The humble Petition of Divers Owners of Ships and Marchants, traders to Virginia and Maryland Sheweth

That, Whereas yor Maj Pet^{rs} are informed that some perticular persons, under the names of the traders in general to Virginia have endeavored to possesse yor Maj^{ty} and this Honble table that it will Conduce much to the increase of yor Maj^{tis} Customes and advance of Trade that the Ships which are already gone and preparing to goe thither should not be permitted to depart thence untill the first of May next.

It is Humbly propunded by the Petitioners hereunder written that the Contrary will appears if yor Maj^{ty} and hon^{rs} will be pleased to weigh the reason hereunto annexd.

Which duly considered yor Pet^{rs} with all humility implore yor Maj^{tis} favour and clemency towards them so to order that the Ships may returne thence according to the usuall manner which will not onely prove beneficiall to yor Maj^{ts} owne interest But alsoe to the generall good of all Negotiants in that trade.

---

(1) From the State Paper Colonial Volume 16, Folio 103, [1662] Sept. 6.

And your Pet^rs shall ever pray

Robert Vaulx [1]
John Catelyn,
Joshua Lasher,
John Wheatley,
Wm Yapp,
William Wood,
Thomas Moss,
Tho: Harwood,
Nicholas Jackson,
Nathaniell Nicklethwaite,
John Meekes,
Y. Beane,
Hum Levine,
Isaac Allen,
W. Roasby,
Tho: Calvert,
Ja: Holland,
John Runtinge,
Job Nutt,
Tho: Harrison,[2]
John Owen,
John Harris,
A. Stanford,[3]
Christopher Johnson,
Sam Tilghman,
William Barrett,
Rich Owen,
Tho: Dudley,
Rob Morris,
Richd Booth,
Stephen Barber,
Humphrie Ley,
Edward Witheirdge.
Gerard Bucknor,
Thomas Webb,
Edw: Ardenbrooke,
Rantford Waterhouse,
Mark Jarvis,
Richard Grassingham,
Robert Hooker,
John Stedhall,
Tho: Toukon,
Lewys Stockett.

---

(1) Robert Vaulx, a leading merchant of London, m. Elizabeth Burwell, sister of Lewis Burwell. He owned Vaulx's Hall plantation on the west side of Queen's creek. His brothers Humphrey, Thomas and James came to the Colony. James Vaulx's son, Robert, settled in Dorchester Co., Maryland. Robert's son, Robert, settled in Westmoreland Co. (County Records.)

(2) Capt. Thomas Harrison of Ratcliffe, Middlesex Co., Eng.

(3) Hugh Stanford, who died in York Co., Va., 1657, was brother of Anthony Stanford of London, Merchant. (Ibid.)

[JOHN PURVIS[1] TO WILLIAM PENN.]

Virginia ye 21st May, 1684.

Hono^l ffriend

I have Recd thyne by ffowler who I have given what Possiable dispatch to you againe as wind & weather would pmitt doe hope these will find y^r affaires as favourable To yor enclynations. In ord^r to yor Voyage home I have sent ye Best accommodation for yor Passage Downe as this Place can afford The navigation Being Both Safe & easye &c.

The 25th Instant I shall have all my Tobacco on Board and then in four or five dayes afterwards I shall be Readye to sayle however I purpose to stay God pmitting untill ye 10th June the most part of which time will be for thy Companie wch I request if you enclyne for England itt might Bee with what exspedition Possiable can be otherwayes the charge of my ship will growe heavie.

The Lord Baltemore & his family Passt this River Mouth about six dayes sence in an English ffly boat Capt. Eveling Commandr and is now with The Lord of Effingham who is supposed will stay most part of this week there and then the first ffaire wind he sayles for England Please to excuse my ffaults and I shall always Remaine To bee

yor obliged ffriend & Servt,

JNO. PURVIS.

Endorsed:

To

My Hono^l ffriend William Penn,

Proprietor & Governor off

Pensilvania

psent

[JAMES BLAIR TO PHILIP LUDWELL.]

London, Jan. 6, 1704-5.

Dear Brother:

A few days ago, I received yours of Oct. 30, with the

(1) John Purvis was a prominent sea captain and trader to Virginia.

enclosed Mem^{ll}. It consists so much of Generalls without any particular Instance that I fear little use can be made of it. We intend out of that and other late advices from Virginia to draw an abstract of N's late conduct, which will at least disprove a Report, which is industriously spread abroad that N. has by his late mild and good temper and conduct made all people easy. I hope by this time you have received what was sent by Mr. Wallace. Since that there is little new; only that it is in everybody's mouth that the government of Virg^{a} was to be given to my Lord Orkney. My Lord has been entertained with renewed promises, but the thing is not yet declared; some say the delay has been occasioned by some heats in Parliament, relating to Scotland, about the succession which are not yet quite over, but are likely to end in an offer of a Union to that kingdom; others think they are waiting to have Govr Nicholson's answers to all the papers and affidavits which were sent him from hence, via New York, about the beginning of July. It would be of great use if we could certainly learn that they are come to his hand, and that he shifts or delays the answer. As for my own opinion, if I were to venture a wager, it should be y^{t} my Lord Orkney will be declared Governor so soon as that * * business is over in Parliament; and there is not the least probability y^{t} that will go well over in less than a month. If my Lo—— —is official is by himself being a Lt. Generall in the army * * a very necessary man there. There have been many who have put in to be Lt. Governor under him. It is most likely that Major Nott, Govr of Berwick, who married Govr Blackstone's sister, will be the man, and if he is, I hope we shall be very happy, for he has as good character in all respects as we can wish. It is most likely that the Virginia fleet will sail late, as not designing back till next spring. For further particulars I will referr you to Mr. Jaquelin, by whom this comes. My service to my Sister and blessing to the girles. I hear your father has bought for

you the plantation called the College, and you have a great Bargain of it, of which I wish you joy. If our hopes of Lord Orkney should fail we will do well to pursue the advice, sent by Mr. Wallace, which was to send home many affidavits concerning the Gov^{nrs} mal-administration as you can; though I hope the business will be done without them. My wife and all friends here are well except Mr Nathaniel Burwell, who was taken last Monday night with a great cold. This is what offers at present from

Sir,

yor most affectionate Brother
and humble servant,
JAMES BLAIR.

For
The Honourable Philip Ludwell, Esqr
at his home in James City County,
Virginia.

per Mr Jaquelin,
Jan^{r} 6, 1704-5.

A LETTER of William Downman to his brother, "Mr. Raleigh Downman at Joseph Ball's Esqr in Stratford by bow, near London," dated "Virg^{a} Rappk, May 16, 1752," states that "his wife, mother and all ower friends are well"; "Miss Elizabeth Chichester & Mr William Glascock was married ye 7th of Feb^{r} last," has no offer for tob^{o} as yet, but expects by June ye market will rise; thinks 17s. cash at 30 per cent is almost as good as 13s. p. Bills Exchange; his little boy Raleigh "is often talking about his uncle." "Maj^{r} George Glascock & Mrs. Sarah Chinn are dead. Michell Dillon got a fall from his horse and died"; "the exr of Hew Brent deced cant discharge his debt till you prove your account." "I was with Mrs Pinkard to know where our great grandfather Downman lived, and she told me she believed that he lived in Plymouth; if you git ye Coat-of-Arms do send me a seal of it"; "My wife joynes with me in Love to you and my sister, not forgiting our little nease."

[THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JAMES TAYLOR.(1)]

Washington, June 14th, 1801.

Sir:

Your favor of the 4th has been received, and yesterday the two pipes of Madeira last forwarded came to hand. They shall be paid for within the term proposed by Colo Newton. I must decline at present taking the other two mentioued to be still on hand, on account of the extraordinary expenses of outfit on my coming into office, and which engage all my resources private as well as public for some months to come. Accept my salutations and respects.

TH. JEFFERSON.

JAMES TAYLOR, esq.

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(1) Merchant of Norfolk. The tomb of his grandfather is in the yard of St. Paul's Church, and reads:

Here Lies the Body of John
Taylor, Merchant in Norfolk,
Born in the Parish of Fintrie
in the County of Stirling,
Scotland in March
1694, And Died on the 25th Day
of October, 1744, in the 51st
Year of his Age.

The arms on the tombstone are: A saltire engrailed, cantoned with a cinquefoil in chief and base, and a heart in each flank. *Crest*, a leopard holding in one paw a cinquefoil. Motto over the crest: *Fide et Fiducia*. John[1] Taylor had son John,[2] who married Sarah, dau of Col. Robert Tucker and Joanna, his wife. He was buried near his father. He had James,[3] born Dec. 14, 1771; mar. his first cousin Sarah Newton, June 11, 1800; was clerk of the Court and merchant, importer of wine, &c. Died June 7, 1826. Had Tazewell,[4] 3rd son, born in Norfolk, Jan. 30, 1810; educated at Georgetown College and the University of Va., a distinguished lawyer for forty years. He had Frederick S.,[5] late member of the Va. House of Delegates. In the "Calendar of State Papers" are published several letters of James[3] Taylor.

"A Few Things about Our County."[1]

BY GENERAL WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

The county of Gloucester in which we live, is (for Americans) classic ground; rendered so by events which have transpired within its borders, the narrative and "true relation" of which, would furnish a volume full of interest to our own people and to every student of Virginia history.

More than one writer of romance in books that have fully vindicated the capacity and genius of Virginians for the production of books of fiction have sought our county for the theatre and field, upon which to move their characters in their portrayal of the historical or legendary incidents they have commemorated; but Tucker and Dabney and John Esten Cooke have still left unutilized a rich store for future aspirants to literary fame.

Gloucester is one of the oldest of our counties; established on the authority of Beverley in 1642.

WEROWOCOMICO.

At the first settlement of the Colony on the banks of the magnificent Pawmunkey, now converted into the English York, resided the great werowance Powhatan, chief of many tributary tribes. With many seats scattered from the head tidal waters of the Powhatan, the Pawmunkey and the Rappahannock to the shores of our inland sea of Chesapeake,

(1) A paper read by Gen. Taliaferro before a Literary Society in Gloucester, several years ago.

his principal and favourite abode was Werowocomico; a village or town, stretching for some distance along the margin of the river. There it was that the Dutchmen sent for that purpose by Capt. John Smith constructed for him the huge stone chimney yet to be seen, the first structure of the kind ever erected in America; and it was there that was enacted the memorable and dramatic scene of Smith's rescue by the loving Pocahontas, a love, alas, which, if we credit the historian Anas Todkill, was never reciprocated.

BACON'S REBELLION.

The history of Bacon's rebellion in 1676 is intimately connected with that of this county. It was here he held his convention, here resided the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, Augustine Warner of Warner Hall; it was to Gloucester that the Governor, Sir William Berkly fled; it was here that Bacon, at the house of his friend Mr. Pate, died, and it was here, where none know now, few ever knew, that he was buried.

THE LINNÆUS OF AMERICA.

The office of County Clerk or Clerk of the Court, in the early period of the country was one of the most important and responsible in the Colony—for there were no public Clerks' offices, the records being kept at the private residence of the officers. The Clerk of Gloucester County of that time, by his cosmopolitan reputation, reflected much lustre upon our County. This gentleman whose official autograph I have, affixed to the deed for part of "Dunham Massie," was induced by his inclinations to devote much time to natural science; and attracted by the variety and wonderful beauty of the flora of our country bestowed most of his spare time upon the study of botany. The result was a volume which extended his fame not only through the Colonies, but throughout Europe and achieved for him the proud distinction of being called the "Linnæus of America." He was John

Clayton,[1] and his beautiful home was between the North and the Piankatank rivers.

CHARLES I'S CORONATION ROBE.

The mulberry trees we sometimes see scattered here and there could tell an interesting story of a remarkable early achievement of our people. When these trees were first transplanted from their native Italy, this was the principal field for the production of silk in the Colonies and was then a thriving industry in Gloucester, for which handsome bounties were established and paid. It is said, and we need not question its truth, the silken robe of royal purple worn by Charles the first at his coronation was the production of his loyal county of Gloucester in his loyal Colony of Virginia.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

"Concord," on York river is distinguished as the birthplace of another son of Gloucester, whose fame has reflected honour upon his native county—a reputation like that of Clayton not confined to America. He was the celebrated Dr. Porteus,[2] Bishop of London.

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(1) John Clayton, son of John Clayton, Attorney General of Virginia, was born at Fulham, England in 1685, and died in Gloucester Co., Dec. 15, 1773. He came to Virginia in 1705, was an eminent botanist, member of some of the most learned societies of Europe, President of the Virginia Society, for promoting useful knowledge 1773, and author of "Flora Virginia." He was for fifty years clerk of Gloucester, and at one time had a botanical garden at his estate "Windsor" in that county. A letter book is preserved by one of his descendants filled with the letters of himself and father which give many particulars of their lives, and contain orders for instruments and books in various languages. A letter now in the Virginia State Library describes a visit to "Windsor," and a number of portraits by Kneller and others. He was brother of Dr Thomas Clayton, whose inscription was printed in the last number. See for "Clayton Family" Wallace's *Historical Magazine*, October, 1891—article by W. G. Stanard, who freely used the letter book.

(2) As seen from a more extended note in this number, Bishop Porteus was born not in Gloucester but in York, England, in 1731 His father, Robert Porteus, was born in Gloucester Co., Va.

LORD DUNMORE.

In the beginning of the Revolutionary war, when the Governor, Lord Dunmore, fled before the patriotic outburst of Burgesses and people, following the example of his Viceroy predecessor of a century before, he sought our borders; not because of the disloyalty of our people to the cause of the Colonies, for none were more loyal, but because of his discomfiture near Norfolk. He required the protection of the insular position of Gwynn's Island, then part of Gloucester, where he entrenched and remained until dislodged by General Andrew Lewis.

LINEAGE OF GENL. WASHINGTON.

In connection with this the beginning of that war, may we not call to mind and proudly boast that the blood of a Gloucester woman, Mildred Warner,(1) courses through the veins of a grandchild, who was called to the command of the Continental armies, guided the destinies of that great struggle, secured the independence of the Colonies and gained for himself the imperishable title of "Father of his Country"?

THE DUKE OF LAUZUN

In one of the remarkable letters of Madam S avigne written about the middle of the 17th century, occurs a sentence which for volubility and adjective redundancy stands, I think, unparalleled in any language.

"I will tell you," she writes, "of a thing the most astonishing, of a thing the most surprising, the most wonderful, the

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(1) Lawrence, eldest son of Col. John Washington the immigrat, married Mildred, daughter of Col Augustine Warner and Mildred Reade his wife (daughter of Col. George Reade, of the Virginia Council.) They had John, Augustine and Mildred. The inscription on John's tomb was given in the last number. Augustine married Jane Butler, the daughter of Caleb Butler of Westmoreland and had Butler, Lawrence, Augustine and Jane. Augustine married 2dly Mary Ball March 6, 1730 and had issue President George, Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred. See Sparks' *Washington*, vol. 1, p. 548.

most miraculous, the most triumphant, the most unheard of, the most singular, the most extraordinary, the most incredible, the most unexpected, the greatest, the smallest, the most striking, until to-day the most secret, the most brilliant, the most to be envied, a thing of which one finds only an example in past centuries, a thing hardly to be believed in Paris, a thing which makes the whole world astonished:" She wrote of the marriage of the Grand Mademoiselle, the granddaughter of Henry the 4th, the cousin of Louis the Fourteenth, to a man whose history exceeded the vision of romance; the Count de Lauzun. You will wonder what connection this can have with the county of Gloucester. The name of Lauzun connected with the person of the successor of the husband of the Princess of France is intimately associated with perhaps the *most brilliant* episode in the history of our County.

In 1781, Col. Dundas, and Col. Tarleton, the renowned Cavalry leader, a bold, adventurous and skillful soldier, whose memoirs are most interesting contributions to the literature of war—with their British troops occupied the lines of Gloucester Point.

Above them, a point now called "The Hook," a name not suggestive of its historic associations, was the scene of a memorable engagement that called forth the admiration of Washington expressed in general orders to his army on the 3d of October, 1781, from that historic place, now known as Robin Mill, then the Head Quarters of an allied army numbering over three thousand five hundred men, a large force for that war—on whose commingled banners shone the new born stars of America and the undying belt of stripes. Genl. Choisé, the Lieutenant of the Count de Rochambeau, moved his forces to Gloucester Point, not to attack the entrenchments of the enemy, but to check and punish the presumption of Tarleton, who with a considerable force was levying contributions upon the adjoining country. Movingin two divisions, one took the Saddler's Neck and the other the Piney Swamp

road. The van, however, so far outstripped the main body that the enemy was encountered and discomfited before the latter reached the field. The leader of the troops engaged and the hero of the brilliant affair at the intersection of the "York and seven Roads" was the Duke de Lauzun.

Our Court House is also entitled to recognition as a historic point. During the summer and early autumn of 1781, it was the Head Quarters of the allied forces on this side the York. The State Militia under Genl. Weedon, a capital body of men officered by old veterans of the Continental line, with Mercer, a distinguished officer in command of the Horse were encamped there, and these troops were reinforced by the flower of the French army, the Legion of Lauzun, the whole commanded by General Choisé—charged with the responsible duty of checking, if not preventing, the northward march of the British army.

COLONIAL RESIDENCES

The old residences of Gloucester, ante-revolutionary and colonial, afford an interesting theme for descriptive history or romantic story. Warner Hall, perhaps the oldest, Churchill, Carter's Creek, Sarah's Creek, named for the famous Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Timber Neck, Elmington, Belleville, Newington, Poropotank—now Violet Bank, Rosewell, Hesse, North End, White Marsh, White Hall, Toddsbury, Airville, Mount Pleasant, Goshen, Eagle Point once Vue de l'Eau—Seaford, Wareham, Isleham, Gloucester Place, Belle Farm, Wilson's Creek, Hail Western and many others, the names of whose refined and opulent proprietors of one or two centuries ago I would mention if time permitted.

These old seats have all of them their histories and traditions full of suggestions to romantic or imaginative minds.

Church Hill has a tradition—of a ghost—the disembodied spirit of a love-born maiden—the unhappy victim of unrequited passion, who wanders at night through its rooms,

an evil genius to the bliss of married life, tapping with her ghostly fan the doors of chambers and voicely invoking the curse of unhappiness upon the sleeping inmates who dare so much as to even *dream* of love. The spell she has laid upon the place is unhappily illustrated by the fact that in eight long decades of the present century Church Hill has known no mistress. It is to be hoped, however, the power of Love "qui vincit omnia," which conquers all things animate and inanimate, may come to the rescue of the present proprietor and enable *him* to exorcise and lay the ghost.

WAR OF 1812.

The war 1812 subjected our county again to the incursions of a hostile force. Our seaboard situation rendered us liable to maritime incursion, and my father has often told how as a boy he watched from the portico at Airville the manœuvres of the British fleet. Our militia was under arms, and Col. William Jones of "Concord," and Capt. Catesby Jones and Capt. Baytop and Capt. Richard Jones of "Lowland Cottage," and others commanded the troops defending our shores. The Gloucester Horse, a splendid company of Cavalry, at least so I believed from the glowing description of its gorgeous uniforms and glittering equipments which was poured into my infant ears, long after, by one of its veterans! under the command of Col. Skaife Whiting was ordered to Hampton, when the enemy landed there, and achieved the glory of capturing at least one red coat, whose exhibition at Headquarters marked a day of triumph to the company, the recurring anniversary of which was celebrated by the survivors for many years after at Capt. Rogers' new tavern at Gloucester Court House, in copious libation.

ANECDOTE OF GENL. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Apropos of the occupation of the Chesapeake by the English Squadron, Gen. Winfield Scott related to me a reminiscence of his life which is interesting and instructive. In

1812 he was a Corporal in the Dinwiddie troop of cavalry—and in a skirmish with a barge crew of the enemy on the shore of Lynhaven bay, succeeded with his little party in capturing a midshipman of the British fleet. This young gentleman was handsomely treated by his captors, and then sent to the head-quarters at Norfolk.

Some years after the war Genl. Scott was in London and was invited to dine with a nobleman of high rank. At the dinner he was presented to a captain in the British Navy. This officer mentioned the circumstance of his being captured when a midshipman by a corporal and party in the Virginia waters and remarked upon the astonishing resemblance which Genl. Scott bore to his humble captor, but at the same time begged pardon for alluding to it, remarking that whilst it was impossible in the nature of things that they could be the same persons yet the resemblance was striking and what was almost as remarkable they bore the same name. He begged the General on his return to America to ascertain the whereabouts of the soldier and convey to him his thanks for the generous treatment he had received when a prisoner. The General, then swelling (as he told me) with patriotic emotion, replied. "I am the same man. The Major General of the United States Army now before you was the lance corporal of the Dinwiddie troop. Such promotion may be impossible here, but in my own free country of equality nothing is impossible; the highest stations are in the grasp of any who have the boldness and the merit to achieve them, and I in three years rose from lance corporal to Major General."

THE FIRST HOSTILE SHOT IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

In the war which was fought in our time between the sections, for the preservation of the rights of the States on the one side, and for the unification of the country on the other, the first hostile shot that was fired in Virginia fell upon the soil of Gloucester—at the historic Gloucester Point. It was the brief engagement between the United States gun-

boat "True blooded Yankee" and a section of the Richmond Howitzers—and was the prelude to the terrible drama of which our beloved Commonwealth became the principal theatre. Of the devotion of our Gloucester women, their patient endurance of the sufferings and horrors of war, their active self sacrificing co-operation in patriotic "aid of the rebellion," enough can never be written, and the tythe can never be told. The loyalty to their State, the sacrifices and the superb heroism of the fathers, husbands, sons and brothers of those women will be feebly commemorated in a few days by a monument on whose faces of enduring granite will be inscribed the names of more than six score who offered their lives upon the altars of their country.(1)

I have written this much, this meagre outline of some events, merely to suggest topics or subjects for papers to be written. I had intended to select one of them, "Bacon's Rebellion," as the subject of the essay I was appointed to prepare—but my pen has run away with me, and sincerely begging pardon for the abuse of your patience, I will reserve the subject I have selected until my turn shall come again.

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(1) The monument, a handsome granite shaft, stands at Gloucester C. H. Gen. T. L. Rosser delivered the address at the unveiling.

Inscriptions on old Tombs in Gloucester Co., Virginia.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

[Continued from the April Number]

VIII
OLD UPTON [1]

In Memory of
Fanny Wiatt
Died Sept 8 1838
Aged 67 Years

In Memory of Peter Wiatt
Born Aug. 1, 1799
Died Sept 25th 1824.

IX
OAKLEY

[On the "Dragon Swamp," boundary between Gloucester and Middlesex Counties

Here lies the Body of
Peter Wiatt
Who departed this Life
on the 26th December, 1815
Aged forty-seven years.

Here lies the Body of
Frances L. Wiatt
Wife of
Peter Wiatt
who departed this life 13th February
1817
Æt. 47.

X
VIOLET BANKS. [2]

Here lieth the Body of Edward Porteus
of Petsworth Parish Gloucester County
Merchant Departed this life the——

169——, in the——Yeare of his Age
leaveing one only son Robert to
Succeed him.

XI

ROBINS' NECK (3)

In remembrance of Frances Robins
daughter of Thomas &
Mildred Stubbs born the
14 February 1745 & departed
this life the 18th of July 1800

In remembrance of Tho-
mas Robins son of Wil-
liam & Elizabeth Rob-
ins born the 11th February
1745 & departed this Life
the 8th November 1808

XII

GLOUCESTER COURT-HOUSE.

[Arms]

Under this Marble are Reposed
until ye Day of General Resurrection
the Remains of Tho Reade (4) Gent
Eldest son
to Tho Reade gent of this place
He was suddenly taken away
By the hand
of Divine Providence
From this to a Far better Life
on the XVII Day of April
Ann: Dom MDCCXXXIX.
Aetate XLII
To whose Dear Memory
His loving And Disconsolate
Wife
Hath Erected this Monument

Here lies Mrs Lucy the wife of
Mr John Dixon of Bristol Daughter
of Mr Thos Reade of this place with

two of their children Died Nov 22
1731 Aged 30 years;
Near her is Mrs Elizabeth Dixon
his sister Died Sept 8 1732
Aged 13 Years.

Here quietly reposes the body of
William Smart
Born in England of William & Mary Smart
on the 20th of July 1784
In early life he emigrated to the United States
and after sustaining an irreproachable reputation
and a life of unexceptionable piety he died
in certain hope of the resurrection
of the just and eternal life
on the 10th of February 1840
Let me die the death of the Righteous
and let my last end be like his

In memory of Louisa
The wife of William Smart
Who departed this Life October 7th 1828
in the 34th year of her age
She found redemption through Blood of the Lamb
Reader—hast thou?

XIII

MT. PLEASANT.

To the Memory of
Doct.
John Dixon
only son of
John Dixon &
Sally Throckmorton
of Airville
Died June 24
1835
In the 23d yr
of his Age

John Dixon
only son of
John Dixon and
Elizabeth Peyton
of Mount Pleasant
who died Sept. 5th, 1830.
in the 53d year
of his age.

His memory will long be
cherished by all who knew
him In him the widow
and Fatherless always
found a friend,

This Tomb is erected by his
daughter Harriet P. Sheldon in
token of her ardent effection,
He died in the full hope
of a joyful resurrection
He was the last male descendant
of the Dixon family

XIV.

PETSWORTH CHURCH. (5)

[Skull and cross bones]
Here lyeth the * * * *
Edward Sinclair * * *
who departed * * * *
16 Nov * * * * *

Here Lies the Body of the Rev.
Mr Emanuel Jones (6)
the Husband of Mrs Anne Jones,
who departed this Life the 29th day
of January in the year of our Lord Christ
1739 and in the 72d year of his Age.

[Arms]

Here Lies the Body of John Jones
The Eldest son of the late
Reverend Emanuel and Anne Jones

who departed this Life
the 12th day of August
1715 (?)
In the 27th year of his age

Here lieth
the Body of John Wood
who departed this life Jan^ry
26, 1769 Age 56 years.

XV.

WARE PARISH CHURCH.(7)

[Her]e lyeth the Body of
[Jame]s Clack(8) son of William and Mary Clack
[who wa]s born in the Parish of Marden
* * * * Miles from the Devizes
[In] the county of Wilts
[He] Came out of England in August
[16]78, Arrived in Virginia upon
New Years day following came
into the Parish of Ware [on] Easter
Where he continued Minister near
forty five years till he Dy^e^d
He departed this life on the 20th
day of December in the year of
our Lord God 1723 in hopes of
a joyful Resurection to Eternal Life
which God grant him for his Blessed
Redeemer's Sake, Amen.

Underneath this stone(9) lyeth the body of Amy
Richards, the
most dearly-beloved wife of John Richards, min-
ister of this parish, who
departed this life 21st of November, 1725, aged
40 years
"Near her dear mistress lies the body of Mary Ades,

her faithful and beloved servant, who
departed this life the 23d of November, 1725, aged
28 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Ann Willis, the wife
of Col. Francis[10]
Willis, who departed this life the 10th of June,
1727, in the (32d) year of her age
Also the body of A., daughter of the
abovesaid aged 7 days

Underneath this stone lyeth the body of Mr. John Richards
late rector
of Nettlestead and vicar of Teston in the county of
Kent, in the Kingdom
of England, and minister of Ware, in the county of
Gloucester and colony
of Virginia, who, after a troublesome passage
through the various changes
and chances of this mortal life, at last reposed
in this silent grave in ex-
pectation of a joyful resurrexion to eternal life,
He died the 12th day
of November, in the year of our Lord MDCC
* * * V, aged 46.

Here lyeth the body of Isabel, daughter of Mr. Thomas
Booth, wife
of Rev. John Fox, minister of this Parish; who
with examplary patience
having borne various afflictions, and with equal
piety discharged her several
duties on earth, cheerfully yielded to mortality,
exchanging the miseries
of this life for the joys of a glorious eternity
on the 13th day of June, in
the year of our Lord MDCCXLII, of her age 38.

Here also lie the bodies of Mary and Susannah,
daughters of the
above mentioned John and Isabel. The one departed this life on the 5th
day of September 1742 in the 4th year of her age;
the other on the
7th of October, in the 3d year of her age, MDCCXLIII.

XVI.

TIMBER NECK.

Here lyeth ye Body of
John Mann (11) of Gloucester County
in Virginia Gent Aged 63 years
who Departed this life ye 7th Day
of January Anno Domini 1694

[Arms]
Here lyeth Interred the Body
of Mrs Mary Mann, of the
County of Gloucester in the
Collony of Virginia Gentle Wom
who Departed this life the 18th
day of March 170 ¾ Aged 56 yeares.

[Arms] (12)
Here Lyeth ye Body of
Elizabeth Page Daughtar
of mathew page of ye Colony
of Virginia Gentle man Aged
three years who departed
this life ye 15th day of march
Anno Domino 1693.

Notes By the Editor.

(1) "Old Upton" is portion of an elder tract called "Boxley," long the home of the Virginia Wiatts. The last is named after "Boxley Parish" in Kent Co., England, famous chiefly for three things,—1st, its ancient Abbey, where the blessed "Rood of Grace" wrought miracles, in the popular fancy only second to those of St. Thomas of Canterbury; 2nd, Penenden Heath, where the Norman Bishops met to try Odo, the half-brother of William the Conqueror, and Wat. Tyler rallied his Kentish mal-contents; and 3rd the Wiat family, who had their seat there for centuries, becoming possessors of the Abbey, after it was confiscated by the crown. The pedigree of Francis Wiat, Governor of Virginia from 1621 to 1626, and from 1639 to 1642, is Adam[1], William[2], Robert , Geoffrey[4], Richard[5], Sir Henry[6], Sir Thomas[7] , Sir Thomas[8] the younger, George[9], Francis.[10] Of these, two names previous to our Francis, shine out conspicuously.—The first is Sir Henry, who for his friendship to Henry VII underwent, at the hands of Richard III, severe imprisonment and was saved from starvation by a cat which brought him food. The monumental inscription in Boxley Church to the Wiat family states this fact, and so does one of the "Wiat MSS." in possession of Lord Romney, the present representative of the Wiat family in England. The latter says: "He was imprisoned often; once in a cold and narrow Tower, where he had neither bed to lie on, nor clothes sufficient to warm him, nor meat for his mouth; he had starved there had not God * * sent * * a cat both to feed and warm him * * It was his own relation from whom I had it. A cat came one day down into the dungeon unto him, and, as it were, offered herself unto him; he was glad of her, laid her in his bosome, to warm him, and by making much of her won her love. After this she would come every day unto him diverse times; and when she could get one, bring him a pigeon * * * and * * the keeper * * dressed for him from time to time such pigeons as his *Acater*, the cat, provided for him. Sir Henry in his prosperity would ever make much of a cat and perhaps you will never find a picture of him anywhere, but—like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog—with a cat beside him." After the usurper Richard fell on Bosworth field Sir Henry Wiat was raised to the highest honors—Knight of the Bath, Knight Banneret, Privy Councillor etc., and was executor of King Henry. The second great representative of the Wiat family was Sir Thomas Wiat, the younger, grandson of Sir Henry. He attempted to raise a rebellion against Queen Mary in order to prevent her alliance with Philip of Spain, was captured and beheaded. His estates were confiscated, but Queen Elizabeth granted a revocation of the bill of attainder in favor of George, Sir Thomas' eldest son and the representative of the house, and restored to him a portion of the old estate and the reversion of the Abbey house and land. Sir Thomas Wiat, Jr. married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte or

Haute of Bourne, and George. his only son that lived to age, married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Finch and had Sir Francis, Hawte and Eleanor, [This is according to the Wiat monument and the "History of Boxley *Parish*," by Rev. J.Cave-Brown, M. A., vicar of Detling, Kent, 1892. According, however, to Wiat pedigree from Vincent's *Kent* 116 p. 73, printed in *Works of Surrey and Wiat*, edited by G. F. Nott, D.D. London, 1816, vol. I I, there were also three younger sons, Henry. George and Thomas]. Sir Francis Wiat changed the spelling to "Wyat," and died in 1644 leaving the Boxley property to his eldest son, Henry. Henry was succeeded by his eminent brother Edwin, Chief Justice of the ,grand sessions for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan, Member of Parliament for Maidstone, etc. His sons, Francis and Richard, died without issue. The old site of the Abbey is now owned by Major Mawdestly G. Best, of Park House; and another portion of the ancient possessions, called *Boxley House* estate, which was bequeathed by Richard Wyat to his relative Robert, Lord Romney was recently purchased by Albert F. Style, great-grandson of the second Lord Romney. In the church, besides the monumental tablets to the Wiats, may be mentioned a tablet to George Sandys, who translated the Iliad in Virginia and a tablet to the Athawes family, placed there in 1799 by Samuel Athawes, "son and successor of Edward Athawes, a Virginian merchant of London."

The Wiat tablet, after stating that George Wiat was succeeded by "his eldest son, Sir Francis Wiat, twice governor, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys" [elder brother of the poet George] says that he, George, "left also Haute Wiat who died vicar of this parish and hath issue living in Virginia." The following is from Rev. J. Cave-Brown himself, who is fully informed on the Wiat pedigrees:

"Detling Vicarage, Maidstone [Kent Co.]. The Boxley Register imply that Haute Wiat married his first wife, Elizabeth, *before he was ordained*, and had by her a son Thomas—his wife dying 14 days after the child's baptism and the child himself on the 10th of the following April. By his 2d wife, Anne, he had a daughter, Anna; this wife died 12 days after the birth of the child. From the family pedigree I find he had by his first wife two other sons, George and Edward, and by his 2d wife a son, John. These must have been the "fons et origo of the Virginian Wiats."

The tradition in the Gloucester Co., Va, family is that they derive descent from Rev. Hawte or Haute Wiatt, and the name of their old home is "Boxley." When their ancestry is traced, we find that their progenitor was Edward Wyat, who is found first with George Wyat, living together at this place (then called Middle Plantation) as early as 1645 (York records—Land Register.) Edward Wyat was administrator in 1644 of John Clarke dec'd (who had also lived here), son of Sir John Clarke of Wrotham in Kent Co., England, the younger and only brother of Sir William Clarke of that place. In 1652 "Mr. Wiat"

represented Hannah Clarke, [doubtless the widow of John Clarke dece'd] as the executrix of Sir Dudley Wyatt, whose will, dated 29th March 1650, was recorded at Jamestown 25 7 ber, 1651, and devises land near the "Middle Plantation" to her. Hannah sold the same to Dr. Jeremiah Harrison, of Queen's Creek. [In 1654 Mrs. Frances Harrison, widow, patented 1000 acres in Westmoreland, headrights Dr. Jeremy Harrison, Frances Harrison etc. John Harrison, patented 1000 acres in Westmoreland, failing his heirs to "his sister," Mrs. Frances Harrison,and failing her heirs to Giles Brent of "Peace",Westmoreland Co.(Land Register). Dr. Jeremiah Harrison married Frances, sister of Thomas Whitgreave of Mosely in Stafford County, England, who saved the life of Charles II after the battle of Worcester in 1651. (Burke's "Landed Gentry.") In 1652 Mrs. Clarke patented lands near Williamsburg adjoining the lands of Col. Philip Honiwood, who came with Sir Thomas Lunsford, and the lands of Joseph Croshaw, whose daughter Unity had married John West, nephew of Lord Delaware. Sir Dudley Wyat had also served in the army of Charles I.—See Clarendon's History. He was one of the grantees of the Northern Neck from Charles II, dated at "St, Germains" in France, Sept. 18, 1650, and he came to Virginia at once.]

In 1663 "Edward Wyat, gentleman" patented John Clarke's land at "Middle Plantation,"as an escheat, and subsequently, with his wife Jane, sold it in 1667 to George Poindexter and Otho Thorpe,of Middle Plantation. But the General Court decided 22 March, 1675-6 that the property belonged to John Clarke of Wrotham, in England. (York Co., General Court, and Land Records) In 1662 he patented lands in Gloucester, and subsequently hailed from there. In 1665 he was security for Edward Conquest, to serve James Miller of Surry "in sea affairs," for two years of his term assigned by "Capt. John Scott, Esq., of the Long Island." In 1672 Conquest Wyat, "son and heir" of Edward Wyat, patented lands on Hoccadie's Creek, near his old Plantation. Conquest was vestryman (1690), sheriff (1705) etc. Petsworth Vestry book shows that the following Wyats were vestrymen there: Francis from 1710 to 1728, Conquest 1727, Capt. Edward 1740, Capt. John 1753; Peter 1763; Capt. John 1775; James 1787. From this parish a steady stream has been sent out all over the State. Rev. William E. Wiatt, pastor of Newington and Petsworth Baptist churches, is descended from Captain John Wiatt of Gloucester, who married Miss Mary Todd and had Dr. William E. Wiatt, sheriff of Gloucester Co. in 1802. He married Mary, daughter of John Graham of Prince William Co., and had 1. John who m Cecelia Dabney 2. Dr. W. G. Wyatt who m . Louisa dau. of John S. Stubbs 3. Eliza who m. Walker Jones 4. Eleanor who m. Col. Scott of Petersburg 5. Col. Thomas Todd 6. Col. Hawte.

George Wyat, "Coop" (Cooper) lived at "Middle Plantation" as early as 1645, had in 1660 a wife Susannah; in 1671 his son and

heire", Henry of Gloucester, sold his land here to John Page (York records.) Henry was born in 1647, and lived with wife Alice in New Kent Co.; vestryman of St. Peters in 1686. In 1705 Richard Wyat's son Henry of New Kent, was legatee of Henry W. dece'd. In 1728 Henry of Prince George released a mill in New Kent. (Henrico Co. records, Adams MSS.)

Other early Wiatts in Virginia were (1) *Ralph* who leased land on Appomattox river in 1636; wife was widow of Capt. William Button (2) *Richard* patented in Gloucester in 1645, and ordered by York Court to pay a hogshead of tobacco to Dr. Thomas Eaton of London, "cururgeon," His son and heir, *Thomas*, patented in Gloucester in 1665. (3) *William*, evidently a kinsman of Edward Wyat, was witness to a deed in 1655 to "Mr. Edward Wyat"from the "Chiscoyake" Indians; major and sheriff of New Kent in 1671, married before 1674 Anna "the mother of Anna Jackson" (York records); had a son William jun. who patented in 1670.(4.) *Anthony* was burgess from Charles City in 1645, '55, '56, was called Major, and had son, Capt. Nicholas, active in Bacon's Rebellion, who patented in 1686 "Chaplin's Choice" etc. (5) *Christopher*, 26 in 1672 (York records,) probably a son of one of the preceding. (6,) *Thomas* patented in 1643. [For notices of later Wyats in Virginia see W. G. Stanard's Paper in Richmond *Critic*, Dec. 10, 1889 and R. A. Brock's notes in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 40, p. 43, and Virginia Hist. Soc. Coll. VIII, p. 102. The following in addition may not be without value:

From *Abingdon Parish Register*: Mr. Francis Wyatt married to Miss. Lucy Row, Oct. 30, 1742
Mary dau^r. of Mr Francis and Lucy Wyatt,
Anne dau^r. of Mr Francis and Lucy Wyatt

From *St, Peters Parish Register*: Peyton son of Joseph and Dorothy Wyatt born Nov. 15, 1763,

The Wyatt arms are: Party perfesse, azure and gules, a barnacle argent.

The Hawte arms are: Or a cross engrailed gules.

The name of the Wiatt family is variously spelled in our records, but the spelling of the Gloucester branch seems now to be "Wiatt."]

(2) "Violet Banks" is the modern name of the house of Edward Porteus, the emigrant. It is an old square brick building, two stories and a half, with four rooms to a floor. Though abandoned, it still retains the fine panelling and interior carving of the long past. It fronts York River and on the west is Poropotank Creek. Robert Porteus, his, son lived at "New Bottle," subsequently called "Concord." In 1693 Edward Porteus was recommended by the Governor of Virginia for appointment to the Council (Sainsbury MSS.), vestryman of Petsworth Parish in 1681 (vestry book). He married "the Relict of Robert Lee," who left in his will seven pounds to the poor of Petsworth (Ibid).

His only son, Robert Porteus, Esq. was vestryman in 1704, mem-

ber of the Council and removed to York, England; and in the Cathedral at Rippon is an inscription on the walls to his memory. (Spotswood's *Letters*, II. 54.) He had nineteen children, the youngest of whom but one, Beilby Porteus, was born at York, May 8, 1731, and died May 14, 1808. He became bishop of Chester and of London, (Chalmer's Biographical Dictionary.) This College, however, owes him no thanks, for he boasts of having induced Lord Thurlow to exclude it from all share in the fund of the Honble Robert Boyle long used for the education of Indians and diverted after the Revolution, at the suggestion of Porteus, to the conversion and religious instruction of the Negroes in the British West Indies (5 Versey jr's Reports; Brown's "History of the Propagation of Christianity," II p. 625). What a contrast this action to the splendid conduct of the English Court in1867, when the Mary Whaley fund for the establishment of a free-school in York and James City Counties, after lying forgotten of men in the Bank of England for 136 years, was turned over to the control of the College for the purpose indicated. Robert Porteus married the daughter of Edmund Jennings, Esq., son of Sir Edmund of Rippon, England. One of his places in Gloucester county was called "New Bottle," after a place of similar name in Scotland owned by him. The Bishop, his son, had "a singular picture which though not in the best style of coloring was yet thought valuable by Sir Joshua Reynolds as a specimen of the extent to which the art of painting had at that time reached in America, and he himself very highly prized it as exhibiting a faithful and interesting representation of his father's residence." (See "Life of Bishop Porteus," by Rev. Robert Hodgson.)

The neighborhood of the Porteuses in Virginia was certainly respectable. At an interval of a mile along the York River shore, or up the numerous creeks were well built brick houses, some few of which still remain. Going down the river from the Porteus mansion, one passed successively the lands of the Smiths of Purton, the family of Capt. John Stubbs, the Burwells of Carter's Creek, the Warners, of Warner Hall, the Pages of Rosewell, the Manns of Timberneck, the Perrins of Sarah's creek, etc., while on the opposite shore, were the houses of Edmund Jenings, Nathaniel Bacon, Dudley Digges, the Ballards, the Reades, the Smiths, Chismans, Calthorpes etc.—families of first consequence in the colony, having good libraries, most of them of proved descent from respectable English gentlemen, and all of them displaying coats-of-arms of undoubted authenticity.

(3) For an account of the Robins family see Richmond *Critic* Aug. 14, 1889. The imigrant was John Robins of Elizabeth City, whose son, Dr. Thomas Robins, married Mary, sister of Major Thomas Hansford, the first Virginian born ever hanged; and settled in Robins.

Neck, Gloucester county, where his descendants resided until the present time.

(4) Col. George Reade was brother of Robert Reade, private Secretary to Windebank, Secretary of State to Charles I. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Martian and had 1. Mildred, who married Augustine Warner, 2. George, living in 1655, 3. Robert, who married Mary, daughter of John Lilly (who married the heiress of Edward Malson, a cooper of York county living in 1657,) 4. Francis who married 1st, Jane Chisman, daughter of Capt. Thomas Chisman and had Mary who m. Edward Davis of K. and Q., and Elizabeth who married Paul Watlington before 1707. He married 2dly Anne—, before 1693. He had also George and Anne. He died about 1694, leaving a son Benjamin living in 1715. 5. Benjamin married Lucy before 1692. In 1691 he sold fifty acres for the site of Yorktown, and after living about forty years later died, and in 1738 his eldest son Gwyn Reade, who married Dorothy—, sold five acres as a commons for the citizens of Yorktown. 6. Thomas Reade married Lucy Gwyn, daughter of Edmund Gwyn, and had Thomas (tombstone) died without issue, and Rev. John of King and Queen, dead before 1769, leaving an only daughter Sarah who married John Rootes. 7. Elizabeth who married Capt. Thomas Chisman.

Robert, the eldest son, died in 1712, and had John of St. Stephen's parish K. & Q. Co., Robert, George, Samuel, Francis, Thomas, Margaret married Thomas Nelson and Mildred married 1st James Goodwin 2d Capt. Lawrence Smith. Robert had Robert who had Elizabeth who married 1st Rev. Richard Hewitt 2. Col. Edward Harwood. Samuel, another son of Robert Reade, married Mary. Nutting, and had Frances who married Major Anthony Robinson.

There were other Reades in York county contemporaneous with George Reade Esq. Thomas Reade, called in the records his "kinsman," lived in Warwick and married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ruth (Beale) Tiplady. According to the will of Mrs. Alice Beale, wife of Col. Thomas Beale of the Council, and mother of Ruth Tiplady, he had living in 1702 two sons, John and Thomas Reade. Benjamin Reade, probably a brother of Col. George Reade, (will proved in York Co. Jan. 24, 169⅔) calls "Mr. Robert Reade and Mr. Francis Reade" kinsmen" and their sons "nephews;" calls Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Thomas Chisman "niece" and makes his two kinsmen, "Mr. Robert and Mr. Francis Reade" executors. Other persons mentioned in will are "niece Anne Cary, daughter of Mr. Henry Cary," "James Manders brother of my deceased wife," "Mrs. Elizabeth Flowers, mother of my deceased wife," "aunt" Mary Myhill, Ralph Flowers jr. and Samuel Flowers. Gives 20 £ to the poor of Mulberry Islands parish, and has lands in England and Merchants' Hundred, James City Co. [Hening's Statutes V. 68; VIII. 483; wills of Elizabeth Reade, widow of Col. George, pr. Jan. 24, 1686-7, of Robert Reade (1712), of

Mary Reade (1722,), of Samuel Reade, 1758 etc.]

(5) Petsworth was probably pronounced "Petsoe" as the vestry book calls the parish by the last name. The parish was probably named for the Bernard family who came from Petsworth, Buckinghamshire. Mr. W. G. Stanard writes:

"From Chester's London Marriage Licences, license Nov. 24, 1634, to Richard Bernard, of Petsoe, Bucks, Gent. widower, 26 [years]. and Anna Corderoy spinster, 22, dau. of Mr. [blank] Corderoy Esq. decd. [to be married] at St. Andrews-in-the-wardrobe.

There is a pedigree of Bernard in Lipscomb's History of Bucks I. 519, 521 and of "Cordray" in the visitation of Wiltshire, 1623."

There is a grant to Mrs. Anna Bernard in which Richard Bernard, Mrs. Anna B., Cordery B., Edward Cordery, etc., are head-rights. From a deed [1653] found in Westmoreland it appears that Mrs, Bernard had a daughter, Ann Smith; probably in this way Purton came to the Smiths. In York records Richard Bernard purchased Pryor's plantation in 1647. The clerk makes a drawing of his arms on the scroll in the Record Book, which is clearly a bear rampant and common to families of the name in Bucks, Lincoln, Northants etc. "Anna Barnard of Purton" in 1662 sold Pryor's Plantation to Capt. Robert Baldrey. In Westmoreland Co. records, Richard Bernard of Petsoe parish, Gloucester Co. empowers in 1689 William Buckner of Stafford to receive 400 acres granted to Ann Bernard and assigned to said Richard. Barradall's Reports (1738) show that in 1651 and 1654 Anna Bernard obtained patents for land, which on her death descended to her son Richard, who died in 1691, leaving the land by his will to sons Philip and John. John had the whole by survivorship and died in 1709, devising the land to his son Richard, his heir, aged 25 when the suit was brought.—Legan, lessee of Richard Bernard plt vs. Washington Parish, Dishman, Weeden, John and William Brown defts.

Hening shows that William Bernard of Gloucester (will made 1704) had son Robert alive 1734. [Bernard, Barnard, Barnett were the same.] Richard Barnard was vestryman of Petsworth in 1677 (vestry book.) Mr. William Barnard was churchwarden in 1695. Peter Bernard of Gloucester was Captain in the Revolution. His brother and heir, John Bernard of Buckingham, was sheriff there in 1781, and married Heningham dau. of Col. George Carrington. Capt. Peter B. had a sister, Margaret, who married in 1764 George Carrington. There have been numerous representatives of the Bernard name in Virginia.

Col. William Bernard, of the Council, had a son George living in 1653, and was then husband of Lucy, widow of Lewis Burwell. Col. William died in 1662. Capt. Thomas Bernard was burgess for Warwick in 1642, 1643, and 1645.

Nothing now remains of old Petsworth church, of which Meade

gives an interesting account. There is near by a famous spring of cool water.

6. See Jan. Quarterly, 1894, for notice of the Jones tombs.

7. Ware Parish church is built on land granted to the church by the Throckmorton family. It is a rectangular brick building and is in good repair. Rev. Mr. Lee now officiates here, and at Abingdon church, and York church.

8. Meade prints the name James Black, which is a mistake. William Thornton Sen. (William[1] Thornton, William[2], Francis[3]) married Jane Clack, of Brunswick Co., born June 9, 1721 (Family Bible.) She was perhaps a grand-daughter. James Clack was living in Gloucester in 1740 (York records), guardian of Charlotte, d. of Robert Ballard, dec'd, of York.

9. This and the three subsequent inscriptions are taken from Meade, the original stones being concealed under the church floor.

10. Francis Willis was an early settler in York county, Virginia in which he had a patent for land in 1642. In 1640 he was removed from his office as clerk, for abusing the governor and council and burgesses, and punished by having to stand at the court-house door with a paper in his hat and disabled from being a clerk or attorney in any court, pay a fine etc. In 1645 he was Justice of York county, and in 1652 burgess for Gloucester Co. The will of Richard Simons (dated 13 July, 1647), who was brother and heir of Thomas Simons deceased, mentions his eldest son Richard in England and his brother, Francis Willis, and makes Mr. Thomas Curtis, of the new Pawquosin parish, supervisor of his will etc. The will of Francis Willis, his son, shows that he left 1. Francis, died in 1691, 2. Henry who had Susannah, Mary Herren, Alice, Francis, William 3. William who had William (New Eng. and Hist. Gen. Register, Vol. 41, 257.)

York records mention in 1732 Henry Willis of Spotsylvania and Mildred his wife, (late widow of John Brown, dec'd in 1726); that Francis son of Francis, of Gloucester Co., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Perrin of Gloucester about 1767.

Abingdon Parish Register shows that "Mr. Francis Willis married Elizabeth Carter Sept. 30, 1742."

11 Mary Mann was widow of Edmund Berkeley, deceased, before 1674. The will of John Mann, her second husband, was proved in, Gloucester County court 13 Feb., 1694, and the original paper preserved bears date 6 Jan., 1694-5, gives his cousin Mary Hampton 500 £ sterling, son-in-law Edmund Berkeley 50 £ sterling; god. dau. Ann Booker 20 £ sterling; ⅓ of the rest of his real and personal estate to his wife, Mary, and the balance to his daughter, Mary Page, and for want of heirs to go equally to my son-in-law Edmund Berkeley and my cousin Mary Hampton, and for want of heirs to go to my two grandchildren Joseph and Edmund Ring, and for want of heirs then to the College "for ye maintenance of Poor children"; mentions

Mr. John Williams, son-in-law Matthew Page; Mr. Stephen Ford and Capt. Richard Booker to see this will performed, Witnesses Richard Booker, George Jonson, Willock Bostock. P. Beverly cl. cur. Joseph Ring's will was proved in York Co. May 24, 1703—he was justice, burgess, and recommended to the council; five children Edmund, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary, legacy of 100£ to Isaac Sedgwick, and appoints his loving brothers, Capt. Matthew Page and Mr. Edmund Bartlet (Berkeley is often spelt this way) exors. [Isaac Sedgwick was a lawyer and brother of William Sedgwick, clerk of York county, who in his will calls himself of Burlen Hall, in Lincolnshire. Hottens' "Immigrants" has John Mann, aged 21, transported to Barbadoes in 1635. Feb. 1, 13 Charles II, John Mann, gent. appointed chief surveyor of Jamaica.]

For description of the arms on Mary Mann's tomb see "Coats-of Arms" in last Quarterly.

13. This tomb has arms different from the usual Page arms; being within a lozenge a cross engrailed, in the right hand corner a conch shell.

Libraries in Colonial Virginia.

(CONTINUED)

[SELECTIONS FROM LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY LIBRARIES, COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.]

VII. July 22nd 1648 John Kemp, inventory:

"Item seven books of Chriurgerye viz
his works, the Surgions mate, two of
Barrowes method of phisick pte of *l tob*
the Regimt of health, Aristotles problems 200

Item five Divinity books: vizt a
small bible Mr. Calvins Institutions
ye practice of piety ye true watch
Christs Combat with Satan the effec
tual Calling 250

Item some small books of small valew 50
Pastalls abridgmt of ye Statutes & pt
of ye Court Baron & Leet 200"

VIII Dec 15th 1648 Mr Richard Waked, inventory:
"three bibles two & twenty small bookes
a bible"

IX Jany 17th 1652 Robert Powes, Clerke:
"Two & thirty bookes 500"

X Feb 14th 1655 Col ffran Yardley inventory:
"9 books small & great 500"

XI July 24th 1666 Richard Russell, will:
"a booke called Lyons play unto
John Porter junr Six books, to John
Porter Sr ten books, to Katherin Greene
three bookes. One book to Sarah Dyer,
unto Wm Green's wife two books & her
mother a booke, unto Anna Godby two
books, unto Jno. Abell one booke in
Quarto, unto Richard Laurance
One booke"

XII Nov 10th 1671 Capt Wm Moseley, inventory:
"a pcell of Books Some french, duch,
Latten & English all att 3000"

XIII May 15th 1672 Lt Col Thomas Wil-
loughby, inventory: "a pcell of books 1500"

XIV Feb 26th 1673/4 Mrs Sarah Willoughby,
inventory: a "pcell of books in her Roome,
a large bible in fo, the turkish history,
the life of Lewes the 13th Heylands Cos
mography, the Eclesiasticall History of
Eusebias pamphelius, Cornells Stats
tius democritus Jur. Sonds his tra
vells Riders dicionary two bibles in
quarto directions for planting mul
bery trees, the soules progresse to the
Cilestiall Canaan, preservations agt
Sin, the Epistles of St Anthony guidue
va, the Esseys of the lord Mountague,
the Seamans Callender, doctor Sibs
Sermons, an Exposition on the 10 Comman
demst wisdome in three books ppr Car
son, Thesaurus poeticus two books,
an Exposition of the lords prayer, a
tretise of the divine Estence and atribu
tes. The birth of mankind or the wom
ans book, a gramer, a treatise for
Englishmen, a Latten Bible, 2 testa
ments, ovid detristibus, propositions

of warre & peace, a Sweet posie for
gods Saints, Esops fables; cases of
Conscience, Seamens practise, tri
gonometry or the doctrine of triangles,
a book of Latten Verses, arsmetias
in octavio, the safe way, two books of
Ovids metamorphosis, 3 Small lat
ten books Virg^ia^ or the South Part
thereof, the destruction of babilon,
ovids deartia Mundy, himes prelu
gia, a history of Hapie prosperity,
Murcus tullius Cicero, the use of pas
tion, the History of animalls & miner
alls, Ellegantio, Virgill in octavio, a
latten book in prose, plain prime,
the glorious Stars Charles the 2^d^.
all vallued att 5:-:-"

XV June 12th 1675 Wm Greene, inventory:
"one new bible and case 7s. one old Bible 5s. 12s
4 books (vizt) a cronicle of the Civill wars
of England, a Comentary on the psalms 8"
a Seamans practise, advice to a Sonn

Feb, 12th 168¾ Mr. James Porter, inventory:
"his books forty two printed & twelve
maniscripts"

XVI March 10th 1690—1 Mr. Samuell
ball, inventory:

"19 boockes Some Quarto; Some
octavio all old att 20 p^r^ pence 380
two English bookes In folio 200
thirty Small Latten books Some In
folio Some In quarto all old 350
four books In folio 250
one Book In Large octawo new
and thick 080
29 books In quarto unbound 060
32 old books all English in
quarto and octavio 450
1 Probably folio

Throckmorton of England and Virginia

BY W. G. STANARD.

The first question that arises in tracing this pedigree is as to which of the Robert Throckmortons named in the last generation of the Visitation of 1613 was ancestor of the Throckmortons of Virginia; but there can hardly be a doubt, from the evidence given below, that it was the Robert, son of Gabriel Throckmorton of Ellington, and that it was his will, which is next copied:

[P. C. C. Bruce, 74]. In the name of God, Amen—seeing that nothing is more certaine then death and withall that noething is more uncertayne then the tyme of death, and least I should depart this life without setting my house in order in some good measure according to my mynd and true meaning without disposing of such earthly substance eyther in land or goods wherewth all the Lord hath mercifully blessed me I *Robert Throgmorton now* of *Osford Cluney* and heretofore of *Ellington* in the County of *Huntington*, Esquire....do now this present 14 September, 1657, make my last will and Testament: First.... my body to be buried in decent christian burial at the discretion of my Exor and overseers ...and whereas I have heretofore by fyne or other conveyance made feofment of my mannor of Ellington with appurtenances in the County aforsd and other my Lands, Tenements hereditamts with appurtenancs in Ellington of some part or parts to the use of such person or persons as I should by my deed declare lymitt and appoynt. And, whereas by one other deed that the said mannor of Ellington...and all & every the sd lands....services and hereditaments for the use of such persons In pursuance thereof and according to such provisoes conditions trusts I doe now by this my last will and testament give will lymitt devise & dispose with the reversion & reversions remaynder of the same & likewise all my goods and personal estate, viz: Imprimis I doe appoynt my eldest sonne Albion Throgmorton sole Exor, being confident of his love and conscionable care in the probate and performance of the same: Item I give unto the poor people of Ellington

Throckmorton Pedigree.

The following chart pedigree is from the Visitation of Huntingdonshire 1613, published by the Camden Society:

Thomas Throckmorton de Coughton in Com. Warr.

Robert Throckmorton, sonne and heyre of Tho. = ..da. to .....Marowe

- Sir George Throckmorton
- Catherine da. to the Lo. Vaulx
- Richardus Throckmorton de Higham Ferrars in Com. Northampt. Senescallus Ducatus Lancastriae. = ... filia Beaufoe de Com. Warr.
- Doctor Throckmorton 3 filius

- Goditha nupta..... Neale.
  - Joh'nes Throckmorton =
    - Sr George Throckmorton, knight sergeant of the Hawkes to Q Elizabethe, father to Raphael and Sir George.
- Maria uxor..... Butler
  - Raphael
- Gabriel Throckmorton, of Ellington in Com. Hunt. sepultus apud Wardeboys in Com. praed'c'o. =
  - Margaretta nupta Francisco Cervington
    - 2 Emma ux. Hen. Poulton de Broughton.
    - 3 Elizabetha uxor...Kent de Hemingford Abbot.
    - Maria uxor Fracisci Dorington de Wardeboys
  - Robertus Throckmorton de Ellington in Com. Hunt. jam superstes 1613 =
    - Johanna uxor Rob'ti Bramhall de Com Bedf.
      - Maria uxor Hen. Rouse de Stukeley
    - Elizabetha
      - Jana ux Tho. Morley de Ellington
    - Gabriel Throckmorton, filius et haer aet 27 an. etamplius 1613. =
      - Robertus Throckmorton, aetate 5 annos et amplius.
    - Alicia filia Will'mi Bedles de Com. Bedf. et. haeres
    - Rob'tus Throckmorton 2 filius =
      - Rob'tus
      - Johanna.
    - Jana, F. Robti Peets de Elington
    - Gracia ux. Edw. Holcott de Ellington in Com Hunt.
- Emma fil. ... Laurence de com. Hunt.
- Jana uxor ..Panell
  - Anthony s. p.
- Simon Throckmorton de Brampton in Com Hunt. =
  - Robertus Throckmorton de Brampton in Com. Hunt.
    - Simon
- Margaretta ux.... Pemberton
  - Catarina Nupta ....Wotton.
- Elizabetha filia Joh'is Pikering de Tichmersh in Com Northampt.
- Francisco uxor Ric'i Roydon

and Sibthorpe 40|: and if I dye inhabitant of Osford Cluney that 20| shall be distributed to and amongst the poore people there: unto my eldest sonne *Albion Throckmorton* & to his heirs for ever for the better enableing him in the performance of this my last will All that Cottage or Tenement and three selions of land and leyes lately enclosed by estimacon three half acres, & also 5 acres of errable Lands & green sword & also 1 acre of Leyes lieinge in Stockeinge with the quicke hedge their all wch said cottage or tenemt three selions & six acres aforsd are lyeing within the Towns, fields, bounds or precincts of or in long stowe upthorpe and Spauldwicke in the Co of Huntington to have & to hold unto the said Albion Throckmorton or his heires and assigns forever. To the end that the same may be sould and the moneyes imployed towards the performance of this my will and legacies: To my son Albion all my mannor of Ellington afsd .... except onlye the lands—tenements, services, heredimts there by me conveyed or settled upon Judith my wife for her Joynture; to my sonne *Robert Throckmorton* £200, to be paid att my mannor house in Ellington at his accomplishment of the age of 24 yeares: unto my sonne *John Throckmorton* £200, in like manner at his atteyning the age of 24 yeares: unto my daughter *Mary Throckmorton* £10 to buy her mourning and also a watch of myne which was her mother's and likewise £300—viz. £200 at age of 21, or day of marriage, £100 six months after decease of Judith my now wife: unto my loving wife £20 for mourning; unto my daughter in lawe, Mrs Anne Dorrington upon request ye use of child bed lininge returning the same to my Exor: unto my brother Gabriel Throckmorton, & to my sister Bromsill, my sister Jackson, my sister Phillips, my sister Anne Dorrington, to every of them a gould ring of 20|- value to weare in loving remembrance of me; and if my said daughter in lawe, Mrs Anne Dorrington shall be unmarried & resident with me att my death, then I give her £10 to buy her mourning: to my servants dwelling with me att my death 5| a peece.....My well beloved brother in law, Owen Bromsall and Lewis Phillips, gent to be overseers of this my last will: all residue of my Jewels debts credits to my son Albion—signed in presence of us Henry Dorrington, John Burden.

Robert Throckmorton.

Proved at London 21 June, 1664,
by Albion Throckmorton, son of
deceased & sole executor.

It is also believed that the Robert Throckmorton, of whose will the following is an abstract, was the son of John Throckmorton, who is named in the preceding will:

Will of Robert Throckmorton, of Peyton Pawa, Co. Huntingdon, dated 1 March, 1698, proved 3 May, 1699, in which he leaves Mary his wife land at Ellington, with reversion to his son Robert—mentions his daughters Susanna, Alice and Mary—leaves property to his eldest son, Bromsall Throckmorton, and £500 to his son just born—mentions his father-in-law Thomas Bromsall, Esq., and his uncle Edward Mason—Gives his brother Albion Throckmorton all his plantation and effects in Gloucester County upon York River in Virginia, and to his brother Gabriel Throckmorton his other plantation and effects in New Kent County, near Rappahannocke River in Virginia.

The testator was probably the Robert Throckmorton, who patented 300 acres in Charles Co., Virginia (then including Gloucester) at "the White Marsh," August 24, 1637 (and was himself a head-right), and 650 acres on the west side of Nansemond River, in 1644.

The second doubtful, or rather unproven, point in the pedigree is of course as to the paternity of John Throckmorton, spoken of above; but from him on there is no further trouble in tracing the line.

A descendant of the Throckmorton family, living in West Virginia, has an old Bible, with numerous entries of births, marriages and deaths, evidently contemporary. In some of these entries the ink has so faded as to render the date illegible; but what remains is of the highest importance in tracing the descent of the family. Statements from this, and other family Bibles made use of, will be referred to by the letters F. B.

The first entry in this old Bible is "John Throckmorton of Ellington in the County of Huntingdon, Great Britain, born . . " married . . . and died . . . (F. B.) He had issue:

1. Robert, born . . . . living at Ellington in 1683 (F. B.)

An abstract of his will has been given. His son, Bromsall Throckmorton, was living at Heming Abbotts, Co. Huntington, in 1720 (F. B.) 2. Albion, born 1672, "about 12 years old in 1684" (F. B.) Whether he was ever in Virginia is uncertain, though he may have been the Albion Throckmorton, who was an early vestryman of Ware parish, Gloucester. There was also a John Throckmorton, vestryman of Ware in 1672, who cannot be accounted for. Perhaps he may have been the John Throckmorton, of Ellington, named in the Bible entry; 3. *Gabriel.*

3. GABRIEL THROCKMORTON of Ware parish, Gloucester Co., Virginia, born 1665, "aged 19 in 1684, then in Virginia" (F. B.) He married in 1690, Frances Cooke, daughter of Mordecai Cooke, of Ware Parish, Gloucester, (F. B.) and died in January, 1737. His obituary in the Virginia Gazette states that he had long been presiding Justice of the County, and that he died in his 77th year (a mistake as to his age). Issue: 4. Elizabeth, born . . married John Perry, and had a daughter Frances, who married Francis Whiting (F. B); 5. *Robert*; 6. *Mordecai.*

5. MAJOR ROBERT THROCKMORTON, of Ware parish, born . . married (i) August 14, 1730, Mary, daughter of John Lewis of Ware parish, (ii) Sarah Smith of "Shooter's Hill," and died . . (F. B) He was appointed a Justice of Gloucester, 1737 (Council Journal).

Issue (1st m): 6. *John*; 7. Frances, born Dec. 21st, 1733, married Wm Debnam, of Ware Parish (F. B.) A traditional account says she was the wife of Col. James Barbour. 8. Gabriel, born Aug 16, 1735. He may have been the Gabriel Throckmorton, who was living in Caroline Co, in 1769, (Va. Gazette), and the person of the name, who (as appears from the Essex records) married in, or before 1761, Judith, daughter of Thos Edmundson of Essex; 9 *Robert*; 10. *Albion*; 11. Elizabeth, born . . married Barton Davis, of Northumberland Co. (F. B.); 12. Mary, born . . married Thomas Throckmorton (F. B.); a traditional account says she was the wife

of Major W. Moore. (2d m.), 13. *Mordecai*; 14. *Warner*; 15. Sarah, born . . married in 1771, Peter Presley Thornton of "Northumberland House," Northumberland Co., who was a Lieutenant Colonel of minute men at the beginning of the Revolution, and a member of the Convention of 1775.

6. Captain Mordecai Throckmorton, was born . . died 1768; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Read, of Ware Parish (F. B.) He was probably the Mordecai Throckmorton, who was sheriff of King and Queen Co., in 1740 (Council Journal).

Issue: 16. Lucy, married Robert Throckmorton, of Culpepper Co. (F. B.); 17. *Thomas*.

6. John Throckmorton, of Ware Parish, Gloucester Co., born Dec. 20th, 1731, married (i) Rebecca, daughter of William Richardson, of Ware Parish, and m. (ii) Elizabeth, daughter of John Cooke, of Gloucester (F. B.) According to a manuscript left by Mrs. Ann Page, (nee Dixon) of Gloucester Co., he removed for a time to the Western portion of the Colony (probably to "Roxton," in the present Jefferson Co.); but after the death of his first wife returned to Gloucester.

On Sept. 5th, 1767, died Robert Throckmorton, of "Hail Western," Huntingdonshire, (his death is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine) and left the larger portion of his estate to this John Throckmorton. (An old estate of the Throckmortons, on Ware River, Gloucester, Va., was named "Hail (or Hael) Western," and still bears the name). The following letter, to Robert Throckmorton, father of John, has been kindly copied from the original, by a descendant of the family:

"London 12th Sept., 1767.

Sir:

The chief purport of this is to inclose you a Line just rec'd from Mr. Bailey, of Huntingdonshire, informing us that your namesake, of Hailweston in the said County died the 5th Instant & by will had given a good real estate & and the principal part of his personal estate to a gentleman described as follows: To the Eldest son of my Cousin Robert Throckmorton, Esqr now or late upon York River in Gloucester

and if so, the sooner he comes over the better, without waiting for any further Information than this.

Mr. Bailey recommends, as he is an entire Stranger to every party here, that it will be necessary for your son to bring with him proper Certificates signed by the Govr & put under the Colony Seal with every Credential to prove him to be the Identical person described as above, or else he will meet with great Difficultyes in the disposal of the real estate or getting into his possession the personal, which is Vested in the Publick Funds, & who, when the least doubt is made, will never part with a six pence; as we are doubtful whether Mr. John Throckmorton is your eldest son, we have not wrote him, but referr'd everything to yourself. What services we can render him, you, or any of your family we shall with great pleasure do.

What we can learn, the estate left to your son is worth Eight thousand pounds. We give you joy of this event & remain

Sr your most hum. servts.

ROBERT CARY & Co.

Major ROBERT THROCKMORTON."

Upon receipt of this intelligence, John Throckmorton went to England, and secured the estate. While in that country he obtained a confirmation of his family arms. The original emblazoning is now in possession of a descendant of the family in Texas, and bears, written across the back, the following certificate:

"The arms, crest & quarterings, depicted in this achievment, belong to John Throckmorton, of Ware Parish, in Virginia, extracted from evidences preserved in the *Heralds' Office*, London, by

RALPH BIGLAND—Somerset

Herald. Reg. 3 March, 1769.

See the pedigrees of this family in the visitations of Huntingdon, or in the Heralds' Office."

Recent correspondence has ascertained that there is, at the Heralds' College, a pedigree tracing the descent of this John Throckmorton from the Throckmortons of Ellington, and that a copy will cost five guineas. It is to be hoped that

some one interested will obtain a copy, which the *William and Mary Quarterly* will take pleasure in publishing.

Issue: (1st m.) 18. *Robert*; 19. William, born . . (F. B.); 20. *Albion*; (2d m.) 21. John, born . . (F. B.); 22. Elizabeth, born . . (F. B.); married Lewis (F. B.) Mrs. Page's manuscript says she married Col. Buckner—perhaps a second husband.

9. ROBERT THROCKMORTON, born Nov. 20th, 1736 (F. B.); removed to Culpepper Co., and was a Justice there in 1769 (Calendar of Va. State Papers); married June 16th, 175— Lucy, daughter of Mordecai Throckmorton (F. B.) Issue: 23. Robert, born May, 175—; 24. Mary, born March 12, 1760 (F. B.); 25. Mordecai, born Feb. 2d 1761 (F. B.); 26. Frances, born Feb. 24th, 1765 (F. B.), married General Wm Madison, of "Woodberry," Madison Co., brother of President Madison, 27. Lucy, born Jan. 15, 1767; 28. Elizabeth, born April 6th, 1769, (F. B.) married Ebenezer Potter (Hayden's Va. Genealogies); 29. Lewis Read, born May 14th, 1793; was a merchant, and lived at Orange C. H.(1)

[To be continued.]

Slave Owners in Princess Anne County, Virginia

[In my January number a list of slave-holders in Princess Anne County having more than ten slaves was published. The following list comprises all having under ten slaves. It will be seen that in this county the large majority of the heads of families owned slaves. This by no means represented all the families interested in slave property. Many persons preferred to hire slaves, and, besides the hirers of slaves, there were many persons who, while not owning slaves, were dependent upon that species of property, such as overseers, store-keepers, physicians etc. These last had a more substantial interest in the slaves than the nominal slave-owners. On the whole, slaves were better distributed than horses in East Virginia. The class of low whites was small. However illiterate, they were never dependent on their wealthier neighbors. Beverley, Jones, Smyth, and other early writers, say that poverty, the parent of servility, was almost unknown in Virginia.—EDITOR]

(1) The compiler of this genealogy is greatly indebted to Mr. C. W. Throckmorton of New York, Dr. A. G. Grinnan of Madison Co., Va. and Mercer Slaughter of Atlanta.

Slave Owners in Princess Anne Co., Va. during the year 1810, who owned less than 10 slaves.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

Robert Alls	1	Wm Brewer	3
Elizabeth Ackiss	2	Wm Butt	2
Thomas Atwood	3	Travy Burrows	2
Robert Adderson	2	Edward Brown of Smith	1
Aaron, F. B. (1)	4	John Buskey	7
Frederick Ansell	3	Robert Benthall	7
Edward Atwood	4	Charles Burgess	2
Edward Allen	6	Charles Barnes	3
Francis Ackiss Jr.	1	Jeremiah Butt	1
James Absloin	1	Anthony Butt	2
Wm Ashby	5	John Bonney of John	2
John Ansell	9	John Barnes	1
Wm Axtead	1	Samuel Brown	9
John Atwood	6	Thomas Brown	1
Francis Ackiss, Sr.	8	Maxa Bolt	1
Jonathan Ackiss, Sr.	1	Willoughby Bolt	1
Thomas Ackiss	3	John Bolt	3
Wm Bishop, Jr.	8	Josiah Bell	4
Moses Bonney	6	Elizabeth Brown	2
Lanfair Burgess	1	Boush Butt	4
Wm Boush, Jr.	2	Reuben Brown	2
Edward Brown of Ewd.(2)	6	Kedar Brown	3
David Butt	5	David Busten	1
Moses Brock	3	Anthony Brown	2
John Brown of Hezakiah	6	Francis Barnes	2
Mary Barwell	1	George Butt	5
Anthony Burrows	3	Diana Bonney	1
Wm Burrows	1	Richard Bonney	2
Amos Benson	1	Sarah Brock	3
Cornelius Buskey	2	Anna Bonney	4
Elizabeth Batten	4	Charles Brock	6
James Bonney	4	Jonathan Bonney	7
Harrison Banks	8	Tully Barnes, Sr.	5
George Bashan	1	George Booth	8
John Bivin	5	Noah Brock	2
Joseph Benthall	2	Cornelius Brock	2
Thaddeus Bowman	8	John Bright	2
John Banks	3	John Bonney of Jon.[a]	4

Edward Brown of Moses	2	Ansell Cox	2
Thomas Bonney	3	Joseph Corprew	1
Wm Banks	1	Wm Cannon	1
Jno Banks, Jr.	4	Avarilla Capps	4
Henry Brock	3	Molly Cox	2
Sarah Carraway	3	Morris Capps [5]	1
Margaret Calvert	7	Rodney Capps Wd Wm	3
Josiah Cook	1	Joel Capps	1
Thomas Corprew, W. N.[3]	3	Sally Corbell	2
Jesse Capps	4	Lydia Capps	3
Lydia Capps	4	Lancaster Capps	1
Hilliary Capps	2	James Dyer	1
Wm Campbell	2	Henry Davis	3
Joshua Cone	2	David Dunbar	2
Hilliary Cone	2	Wm Doudge	2
David Cooper	7	William Davis	1
Jno Cox of Geo	2	Richard Davis	4
Frances Capps	1	Tully Doudge of Joab	1
Jeremiah Cane	1	Mary Drewry	9
Henry Cavender	1	David Dawley	4
John Cannon	2	Wm. Dudley	1
Frances Capps	4	Robert Dudley	3
John Cox	7	Wilioughby Dyer	5
Elizabeth Cannon	1	Lewis Drayton	1
Solo Capps of John	1	Samuel Drayton	1
Mary Cavender	2	Edward Diggs	2
John Cumberfoot	1	Horatio Davis	4
Henry Capps	1	Lewis Dey	8
Leek Creekman	1	Solo Duncan, F. B.	1
Martin Cummins	4	Wm. Davis	7
Lemuel Curlin	2	Caleb Dawley Sr.	3
Elizabeth Corprew	5	Nathan Doudge	4
John Cannon of Pungo [4]	1	Jno Etheridge	1
Maryan Capps	2	Henry Edmonds	1
Jacamine Cason	2	Wm Edmunds	1
Mary Capps	3	James Etheridge	3
John Capps	1	John Ewell	6
Hillary Capps	2	Mary Etheridge	2
Charles Capps	1	Ezekiel Ewell	3
Anna Capps	2	James Ewell	3
John Craft	3	Moses Eaton	1

Robert Etheridge	1	Franky Griffin	2
Mary Frizle	5	Wm Holmes	4
Emanuel Fentress	4	Wm Hutchins	1
Nath^{n} Flanagan	1	Jacob Hunter	8
Joshua Fentress, Sr.	3	Wm Hudgin	1
Jn$_{o}$ Fentress of Geo.	2	George T. Hall	7
Edward Fentress	2	Elizabeth Haynes	9
Major Fentress	2	John Hunter	8
Aby Fentress	1	Thomas Hunter	6
Thomas Fuller F. B.	2	Wm Hardason	2
Jn$_{o}$ Fentress of Jno.	3	Joshua Holmes	5
Malachi Fentress	5	James Heath	1
Lemuel Fentress	1	Jesse Hill	4
Joshua Fentress	5	Jeremiah Hosier	1
Jno Fentress of Joshua	8	Blandana Hunter	8
Jno Frizle	5	Thos Henley of Cory	1
Isriel Fisher	1	Ja^{s} Humphries	8
Moses Fentress of Jno.	9	Thos Humphries	5
Peter Fentress	2	John Henley	4
Jeremiah Fentress	1	Charles Henley	2
China Gibbs F. B.	1	Chas Hartley	1
John Gornto	4	Ja^{s} Harrison	7
James Grimstead	3	Thos Harrison	1
James Gaskins	7	Edward James, Sr	1
Charles Griggs	2	John Johnston	7
Reuben Gornto	8	Keziah Jobson	1
John Garrison	2	Henry James	1
Edmund Garrison	3	Jesse Ives	7
Joseph Grant	1	Thos Old Ives	6
George Guy	9	Thos James[6]	9
Matthias Griffin	4	Bartlett Ives	3
John Griffin	1	Betty James	6
Wm Godfrey	3	Wm James Jr	5
Joel Gammon	4	Jno James Jr	1
Matthew Godfrey	3	Elizabeth James	3
Joel Gisbon	2	Thos Keeling, Sr	3
Arthur Gornto	1	Isaac Keeling	2
Wm Gornto	2	Wm Keeling	4
Thomas Grimstead	3	Henry Keeling	1
Wm Green	9	Jno Keeling	1
Kiziah Garriot	1	Peggy Keeling	7

John Kilgore	4	Robert J. Legget	1
Henry Parsons Keeling	1	Simon Murden	2
Isaac Land	3	Kedar Moore	8
Wm Lufman	2	David Matthias	5
James Land	9	Elizabeth Matthias	6
Reuben Lovett, Sr	8	Doctor Jas Mosely	5
Batson Land of Hora	1	Hillary Moore	1
Jno Lovett, Jr.	4	Lydia Moore	4
Simon Land	9	Peter Malbon	4
Reuben Lovett, Jr.	4	Malachi Murden	6
John Lester	7	Isaac Matthias	4
Jas Lewis	5	David Malbon	3
Lancaster Lovett	4	John Munden	4
Caleb Land	7	Wm MClelan	2
Tully Land	7	Henry K. Manning	2
Robert Land	2	James Marno	1
Lovey Lane	1	Jno Moore, B. S.(7)	9
John Le Tellier	2	John Mills	6
Elizabeth Land	1	Rose Martin	1
Letitia Land	1	Nathaniel Mears	4
Molly Lovett	7	Elizabeth Mackie	8
Randolph Lovett	2	Jas Mills	1
Adam Lovett	6	Jno Morrisett	6
Langley Land	9	Philip Malbon	1
Enoch Land	1	Tully Moses	2
Wm Land	5	Wm McCoy	7
David Land	5	Elizabeth Moore	1
Joshua Land	2	Malachi Moore	8
Henry Lewis	3	Cason MClalin	2
John Lewis	5	Malachi Murden, B. W. (8)	7
Adam Lovett Jr,	1	Caleb Moore	5
Reuben Land	2	Wm Moseley	1
Richard Land	2	Jas MClalen of Joab	2
Joshua Lawrence	3	Jas Murden	2
Henry Lemount	6	Daniel Murden	4
Geo Lewis F. B.	1	Henry Murden	3
Anthony Lawson	7	Henry Moore	2
Evan Legget	2	Jas Moore, D. N. (9)	4
James Legget	1	Enoch Moore	2
Jno Livingston	1	Moses MClalen, Sr	6
Batson Land	3	Moses MClalen, Jr	2

John MClalen	1	Laban Pettet	2
Thos MClalen	1	Horatio Parsons	5
Jas Moore of Cason	6	Jeremiah Plummer	2
Wm Moore of Cason	4	Charles Paydon	9
Jas Malbon	2	Colo Jas Robinson	1
Francis Malbon	4	John Rose	1
John Malbon	1	Wm Raney	4
Absolom Malbon	6	Peggy Robinson	1
John Moore	1	Thomas Robinson	3
William Murphey	8	John Reade	9
Nathan Munden	4	Wm Randolph	1
Joel Morse	2	Lovey Reade	2
David Morse	6	Elizabeth Roberts	1
Joel Morris	1	Jas Robinson of A.	5
David Morris	2	Charles Robinson	3
Jno MClalen, N. C. (10)	1	Mary Raney	4
Molly F. Blk.	1	James Raney	2
James Norris	1	John Smith, Carpenter	3
Wm Norris	4	Chas Smith, K. V. (11)	3
Sowell Norris	7	Bartlet Shipp	5
Wm J. Nimmo	7	Jno Smith Jr.	1
Wm T. Nimmo	7	Henry Styron	3
Nancy, F. Blk.	1	Daingerfield Stark	3
Harris Nelms	3	Jno S. Salusbury	1
Jane Otterson	1	Daniel Sharley	6
Covington Otley	3	Andrew Smith	2
Elizabeth Oliver	4	Molly Scott	2
Nathan Oakum	5	Jas Scaff	3
Joseph Otterson	5	Jas Stephans	4
Cornelius Ostean	6	Hillary Snail	7
Wm Pebworth	2	Jonathan Smith	1
John Petty	7	Isaac Sherwood	5
Francis Petty	7	Isaac Scott	5
Lemuel Peade	4	Jas Stone	7
Sarah Pebworth	2	Miles Smilt	1
Mary Petty	2	Wm Shepherd B. B. (12)	1
Edward Petty	8	Wm Sovey Sr.	3
Jn L. Pebworth	1	Wm Sovey Jr.	1
Matthew Pallett	9	Joy Sovey	1
John Pallett	5	Philip Sovey	1
Wm J. Pebworth	6	Jno Simmons B. W.	1
Tully Philips	9	Malachi Styron	4

Henry Simmons	1	Christ Williamson	2
Peggy Shipp	4	Batson Whitehurst T. (13)	5
Reuben Shipp	8	Wm West Sr.	7
Jno Smith of Diff	2	Thomas Wormsley	4
Jas Smith of Diff	1	Moses Williamson B. Side	1
Jno Simmons	1	Mary Warren	5
John Shipp	3	James Watson	5
John Simmons, Pungo	8	John Ward	1
Isaac Smith	5	Moses Wilber	4
Wm Seneca	1	Thomas Wilkins	5
Jesse Seneca	3	Moses Whitehurst	3
Eustice Stripes	4	John Whitehurst	4
Charles Smith	1	Josiah Williamson	1
Henry Trower, Sr.	5	Reuben Wiles	1
George Throp	5	John Widgen	5
Aaron Timberlake	1	Isaac Widgen	4
Henry Turner	3	Francis Wilkinson	3
Fanny Vashon F. B.	2	Thos. R. Walker	6
Geo. Valentine F. B.	2	Mary Williams	1
Wm Vangover	1	Wm Wilkins, Sr.	5
Caleb Vangover	7	John Wilkins	2
Robert Waterson	1	Christopher Whitehurst	3
Jno Whitehurst	2	Jas Williamson	2
Moses Williamson, Sr.	2	George Whitehurst	1
Thos Wright	3	Henry Williamson	2
Chas M. Woodhouse	8	Wm Williams	3
Jno Williamson	2	Joseph Williamson	8
Wm Williamson	1	Robert Williamson	1
Charles Wray	1	Caleb Williamson, Sr.	6
Jona Woodhouse Jr.	4	Nancy Whitehurst	9
Joshua Whitehurst	9	Corprew Wilkins	8
Caleb Whitehurst	5	Josiah Woodard	4
Oden Whitehurst	3	Lemuel Williamson	4
Joshua Williamson	3	Horatio Woodhouse	1
Jno Whitehurst of Simn	2	Nathaniel West	2
Abraham C. Willaroy	4	James Wickens	7
Jas Whitehead	1	Jimima Wallace	1
Major Whitehurst	2	John Wickins	5
Willoughby Whitehurst	5	Henry Woodard	7
Hillary Whitehurst	1	George Woodard	2
Henry Whitehurst	2	Wm Williams B. W.	4
Caleb Ward	3	Jesse Woodard	1

Willoughby West	2	John Wickard	1
Thomas West	7	Ja^{s} Woodhouse of Ja^{s}.	1
Joshua Wright, of Jeve	2	Frances Woodhouse	7
Thos Woodhouse	4	Mary Ward	7
Wm Wright	5	Henry Woodhouse of Ja^{s}.	2
Mary Whitehurst	1	Mary Watterman	1
Wm B. Wilkins	3	Malachi Williamson	5
Frances Whitehurst	3	Hillary Whitehurst	2
Philip Wichard	1	Francis Williamson	1
Jno Whitehurst of Jno.	3	Wm Williamson	3
Sarah Whitehurst w^{d} Ja^{s}	5	Lodawick Williamson	5
Richd Whitehurst of Jas	1	Wm Williams K. I. (15)	7
Nath^{n} Whitehurst	1	Mary Ward	1
Tully Whitehurst A. B. (14)	3	Francis Wright	1
Ja^{s} Whitehurst of Ja^{s}.	1		

In addition to the slaves whose owners names have been given there were on the plantations of

Bramble and Colley	10	Jno Nivison	30
Wm Boush	5	Susan Smith	2
Wm Cuthburt	5	Jno Stone	11
Geo Finch	4	Arthur Taylor	9
Jno Hopkins	3	Littleton W. Tazewell	23
Hermans	2	Jas B. Warren	6
Geo McIntosh	16	Swepson Whitehead	4

The report shows that there were in the County 2681 white males, 2624 white females, 267 free Negroes, and 3926 slaves, that 646 heads of families owned slaves and that 421 did not.

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1. F. B. and F. Blk. means free black

2. Edward Brown, son of Edward Brown

3. West Neck 4. One of the three districts into which Princess Anne county is divided, formerly one of eight precincts of Lynnhaven Parish. As it took its name from an estate bearing this name, there was a Pungo within a Pungo, and as this led to frequent and amusing mistakes, the inhabitants were, by those ignorant of the fact, erroneously accused of being ashamed of the name of their precinct.

5. Widow of Wm. Capps; 6. Thomas W. James; 7. Bay Side; 8. Black Water; 9. Dam Neck; 10. Nanny's Creek; 11. Kempesville; 12. Back Bay; 13, Tabernacle; 14. Ashby's Bridge; 15. Knott's Island.

16. This article should be read in connection with that in the January Quarterly.

17. The names of slave owners are taken from a census report labelled "A Copy of the 3d Census To remain at the Clerk's Office for the inspection of all concerned———Wm. Bishop Asst, to The Marshall of the Virginia district;"and the report is signed: "The above be correct as fair as I know—of the inhabitants of Princess Anne County. Given under my hand this 15th day Decer. 1810

18) W Bishop Asst."

18. Wm Bishop was married to Miss Anne Carmichael by the Reverend Anthony Walke on the 29th of December, 1789. He was a vestryman of Lynnhaven Parish, Princess Anne County, from July 10th, 1806 to April 9th, 1814, being Church-Warden from March 11th, 1810 to April 9th, 1814. His will was made February 10th, 1814, proved April 4th, 1815. He left a widow Anne, and daughter Eliza, and appointed his brother James Bishop executor. He left a plantation of 111 acres of land. His appraisement was made April 12th, 1815. Among other things mentioned were 12 Negroes, 5 horses, 30 head of cattle, 22 sheep, 11 lambs, 28 hogs and 9 shoats, riding-chair and harness, one clock $50, suit bed curtains $15, black walnut bedstead $15, one backgammon box, coffee pot, tea pot, lot table china, mahogany desk and its contents, lot of books $3, one buffet glass, doors $15, mahogany sideboard $15, glass and china on side board $5 and a small table with books thereon.

Journal of the Meetings

OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

[69 blank—70] Saturday June 17th, 1758

Present The Revd Mr. Thomas Dawson, President; Emanuel Jones, and the Revd Gronow Owen.

The Revd Mr Jacob Rowe A. M. being elected by the Visitors and Governors Professor of Morality, and having enter'd on the said Office the 14th Instant did this Day subscribe his Assent to the Articles of the church of England, as in Page the 19th and did also take the oath de fideli Administratione &c. Vid: Page 66th

He likewise subscribed to the three following Articles in the 36th Canon.

1. That the King's Majesty under God is the only Supreme Governor of this Realm, and of all other his Highness

Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Things or Causes, as Temporal, and that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical, or Spiritual, within his Majesty's said Realms, Dominions, and Countries.

II That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons containeth in it Nothing contrary to the Word of God; and that it lawfully may so be used, and that I myself will use the Form in the said Book preserved in Public Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments and no other.

III That I allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Arch-Bishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God, One Thousand, five hundred, sixty and two, and that I acknowledge all, and every the Articles therein contain'd, being in Numbers nine and thirty, besides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God,

Tho. Dawson, P.

Jacob Rowe, June 17, 1758 James Horrocks March 30, 1762
W Small October 19th, 1758 Samuel Henley May 3, 1771
William Webb Sepr 25, 1760 Tho. Gwatkin May 3d, 1771
Richard Graham June 26, 1761 John Dixon May ye 3d, 1771. (1)

[72]

June 20th 1758.

At a Meeting of the President, and Masters of Wm and Mary College Present

The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President
Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, and Jacob Rowe.

Resol: unanimously that Mr Edward Thompson of Helperly be appointed Steward of the Brafferton Estate.

Tho: Dawson P.

August 15th 1758.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College:

(1) These signatures were appended at different times, of course.

Present

The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson President; Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, and Jacob Rowe.

Resol: that Mr William Taylor have leave from this Society to collect all the Rents due to the College from the Tenants in King William County, either in Money, or Tobacco, as he thinks proper, and that he be desir'd not to let them be in Arrears for the future.

Tho: Dawson, P.

[73 blank—74]

October 11th 1758.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of W$_{m}$ and Mary College.

Present

The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson President, Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen and Jacob Rowe.

The Revd Mr Thomas Hatton recommended to this Society by the Chancellor of the College, as a Person duly qualified for an Usher, was this Day chosen into the said office.

Tho: Dawson, P.

[75 blank—76.]

Thursday, October 18th 1758.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College, Present:

The Reverend Mr Thomas Dawson, President; Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, and Jacob Rowe.

Mr William Small (1) being elected by the Visitors and Governors Professor of Natural Philosophy, and, having enter'd on the said Office the 18th Instant, did this Day subscribe his Assent to the Articles of the Church of England, as in Page 19th, and did also take the Oath, de fideli Administratione &c. Vid: Page 66th

He likewise subscribed to the three Articles in the 30th Cannon, Vid: Page 70–71.

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(1) Dr. William Small was the preceptor of Mr. Jefferson, and is said by him to have "fixed his destiny in life." We have but few facts regarding him. He qualified as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics Oct. 18, 1758 and returned to England after Jan. 20, 1764. There is preserved a portion of a list of scientific apparatus

Tho: Dawson P.

[77 blank, 78 and 79 missing. 80]

December 14th 1758.

At a Meeting of the President, and Masters of Wm and Mary College, Present:

The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson President, Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, and William Small.

Resol: Unanimously that a Lease of the College Land in King William lately held by Col Thomas Jones be now granted to the Honble Thomas Nelon, Esqr.

Tho. Dawson P.

March 30th 1759.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College, Present,

The Revd Mr. Thomas Dawson President, Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe and William Small.

This Day was laid before the Society by Mr. President an Order of the Visitors in the following words, viz: At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College held the 26h Day of March, 1759,[81 blank, 82] on a Motion made in Behalf of the Revd Mr Hatton Usher of the Grammar Schools. It is ordered that he be allow'd to sit and eat at the Masters' Tables, and further in Regard to his good Character, and for an Encouragement to his continuanee here, the President and Masters are desired not to remove him from his Place of Usher, without first informing this Visitation and their Allegations against him.

A true Copy.

Resol: that Mr William Taylor has leave to sell what Tobacco he has in his hands belonging to the College to the best Advantage, and that he be desired to collect as soon as possible the Arrears that are due from the Tenants in King William County at 2d P Pound.

Thomas Dawson President.

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selected by him for the College. It is remarkably full for the period. According to the Gentleman's Magazine he died Feb, 25, 1775 at Birmingham in England,—whence Priestley came. Under his instruction the sciences struck deep root in Virginia and were the parents of Revolution in Church and State.

[83 blank—84]

August 28th, 1759.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of Wm and Mary College.

Present

The Revd Mr. Thomas Dawson President,

Emanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, and William Small.

Resol: That Mrs Martha Bryan be appointed House-keeper to the College in the place of Mrs Owen deceas'd.

Upon a Motion made by Mr President that quarterly meetings be held, it was unanimously resolved that the following days be appointed for the same:

Viz: the first Thursday in March, the first Thursday in June, the first Thursday in September, and the first Thursday in December annually.

Thomas Dawson Prt.

Will of Sir Philip Honywood

14th day of December 1684 I, Sir Philip Honeywood of Charing, Co. Kent, Knight, do make my will in manner following:
"I give to my wife" [after this there is blank];
To my sister Priscilla £200, one of which is in trust for my sister Wilkinson;
To my Nephew Charles his five children £50 each;
I desire Dr Jacob to be my trustee;
To Sr. Robert Haywood I give £10;
To my sister Knatchbull £10;
I make my only daughter Frances my sole Executrix and residuary legatee."
On the 28th day of January 1684 there issued a commission to William Jacob M. D. and John Wilkinson, Esq., guardian of Frances Honywood, minor daughter of the said Sr. Philip Honywood. Knt., to administer the goods of the said deceased for the use of the said Frances during her minority.
On the 12th day of May 1686 the above will was proved by the oath of Frances Sayers als Honywood, she being now the wife of George Sayers.

The Colonial Council of Virginia.

A list of members alphabetically arranged from the list of Mr. W. G. Stanard verified from Hening Statutes and other sources. The dates given are those of Commissions or first appearance in the records.

Allerton, Isaac 1686
Argall, Sir Samuel 1617
Armistead, John 1688

Bacon, Nathaniel 1656 (1 Hen.422)
Bacon, Nathaniel Jr. 1675
Ballard, Thomas 1670
Basse, Nathaniel 1630
Bassett, William 1702
Beale, Thomas 1662
Bennett, Richard 1642
Berkeley, Edmond 1713
Berkeley, John 1621
Bernard, William 1642
Beverley, Robert 1676
Beverley, William 1751
Blair, James 1689
Blair, John 1745
Bland, Theodorick 1665
Blaney, Edward 1627
Bowler, Thomas 1670
Bray, David 1731
Bray, James 1670
Brewer, John 1632
Bridger, Joseph 1670
Brocas, William 1642
Browne, Henry 1637
Browne, William 1646
Bullock, Richard 1632
Burwell, Lewis 1702
Burwell, Lewis 1744
Burwell, Robert Carter 1764
Byrd, William 1681
Byrd, William 1707
Byrd, William 1754

Camm, John 1774
Carter, Edward 1659
Carter, John 1657
Carter, John 1724
Carter, Robert 1764
Cary, Miles 1665
Cheeseman, John 1652
Chicheley, Sir Henry 1670
Churchill, William 1705
Claiborne, William 1624
Cocke, William 1712
Cole, William 1670
Coolings, Christopher 1630
Corbin, Gawin 1775
Corbin, Gawin Jr. 1775
Corbin, Henry 1663
Corbin, Richard 1764
Custis, John 1680 (2 Hen: 569)
Custis, John 1699
Custis, John 1724

Dale, Sir Thomas 1610
Dandridge, William 1727
Davannant, Sir W. 1650
Davidson, Christopher 1621
Dawson, Thomas 1756
Dawson, William 1743
Dew, Thomas 1655
Digges, Dudley 1698
Digges, Cole 1719
Digges, Edward 1654 (1 Hen: 388)
Donne, George 1637

Duke, Henry 1702

Elliott, Anthony 1657
Eppes, Francis 1652

Fairfax, George W. 1768
Fairfax, William 1744
Farrar, William 1627
Finch, Henry 1630
Fitzhugh, William 1711
Freeman, Bridges 1652

Gates, Sir Thomas 1609
Gooch, William 1655
Gosnold, Bartholowew 1607
Grymes, John 1725
Grymes, Philip 1751

Hamor, Ralph 1621
Harrison, Benjamin 1628
Harrison, Henry 1730
Harrison, Nathaniel 1714
Harvey, Sir John 1624
Harwood, Thomas 1621
Hawley, Jerome 1637
Higginson, Humphrey 1642
Hill, Edward 1655
Hill, Edward, Jr. 1688
Hinton, Sir Thomas 1637
Hobson, John 1637
Hooke, Francis 1637
Horrocks, James 1764
Horsmanden, Warham 1657

Jenings, Edmund 1691 (Council Journal)
Jenings, Peter 1670

Kemp, Richard 1634
Kendall, George 1607

Lear, John 1688
Lee, Philip Ludwell 1764
Lee, Richard 1663
Lee, Richard 1677
Lee, Thomas 1732
Leech, ——— 1621
Leigh, Francis 1680
Lepworth, Michael 1621
Lewis, John 1715
Lightfoot, John 1692
Lightfoot, Philip 1733
Littleton, Nathaniel 1652
Ludlow, George 1642
Ludwell, Philip 1670
Ludwell, Philip 1702
Ludwell, Thomas 1732
Ludwell, Thomas 1660

Macock, Samuel 1618
Madison, Isaac 1624
Martin, John 1607
Matthews, Samuel 1621
Matthews, Samuel, Jr. 1655
Meese, Henry 1680
Menefie, George 1642
Morrison, Francis 1659
Morrison, Richard 1641

Nelson, Thomas 1764
Nelson, William 1744
Neuce, Thomas 1621
Neuce, Sir William 1621
Newport, Christopher 1607

Page, John 1683
Page, John 1768
Page, John, Jr. 1773
Page, Mann 1717
Page, Matthew 1699
Parke, Daniel, Sr. 1680
Parke, Daniel Jr. 1692
Pate, John 1670
Percy, Abraham 1624
Percy, George 1609
Perry, Henry 1655
Perry, William 1632
Pettus, Thomas 1642
Pierce, William 1631

Place, Rowland 1680
Porteus, Robert 1715
Pott, John 1621
Pountis, John 1621
Powell, Nathaniel 1691
Pawlet, Robert 1621
Purefoy, Thomas 1631
Quarry, Robert 1704
Randolph, Peter 1764
Randolph, William 1728
Ratcliffe, John 1607
Reade, George 1657
Robins, Obedience 1655
Robinson, Christopher 1691
Robinson, John 1724
Robinson, John 1745
Robinson, William 1751
Rolfe, John 1617
Sandys, George 1619
Scarborough, Charles 1692
Scrivener, Matthew 1607
Sipsey, John 1636
Smith, John 1607
Smith, John 1706
Smith, Robert 1663
Smith, Roger 1621
Somers, Sir George 1609
Spencer, Nicholas 1680 (2 Hen 568-9)
Stegg, Thomas 1665
Stephens, Richard 1631
Stoner, John 1634
Strachey, William 1610
Swann, Thomas 1660
Tayloe, John 1734
Tayloe (Taylor), William 1652
Thornton, Presley 1760
Thoroughgood, Adam 1637
Thorpe, George 1621
Townshend, Richard 1642
Tucker, William 1627
Utye, John 1631
Waldoe, Richard 1608
Walker, John 1656 (1 Hen: 422)
Warner, Augustine, Sr. 1659
West, Francis 1619
West, John 1631
Weynman, Sir Ferdinando 1610
Whitaker, Jabez 1626
Whiting, Henry 1691
Wickham, William 1619
Willis, Francis 1658
Willoughby, Thomas 1644
Wingate, Roger 1640
Wingfield, Edward Maria 1607
Wood, Abraham 1657
Wormeley, Christopher 1637
Wormeley, Christopher 1686
Wormeley, Ralph 1650
Wormeley, Ralph 1670
Wormeley, Ralph Jr. 1673
Wyatt, Sir Francis 1642 (1 Hen 235.
Wynne, Peter 1608
Yeardley, Argall 1652, 1644
Yeardley, Sir George 1618

HISTORICAL NOTES.

LIGHTFOOT. The genealogy of this family will be concluded in the next issue.

FITZHUGH—COOK—BEALE. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., writes as follows:

"Referring to page 30, No. 1, Vol. I I [Mr. Brock's paper on Virginia's Past Portraiture], regarding consecutive series of family portraits, I have something quite unique myself. I allude to the portraits of the Fitzhugh family and descendants, direct male and female in line, from 1643 to date, embracing portraits of nine generations in direct line, broken only by the absence of the portrait of the fourth generation, to wit:

1. Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedford, England, born 1614. (Son of William Fitzhugh.)
2. Col. William Fitzhugh, of Bedford, King George County, Va. born 1651, died 1751.
3. Capt. Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedford, King George County, Va., born 1687, died 1758.
4. Thomas Fitzhugh, of "Boscobel," born 1725, died 1768 (Missing).
5. Susanna Fitzhugh, of "Boscobel," born 1751, died 1823; Wife of Wm. Knox, of Windsor Lodge, Va.
6. Annie Campbell Knox, of Windsor Lodge, Va. born 1784, died 1867. Wife of Basil Gordon, of Falmouth, Va.
7. Annie Campbell Gordon, of Falmouth, Va., born 1819, died 1886. Wife of Dr. John Hanson Thomas.
8. Myself.
9. My children.

Capt. Henry Fitzhugh married Susanna Cooke (1693–1749.) She was the daughter of Mordecai Cooke, of "Mordecai Mount," Gloucester County, Va. He was High Sheriff of Gloucester County 1698, and Justice of the Peace, and Burgess 1702–14. I am very anxious to ascertain the name of his wife. Can you help me? The John and Mordicai Cooke mentioned in the Quarterly, I think in number 4, Vol. II were evidently his son and grandson.

Can you give me the family name of the wife of Thomas Beale? See Quarterly Vol. II, No. 1, page 25. Her Christian

name was Ann, and she married William Colston, as I find, among the records of Rappahannock Co., the following: "At a Court held for Rappahannock County August 7, 1689, upon the humble petition of William Colston who married, and for and on the behalf of Mrs. Ann Beale, relict of Mr. Thomas Beale, deceased,etc." ' [Capt. Thomas Beale's tomb(1679) at 'Chestnut Hill,' Richmond County, states that he married 'Anne, daughter of William Gouge.' In the York Records 27 Feb, 1671-2., Thomas Beale jr. is mentioned as "intermarrying Mrs. Anne Gooch." The tomb stone, 1655, of Major William Gooch (pronounced Gouge),of the Council is in the old York Church ruins at Temple Farm, York County.]—EDITOR.

FOX—COCKERILL—ROBERTSON. "Thebie Fox, of Va., whose mother was an Alison, married John Cockerill (said to have been an English Emigrant)and had one son John, born Dec. 19, 1757; she 2ndly married David Collinsworth (said to have been an Irish Emigrant), and had another son, Edmund; she 3rdly married ———Kells, and died, without any Kells issue, at the home of her son,Edmund Collinsworth, near Nashville, Tenn. She was kin to the Claibornes, Balls, and Dangerfields. She came of an aristocratic Va. Fox family. Can any one give me a clue to her genealogy?

Her son, John Cockerill, Jr., served in the Va. Militia in the relief of Ft. Watanga 1776, and next year under Mackintosh. In 1779-80, he went with James Robertson's colony to the Cumberland River; he married Robertson's sister, Mrs. Ann Johnson, and died in Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1837.

James Robertson was born in Brunswick Co., Va., June 28, 1742, moved to Wake Co., N. C., with his father, about 1750, was one of the 'Regulators' of 1771, was Captain at the Battle of Pt. Pleasant, Va., Sept. 1774, settled Nashville, Tenn. 1769,-79—made Brigadier General by Washington 1792, died at Chickasaw Bluff, (Memphis), Sept. 1, 1814 These facts about him can be found in any good Dictionary of American Biography. He is said to have been descended from the Yorkshire Gowers, of whom the Duke of Sutherland is now chief. Who can give me any light on his genealogy?"—

Granville Goodloe, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

KEMPE. "Richard Kempe's will (at Somerset House, England,) is dated 1649, and proved 1656. His legatees are his

wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth, 'Uncle' Ralph Wormeley, brother Edward Kemp, and nephew Edmund Kemp (who, from the gift of servants or to come in, was evidently in Va.) and various friends.

When the will was proved the daughter (an infant) was dead, as was the Uncle Ralph Wormeley, and the will was proved by the widow who was then Elizabeth Lunsford. You can find out a good deed about R. Kempe from Hening and Neill. R. Wormeley, who died between 1649 and 1656, was the first Ralph Wormeley (perhaps he was the wife's uncle, and she a daughter of Christopher Wormeley). From the Visitation of Suffolk it appears that Robert Kempe, Esq., of Gissing, had issue (1) Robert, (2) Edward, (3) Richard (4) Edmund. The eldest son Robert was created a baronet in 1614, and the title is still extant."—*W. G. Stanard*

WASHINGTON. "One of your numbers, Vol. II, No. 2, October, 1893, page 113, makes Wm. Augustine Washington a brother of the General; it is a mistake, he was the son of the General's halfbrother, *Augustine*; being my great-grandfather I can speak with authority. Wm. Aug. Washington married Jane, daughter of the General's own brother *John Aug. Washington*, and much confusion is often occasioned by the many Augustines." *Mary Washington Keyser, 104 West Monument Street, Washington.*

PORTRAITS. "It may interest you, perhaps, to know that my mother, Mrs. James Speyers, has an oil painting of her ancestor Samuel Vatch (the 1st Governor of Nova Scotia) and one of his wife and child—He married the daughter of Robert Livingston in 1700. The child married Nicholas Bayard of N. Y. Both pictures are by Sir Peter Lely—— (See Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography–page 284, Vol. 6th)

She has his Commission from William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George 1st. She has also a picture of her uncle, Hugh Bayard, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, son of Genl. Wm. Bayard, who owned Hoboken and a great part of Wall St., all confiscated on account of his loyalty to his King—George III. Should you pass through our city, we will be happy to show you the pictures, if you care to see them." *Albert G. P. Speyers, 415 West 23d St., New York.* (Grandson of Admir-

al George Pigot (R. Navy), who married a daughter of Wm Bayard, of N. Y.

THORNTON. "William Thornton, of 'The Cottage,' in King George County, married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Mason, of Gunston. She was born at 'Gunston Hall' in 1768, and baptized by the Rev. Lee Massey, rector of *Truro* Parish, Mr. Martin Cockburn standing godfather, and Mrs. Ann Cockburn and Mrs. Elizabeth Bronaugh godmothers. William and Elizabeth Mason Thornton had two sons, George and William, who were at *William and Mary College* with their cousins, George and William Mason, of 'Mattawoman.' One of these young Thorntons committed suicide, while at college, from depression of spirits at his failure in his studies, according to family tradition. The other son died young and unmarried. Mrs. Thornton died before her husband.

'Blessed' surveyed for Rowland Thornbury—31, July 1694. north east branch of Jones's Falls—'poss^{r} s^{d} Thornbury is orp^{n}, born into Virginia' [1703 or about that time.] 'Barbadoes'—75 acres, yearly rent 0—3—0,—29th April, 1682 for Randolph Brand, being an Island in Potomac near the falls, over against Rock Creek, commonly called Anacostin Island. Possessor Rand Brand in Virginia.

These two entries are from the *Calvert Rent Rolls*, Historical Society—Baltimore Maryland." *Kate Mason Rowland.*

LANIER—WASHINGTON—BALL. "It is well known that Welles' 'Washington Family,' and the 'Sketch of J. F. D. Lanier,' 1877, claim that the Lanier family of Virginia and North Carolina are of Washington and Ball descent. Welles, p. 112, marries 'Elizabeth Washington, 3d child of Col. John Washington, Bridge Creek, Va. 1665, to Thomas Lanier, son of Lewis Lanier, of France, 1687. Of their five children Sampson, b. Va. 1700, had Lewis Lanier, b. Bridge Creek 1736, who m. 'Miss Ball, sister of General Washington's mother.' From this Lewis he deduces a long list of descendants, not one of whom appears to bear a Washington or Ball name.

In the 'Sketch of J. F. D. Lanier,' p. 82, this deduction from Elizabeth, daughter of Col John Washington, is given on the authority of G. W. P. Custis Esq.

The chart there given is so erroneous that it contradicts itself. It is thus:

Col. John Washington=

Elizabeth=Thomas Lanier Augustine=Mary Ball.

George

Sampson=

Lewis= Miss Ball, sister of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington

In 'Virginia Genealogies,' p. 43, I show the impossibility of such a Ball marriage, and the above chart, by omitting one generation of Washingtons, (that of Lawrence, father of Augustine), shows its worthlessness. The entire absence of the name of Lanier from the Washington wills published by Ford and Toner, and from the correspondence of Washington; the absence of an Elizabeth Washington from the Washington records of such a date as that given to Mrs. Thomas Lanier is strong presumptive proof against the claim that the Laniers have any Washington blood in their Virginia line.

Having lately given some special attention to this matter, I venture the present effort at a solution of this Washington —Ball tradition, so long held by the Laniers. This tradition is thus stated in the Lanier book, p. 5—6 and 78—84.

1. 'Thomas Lanier, of Bordeau, France, went to England, thence with John Washington to this country, where he subsequently married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Washington, and settled in North Carolina.

2. His grandson, Lewis Lanier, son of Sampson 'married a Miss Ball, a sister of the mother of General Washington,' * * 'The marriage of my great grandfather with a *sister of the mother of General Washington* is a well established tradition in our family, but I *possess no authentic record of the fact.*' The italics are mine.

On p. 84, the poet Sidney Lanier adds to the tradition thus: 'In a letter from Mrs. A. K. L. Bryson, great-great-grandchild of Thomas Lanier I find the following paragraph, 'Lewis Lanier married a very interesting woman in North Carolina;

if I mistake not she was a Miss Ball. I think she was a sister of General George Washington's mother, as my grandmother called Mrs. Washington aunt.' As to tradition No. 1, it is in evidence from the Lanier book that Thomas Lanier was not contemporary with Col. John Washington. Col John Washington was born cir 1633–4; Lewis Lanier, grandson of Thomas, who 'came to Va. with Col. John Washington,' was born 1707. The Lanier book, p. 78, states on the authority of another branch of the family that Thomas Lanier came to Va. from Great Britain somewhere between 1691 and 1716. On p. 80, it says that he had a grant of Crown lands in Va. 1747, adjoining one Shepherd Lanier. Other grants to him are noted, given in 1751–1760, and 1768, all of which contradicts the assertion that he was contemporary with Col. John Washington, who, b. 1633-4, came here 1677. On p. 77, it also claims that this Thomas was a lineal descendant of Sir John Lanier of King William's army 1690. This contradictory tradition, with a failure to discover any Elizabeth Washington among the children of the emigrant Washington, disposes of the Lanier–Washington claim.

As to tradition No. 2, It is very probably true that a Lanier did marry the sister of Mary Washington, and that Mrs. Bryson was right in her statement that her grandmother called Mrs. Washington '*aunt.*'

I take it that Lewis Lanier, the grandson, b. 1736, was son of Sampson Lanier, b. *circa* 1712–13, who was the son of a Thomas Lanier, b. *circa* 1680-90, came to Virginia *circa* 1709–10, married 1712, Eliza Johnson, the stepdaughter of Col. Joseph Ball, Lancaster Co., Va., and the *halfsister* of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, and that the latter was thus the '*aunt*' of Sampson and Lewis Lanier

As I show in 'Virginia Genealogies' p. 58, and especially in my paper entitled 'Mary Washington,' published in the *Magazine of American History*, July 1893, Col. Joseph Ball had only one child by his second wife, who was Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow; that child was Mary, the mother of Washington. He had no daughter who could correspond with the wife of Lewis Lanier, b. 1736. His daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Carnegie,) died before 1711. It is known however that he did have a stepdaughter, Eliza Johnson, to whom in 1711 he by will devised 100 acres in Lancaster Co., Va. She was the daughter of Mrs. Mary Johnson, his 2d wife, by a former hus-

band, and thus *halfsister* to Mary Ball. Mary was born 1708, not as is persistently asserted by careless writers—Nov. 30, 1706, a year before her parents were married!

Of the history of Eliza Johnson subsequent to Col. Ball's death I have learned nothing definite There is not a word of evidence that her mother with her children went to England, as is stated by Marian Harland, Hon. Jno. W. Daniel at the monument of Mrs. Washington May, 1894, and others. Mary Ball was probably never in England, certainly was never married there. Col. Ball gave his wife a part of his estate during her natural life, with stock, slaves, etc.; to his daughter Mary, he gave 400 acres in Richmond Co.; to Eliza Johnson, 100 acres in Lancaster Co. The Lancaster Co. records could show what disposition she made of this land. She was probably 15 or 18 years old when Col. Ball died, born say 1695, and of suitable age to have married Thomas Lanier.

On no other hypothesis can I explain the tradition repeated by Mrs. Bryson that her grandmother called Mrs. Washington 'aunt,' and the tradition thus accounted for that a Lanier married a sister of the mother of General Washington, than this.—i. e: Thomas Lanier b. say 1680-90, came to Va. about 1700 to 1710, m. about 1711-12 Eliza or Elizabeth Johnson, halfsister to the mother of Washington, had Sampson Lanier, b. say 1712-13, who had Lewis Lanier b. 1736. Eliza and Elizabeth are the same name, and were so used in the 18th century. The close association of Mrs. Lanier with the Washingtons, through the marriage of her halfsister Mary, will easily account for the introduction of the name Washington into the herein tradition. I will be glad if any one can corroborate or disprove the above hypothesis." *Horace Edwin Hayden.*

WIATT. [See page 35] John Wiatt born May 15, 1732, (O. S.), and died January 5, 1805, married Mary, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Todd, of Toddsbury, on North River. One son, issue of this marriage, Dr. W. E. Wiatt, born 1762, and died Dec. 26, 1802, married to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Graham, Feb. 8th, 1781. Children: John Wiatt married Carolina Dabney. Dr. W. E. Wiatt married Louisa Stubbs, daughter of Jno. S. Stubbs, Eleanor married Col. Scott, Eliza Maria married Walker Jones, Cols. Thomas Todd and Hawte who never married. [From the family record of Dr. Walker Jones].

BOOK REVIEWS.

BARONS OF THE POTOMACK AND RAPPAHANNACK. *By Moncure Daniel Conway.* New York. The Grolier Club, 1892.

Seldom has the press given out a work about which so many fine things can be said. There is only one word to describe the general get up of the work—it is *superb.* The costly hand-made paper and the clear cut antique type are perfection. Perfection cannot be ascribed to any writer, but so many splendid elements enter into the general authorship of the work that Mr. Conway should receive unbounded praise. The tribute paid to Virginia and Virginians by Mr. Conway awakens a strain of pride for our grand old state. One hears the sky-larks of Spotswood in the melodious sentences that ring from Mr. Conway's pen. The silvery voices of the fair ladies tinkle on every page, and ever and anon the manly forms of the Washingtons, the Carters, the Lewises, and the other barons, rise like splendid dreams before our eyes. No writer in America has a greater command over the English language than Mr. Conway. Sentences, under his marvellous pen, melt into rainbows or float into music, till we seem to live in a land of dreams.

All thanks to Mr. W. F. Havermeyer, whose careful preservation of the manuscripts, upon which the book is based, has rendered this elegant production possible. One learns to appeciate such a man, when nearly everybody else is careless of the past, and thinks an old record fit for the moths, the dampness or fire. The careful collector of old manuscripts, which some times contain keys to a thousand mysteries, is necessarily a patriot. In therefore noticing a few instances of error, I do not wish to be understood as modifying my admiration for the work. It is no wonder that in a work where there is a pleasure in the flickering lights of the old letters, the historic vision is sometimes lost in shadows. I think Mr. Conway lays too much stress on the political importance of the "Barons." But the error is not confined to him. The social phases of Virginia life have been often misunderstood. Virginia was the first Colony to have a representative body—the House of Burgesses. As shown by Prof. Jameson, of Brown University, the ballot was twice as free in Virginia as in New England, at the time of the Revolution. The real authority in the Colony was the House of Burgesses, freely elected by the people. The Justices in the country held their offices during good behaviour, but the whole bench was subject to the law, and the test of the Justice was his election to the House. Spotswood, the type of the Baron, bitterly complains in his letters of the insubordination of the Burgesses, the people's representatives. In their dealings with the government, the

Council generally courted the people. And it may be may be said that the extreme democratic views of Jefferson—a Baron himself in family descent—were a mere expression of the popular tendency After the Revolution it was the descendants of many of these old Barons who were the most rabid Jacobites and friends of popular government. It is curious to read Mr. Conway's condemnation of Bacon's Rebellion. Perhaps he has not read the report in manuscript of the commissioners sent especially to investigate the trouble. They had no interest but to do justice and they laboriously did it, and they in effect thoroughly upheld the justice of Bacon's cause. When in like manner Mr. Conway say "he cannot discover an instance in which an old mansion or historic edifice in Virginia was destroyed by Northern armies," one cannot but regret his want of investigation. In York and James City counties alone there are many instances of such destruction, of which I mention the following: 1st. William and Mary College burned by Federal troops; 2d. The Brafferton building at the college, the old Indian-school house, not entirely destroyed, but gutted of every particle of woodwork; 3d. The two offices attached to the Palace in Williamsburg, considered well-built residences, torn down to make chimneys for tents of the Federal officers at Fort Magruder; 4th. The clerk's office in Williamsburg, which was first fired, and the bricks removed; 5th. Old "Powhatan," the residence formerly of the Whaleys, the Thorpes, and the Taliaferros, burnt; 6th. "Greenspring," the ancient residence of Gov. William Berkeley and the Ludwells, burnt with all the outhouses. The owner, who was a Northern man, then residing in New Jersey, obtained from Congress, for buildings and stock destroyed, $60,000; 7th. The old Ambler House at Jamestown; 8th. Old Chiskiak Church in York county. I need not multiply instances. "William Lightfoot did marry Miss Howell, who was by him beaten, so that she left him." This is denied *in toto* by a descendant, and the statement sounds harsh and unnecessary. On page 189, Mr. Conway says swearing was confined to "poor whites and mulattoes." He is skeptical about Washington swearing. This is hardly correct. Swearing was common throughout the United States and England. The allusion to "poor whites" is a repetition of mere negro slang. It is to be regretted that Mr. Conway indulges in it. Beverley says that in 1722 there were practically no poor people in Virginia. Smythe in his travels in 1773 says that there were fewer poor people in Virginia than in any country in the world. That there was any caste of "poor whites" in Virginia is absurd. The negroes used the term to designate any person inferior to their masters in wealth. The abolitionists before the war seized upon the term to indicate a descent from the original servant class of emigrants. There is no proof of this, and it is folly to infer a stigma after 200 years of descent.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. *Philip A. Bruce, Editor.* Richmond, Va. January and April numbers, 1894.

That amid the prodigious wealth of personal references contained in the excellent issues of this valuable periodical a few errors should occur is not surprising. Perhaps the following additions and corrections may be not without value:

1. *Thomas Claiborne*, January No. p. 317.

I have satisfactorily identified Sarah, wife of Thomas Claiborne, son of Col. William Claiborne, as the daughter of Samuel Fenn. He lived at the Middle Plantation, and his will proved in 1660, mentions his wife Dorothy, son Samuel and daughter Sarah both of whom "I doe desyre to be educated to the utmost Virginia affordeth."

In 1659 Ralph Simpkins and Susannah his wife sold to Samuel Fenn a plantation in Bruton Parish "except two acres part thereof given formerly by the said Simkins to the use of the parishoners of Middletown [Bruton was made in 1674 of Middletown and Marston parishes] on which a church is now building."

This land Thomas Claiborne and Sarah his wife, "both of the county of New Kent," sold to Major Otho Thorpe, of the Middle Plantation. The following letter accompanies the deed of Conveyance.

"Honored Sr

This is by one of my neighbours to informe you that 'tis not possible for me to be bee at yr Court tho God bee praised for my Leg is neer well, but dare not venture till itt be more sound. Sr to shew our readiness wee have sent our letter of attorney to empower the Bearer in our behalfe to acknowedge itt, but if you please to stay, wee will both at yor next Court if God wills. Sarah returns many thanks for the ffruite, this with both our due respects and service to you both is all at present,

Sr ffrom yor realle Servt and son-in-law
Tho. Claiborne

To Major Otho Thorpe at the Middle Plantation."

Otho Thorpe married 1st Elizabeth, wife of his kinsman, Richard Thorpe (will proved 10 Sept. 1660,) married 2dly Dorothy, who died October 27, 1675 (Bruton Parish Register); married 3dly Frances——, who survived him and married 2dly John Annesley, of Westminister, Middlesex Co., England. Thorpe died in 1686-87 at London in the parish of All-Hallowes the-wall. In the affectionate language of the age Thomas Claiborne was son-in-law of Major Thorpe because of his marriage with Sarah, the daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Fenn, who must have been Dorothy, Thorpe's 2d wife.

2. *Wormeley* April No., p. 422. *William and Mary College Quarterly* for January, 1893, has a note of the marriage contract (dated 1645) of Ralph Wormeley with Agatha Stubbins, widow of Luke

Stubbins of Northampton Co. So that Agatha Eltonhead married 1. Luke Stubbins, 2. Ralph Wormeley, 3. Sir Henry Chicheley;

3. *West*—Ibid p. 424. Col. John West married Unity, not Ursula Croshaw as stated. I found a deed in the York Co. Records from John West and Unity, his wife, conveying "Poplar Neck," the late residence of Unity's father Major Joseph Croshaw to Edmund Jenings, Esq., Secretary of State. It was dated 1687. Croshaw calls John West "son-in-law" in his will. John West, son of this Col. John West and grandson of Gov. John West, married Judah, daughter of Major Anthony Armistead, (Elizabeth City Co. Rec.)

4. *Wiat.*—Ibid p. 39. The sons of Rev. Hawte Wiat were not Edward and Richard, but Edward and George, as shown in a previous note in this ssue. But Richard was doubtless a kinsman.

JUDAS: A Drama in Five Acts. By *John Lesslie Hall*, of William and Mary College. For sale by H. T. Jones, Williamsburg, Va. and other booksellers. Price fifty cents.

This work, by Prof. Hall of William and Mary, is an effort toward the elevation of the drama. Every one knows how the cheap playwrights have crucified the higher drama. The book before us aims to be a part of a reform movement. For some time past, there have been indication of a revival in this department of literature; of course, the novel is our main vehicle of expression. Longfellow, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne and others have however tried the drama with more or less success. Very recently, Mr. Branden Matthews has lent his name and his talents tothis revival movement. Mr. Hall does not sail under any special flag. Very modestly, through the presses of the local publisher, he has sent forth his little volume, hoping that it may find welcome in some sympathetic hearts. He has not brought any very sacred characters upon the stage. Nothing in the book can wound the most sensitive nature.

Judas is of course the central figure of the action. His motives and purposes are brought out both in soliloquy and dialogue. He is the victim of avarice, disappointment and chagrin. In addition to these notions, a mightier one, love, drives him madly on. He is betrothed to a lovely maiden, and her father, a haughty officer of the Temple, tells him to chose between his betrothed and the bold Galilean prophet. This, with other things, leads Judas to betray his Master. In the fifth act, the traitor is seen near the place of crucifixion, in deep remorse. He resolves upon self-destruction, In the last scene, his lifeless body is brought to his mother's home. The curtain falls upon her in her indescribable agony.

Not long ago Mr. Hall wrote a translation of Beo Wulf, which eminent critics have considered the best of its kind. Mr. Hall's scholarship is broad and extensive, and he is an excellent master of English verse.

William and Mary College

Quarterly

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Editor: LYON G. TYLER, M. A.,

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WILLIAM and MARY COLLEGE
Quarterly Historical Papers.

Vol. III. OCTOBER, 1894. No. 2.

THE SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

By the Editor.

As the changes in the seal of Virginia have never been fully traced, the following paper should be of interest:

Under the double-headed charter of April 6, 1606, granted by King James to Sir Thomas Gates and others, two colonies were provided for—the first to be begun at any place on the North American coast between 34 and 41 degrees north latitude, and to be called the "First Colony;" and the second to be begun at any place on the same coast between 38 and 45 degrees, and to be called the "Second Colony." There was to be one supreme council in England for both, consisting of thirteen persons, to be called "Our Council of Virginia," and to have a seal with the inscription about one side *Sigillum Regis Magnæ, Britanniæ, Franciæ and Hiberniæ*, enclosing the king's portraiture; and about the other side the words *Pro Concilio Suo Virginiæ*, enclosing the king's arms. Cuts of this seal may be seen in Neill's *Virginia Vetusta*, Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, Vol. I., p. 57, and *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Vol. IV., p. 140.

In addition to the Supreme Council in England, each colony was to have a local council, with seals exactly similar to the seal of the Supreme Council, except that the legend "*Pro concilio suo Virginiæ*," was substituted, in the case of the first colony (at Jamestown), by the words "*Pro Concilio Primæ Coloniæ Virginiæ*," and in the case of the second, by the words "*Pro Concilio Secundæ Coloniæ Virginiæ*." The seal of the local council was the seal of the colony, as the council had the power to govern and order all matters, subject to the Supreme Council or the King. It appears that, despite the abolition of the charter in 1624, the seal

of the old council still continued to be the emblem of State in the colony till the surrender of Virginia, in 1652, to the commissioners of the Parliament. Several instances of the use of this venerable device have passed under my notice. The oldest instances occur in the case of two original patents in my possession, badly mutilated, granted by Sir John Harvey, Governor from 1629 to 1635, and from 1636 to 1639. One is a grant to Thomas Hawkins, "son of Thomas Hawkins, of Virginia, deceased," dated August 14, 1639, and bearing an assignment to Henry Heyward, witnessed by Samuel Snignell and Richard Nickson. The other is a grant, date torn off, to James Miller, of one hundred acres, "upon the great Otter dams, at the head of the New Poquoson, in York county, fifty acres due for his own personal adventure, and fifty acres for the adventure of his wife, Mary." On the back of the patent is an assignment of Robert Newman (mark) to Christopher Stoakes, dated January 1, 1640, witnessed by Humphrey Hanmer and John Watson (his mark); an assignment of Thomas Goddard (mark) to Christopher Stoakes, witnessed by Edward Mihill, and dated December 14, 1640; and an assignment, dated October 3, 1642, by Edward Mihill to John Howard. (The early spelling of Howard was Heyward, Hayward, Haward.)

The writing of the patents is very fine, but of wonderful art and beauty. The papers, which are double sheets, have red wax between the leaves in the right hand corner, and on the outside of each sheet appear, respectively, the obverse and reverse impressions of the seal as described in the charter. It is oval, and in size about two and a half inches by two inches. The example seen by Mr. R. A. Brock in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society, dated March 4, 1638, is undoubtedly the same impression, the slightly differing legend being accounted for by the wearing away of several letters.[1] I have seen in the same place a patent granted by Sir William Berkeley to Richard Kempe for 4,332 acres in James City county, called "Richneck," dated April 7, 1643, which certainly bears the same seal. In each of these instances the initial letters flanking the crown on the obverse are those of King James, "I." "R." The cut here presented was made at my suggestion by Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, to whom I furnished a short account of the Virginia seal, and it is the first representation of the first seal of Virginia.

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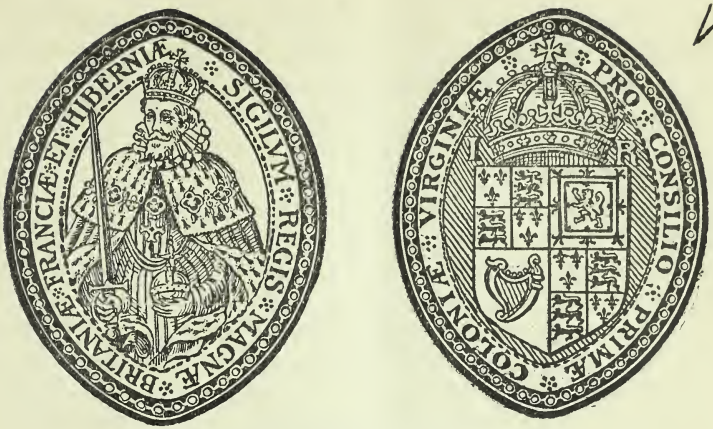
[1] See Mr. R. A. Brock's instructive note on the seal of Virginia, *Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. VII., Part I., p. 152.



SEAL OF VIRGINIA 1606–1652 (OBVERSE AND REVERSE.)

The king's arms, which appear on the seal, are the arms common to the Stuart kings: Quarterly 1st and 4th, France and England, quarterly (three fleurs-de-lis for France, and three lions passant, guardant for England): 2d, or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory counterflory gu, for Scotland; 3rd, az. a harp, or, stringed, az., for Ireland. The arms of France first appeared on the royal shield in the time of Edward III., who assumed the title of king of France in supposed right of his mother, Isabel, daughter of Philip IV., who became that monarch's sole heiress, his three sons having died issueless.[1]

After the surrender of Virginia to the Parliament, 12th March, 1651–'52, the old seal, with its royal devices, was abandoned. Hitherto the patents for land were said by the governor to be "given under my hand and the seal of the colony," but under the Commonwealth the concluding words were "given under my hand," and the instrument was also attested by the Secretary of State, Col. William Clayborne or Thomas Ludwell. In March, 1655, the Grand Assembly, consisting of the Governor, Council and Burgesses, pardoned[2] "Leift.-Coll. Thos. Swann, accused and impeached for the death of his servant, one Elizabeth Buck," the ordinary course by petition to the chancellor being impossible, as "this collony is not as yet settled with such officers as belong to passing such pardon, and noe publick seale being in the countrey."

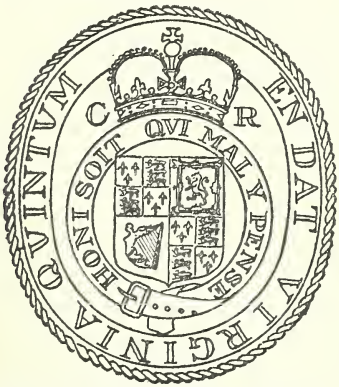
The record of two patents in York county granted after the restoration of Charles II., the one dated 16th October, 1660, and the other 26th March, 1660–'61, shows that the custom of the Common-

[1] See Burke's *General Armory* for an account of royal armory.

H ening Stats. i., 406.

wealth was kept up for some time after it had succumbed. However, it was only until time could be had for devising a new emblem.[1] There is a patent among the Ludwell MSS. in the Virginia Historical Society, dated 27th October, 1663, to which is attached a white wafer on which can be detected the impression of a shield surrounded in part by the words "Honi soit qui mal y pense," the whole surmounted by a crown, flanked by the letters "C." "R." All else is obliterated. Another patent by Sir William Berkeley for 345 acres to Thomas Bushrod in Westmoreland county., dated July 2, 1669, and hanging framed in the State Library, displays the Stuart arms and the words in the exergon *En dat Virginia Quintum.* I have personally two fine specimens of this seal, the one on a white wafer attached to a patent given by Gov. Herbert Jeffreys to Mr. Henry Heyward for 216 acres in the New Poquoson Parish, York county, on the southside of Cheesman's mill, dated 28th September, 1678; and the other authenticating a grant by Lord Effingham to Dr. John Toton for 100 acres in York county, dated February 1, 1686.

Mrs. Charles M. Wallace, of Richmond, Va., has an old land grant, dated 1674, which has a perfect specimen of this seal. Another example of this year, though somewhat mutilated, is in the collections of the Historical Society; and Dr. William P. Palmer has described[2] one in the State archives attached to a document dated September 1, 1686.[3]



SEAL OF VIRGINIA AFTER THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.

William Lee says[4] that his ancestor, Richard Lee, visited Charles II. at Breda to know if he would undertake to protect the colony if they returned to their allegiance to him, but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell, when he, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, contrived to get Charles II. proclaimed there King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia two years before he

[1] A patent issued by Francis Moryson, who officiated as governor in the absence of Berkeley, reads, "given under my hand and seal of the colony." It is dated 13th January, 1661–'62. [2] Calendar of State Papers, vol. I., xxv.

[3] These impressions are, as stated, on wafers in the right hand corner of the first page of the documents. [4] Meade's "*Old Churches,*" etc., II., 137.

was restored in England, and Sir William Berkeley was reinstated as his Governor; and that in consequence of this step the motto of the Virginia arms always till after the union was *En dat Virginia quintum;* but since the Union it was changed to *En dat Virginia quartam*—that is, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and Virginia. The true history seems to be that the Virginians, including Lee, were loyal till the surrender, in 1652, when they all became good Commonwealth men. Lee, who, in 1655, is specially represented as friendly to the Parliament in a contemporary document, may have, like the rest, wanted the King restored in latter years, and the restoration of Berkeley to the governorship is a good indication of the general sentiment. But Berkeley took office subject to the will of the people of Virginia, and, as a matter of fact, he did not proclaim Charles as King till September 20, 1660, several months after it had been done at London. I believe I was the first to discover his proclamation in the York records.[1] It is very probable, however, that the motto *En dat Virginia quintum*, though not new, was incorporated in the new seal, in part as a recognition of Virginia's qualified loyalty.[2]

The first connection of the sentiment with Virginia was an early one. Spencer dedicated his "Fairy Queen" to Elizabeth, "Queen of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia." In the inscription accompanying an admirably engraved portrait of the "Virgin Queen," by *Henricus Hondius Hague Consil; Cum privilegio Illust. D. D. Ord. Generalium*, 1632, belonging to the Virginia Historical Society, she is entitled, *Serenissima ac Potentissima Princeps Elizabet D. G. Angliæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ et Virginiæ Regina Fidei Christianæ Propugnatrix Acerrima.* After James of Scotland succeeded to the throne, Virginia could be, in compliment, called a fifth kingdom.—(*Quintum regnum.*)

In 1619 the London company, which had hitherto had no seal, adopted a "cote," which has been often confounded with the proper seal of the colony itself. As it appears in *Smith's History*, editions of 1624 and 1632, the escutcheon is quartered with the arms of the Stuarts, crested by a maiden queen with flowing hair and eastern crown, having as supporters two men in armor, beavers open, helmets ornamented with three ostrich feathers, each holding a lance; and in the exergon the words *En dat Virginia quintum.*

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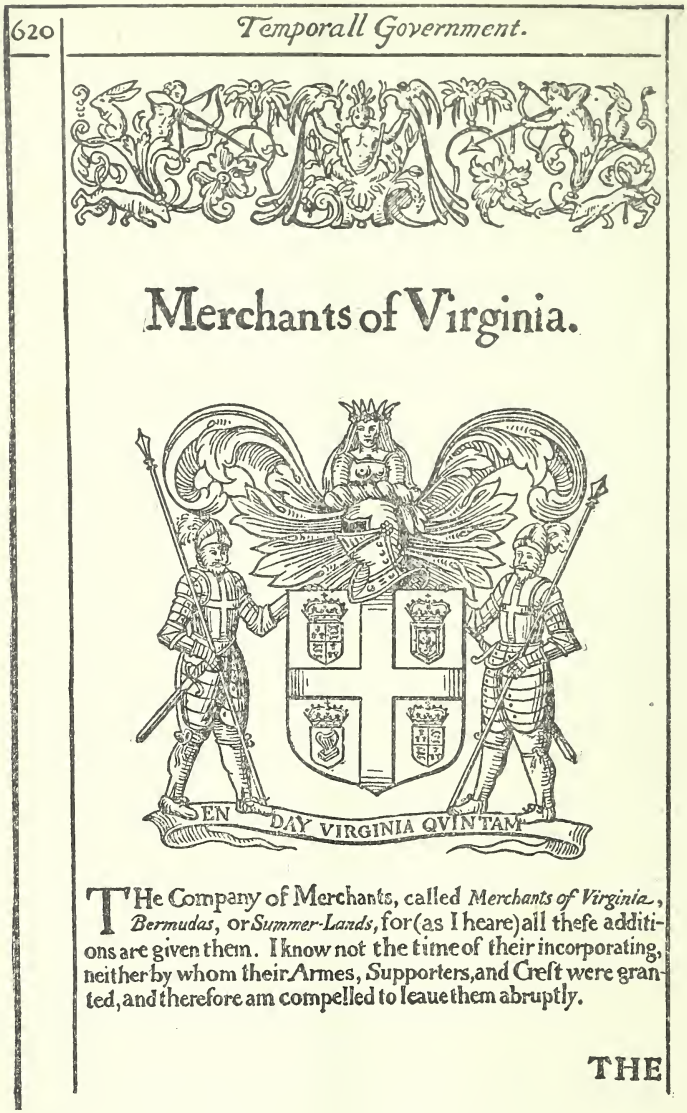
[1] Richmond *Times*, 1891; *Quarterly*, Vol. I.

[2] Francis Page, a leading magistrate of York county, Va., issued several warrants in 1688, in which the King is named as King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia.—*York Co. Records.*



620 *Temporall Government.*

Merchants of Virginia.

EN DAY VIRGINIA QVINTAM

THe Company of Merchants, called *Merchants of Virginia*, *Bermudas*, or *Summer-Lands*, for (as I heare) all these additions are given them. I know not the time of their incorporating, neither by whom their Armes, Supporters, and Crest were granted, and therefore am compelled to leaue them abruptly.

THE

A PAGE FROM STOW'S "SURVEY OF LONDON," 1633, SHOWING THE ARMS OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

NOTE.—"Summer-Lands" in the engraving should be "Summer-Ilands"—a mistake of the engraver.

In the edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, published in 1633, the coat-of-arms appears with the motto *En dat Virginia quintam*, which is evidently a mere error of the engraver, although "quintam" is correct as qualifying "coronam." The editor of the *Survey* appears not to have investigated the subject, as he writes: "The company of merchants, called Merchants of Virginia, Bermuda or Summer-Ilands (for, as I heare, all these additions are given them). I know not the time of their incorporating, neither by whom their arms, supporters and crest were granted."

This seal of the old London Company appears as the frontispiece of all the printed acts and official proceedings of the colonial government, of Beverley's *History of Virginia*, and the several Virginia Gazettes, the only difference being the substitution in proper years of the arms of the Georges for the Stuarts, and, after the union of England and Scotland, in 1707, of *quartam* for *quintum* in the motto.

THE ARMS OF THE LONDON COMPANY, AS HEAD-PIECE OF THE "VIRGINIA GAZETTE,"[1] 1775.

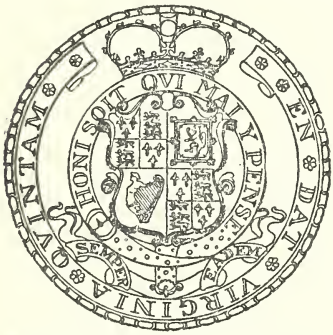
But the seal of the colony itself, as affixed to the official papers, was distinct from this sentimental use of the seal of the old defunct London Company. After the adoption of the new seal, already described, no change ensued until the time of William III., and the change then was not radical.[2] In 1701 a colonial seal is found upon a warrant issued by Governor Francis Nicholson. The impression is the same, except that the characters "W." "R." take the place of "C." "R.," flanking the crown; and upon the centre of the Stuart arms there

[1] Dixon & Hunter's Gazette. The Gazette for the year 1775, by Alexander Purdie, has the Stuart arms.

[2] In the Richmond *Dispatch* of 15th October, 1882, appeared a communication from Mr. R. A. Brock, including one from him to Charles Deane, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass., giving a proclamation from James II., dated 21st December, 1687, appointing a new seal for Virginia, as follows: "Engraven with our Royal Effigies, sitting in our Royal Robes enthroned, having on each side a Landskip, and upon the Canopy, which is supported by two Angels and a Cherubim overhead, this motto: *In* [*En*] *dat Virginia Quintum*, with our Royal Title in the circumference, and on the other side our Royal Coat-of-arms, with the Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, with this inscription in the circumference: *Sigillum Domini Nostr: Virgin. America.*" This seal, which

is an escutcheon of pretence, bearing the arms of Nassau.[1] The motto, *En dat Virginia Quintum*, appears in the circumference as before.

Shortly after the accession of Queen Anne, who ascended the throne in the year 1702, a decided change took place in the seal. From an elliptical form it assumed a circular. In the exergon the word "quintum" gives place to "quintam," and below the shield, with the royal arms and garter, is a scroll with Queen Anne's motto, *Semper Eadem.* The royal initials flanking the crown are wanting. This seal,[2] which is also on wafer, without a reverse, continued to be used for several years. I have an original grant by Alexander Spotswood, 19th December, 1711, for 100 acres in York county, confirming a deed of March 5, 1666–'67, from Samuel Snignell ("who intermarried with the heiress of Capt. William Hay") and an order of the General Court of the 16th April, 1707. It bears a remarkably clear impression of the seal of State in the form last mentioned.



SEAL OF VIRGINIA FROM 1702 TO 1714.

In 1714 it appears from Spotswood's *Letters* that a warrant had issued some time before for a new seal, and the old was now broken in council. This new seal seems to have been authorized by Queen Anne, by proclamation dated October 6, 1812,[3] which document is published, with engraving of the accompanying original waxen seal, in the *American Historical Record*, B. J. Lossing, LL. D., editor, Vol. V., No. 4, April, 1872, pp. 160–162, and is thus described: "Engraved on

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was brought by the first Col. William Byrd from England, where he went on a visit, to Virginia, it appears was never used. It resembled the great seal of Queen Anne, hereafter described. Its use was doubtless prevented by the Revolution which shortly after drove James II. from the throne. See Richmond *Dispatch* of October 20, 1882; *New England Historical and Gen. Register*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 86; Ancient Records.

[1] When a man marries an heiress, he bears her shield in the centre of his own, as an escutcheon of pretence. But William placed his shield, as Prince of Orange, on the centre of his wife's, the daughter of James II.

[2] It appears on a document dated October 22, 1705.—*Calendar of State Papers*, vol. I., xxvii.

[3] Spotswood, in his letter of July 21, 1714, says that "it had come to hand but the beginning of last month."

the one side with our effigy and an Indian on his knee presenting tobacco to us, this inscription '*En dat Virginia quartam,*' being under the effigy, and around the circumference, '*Virginia in America Sigillum Provinciæ.*' On the other side of the said seal is engraven our arms,[1] garter, crown, supporters, and motto, with this inscription around the circumference, *Anne Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina Fidei Defensor,*' for use to affix the said seal to all patents and grants of land, and to all public acts and instruments of government which shall be passed and made in our name within our said colony."

Spotswood at once found fault with this device. Parchment was seldom used in the colony, and the seal was so heavy that it ran the danger of tearing off from the paper, in short order. Then, many papers needed authentication, for which the fees appointed by law scarcely exceeded the value of the wax. He proposed "a lesser seal," or "signet," to be used for matters of small consequence.[2]

THE SEAL OF VIRGINIA (QUEEN ANNE), 1714 (OBVERSE).

In their letter of the 11th of October, 1717, the Lords of Trade enclosed to Spotswood the warrant for a new seal, "and the old was broke in council."[3] But a land grant issued shortly after, in 1719, hanging in the Virginia Historical Society, has a small white wax crown pendent from the paper by a piece of tape or ribbon.

From this time, the distinction between the great and the crown-shaped seal was maintained.[4] Other and later instances of the crown-

[1] Queen Anne, on her accession, bore the same arms as William III., without the escutcheon of pretence for Nassau, viz., first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; but after the union with Scotland, in 1707, her Majesty bore first and fourth England, impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland.

[2] Spotswood's *Letters*, II., 71, 131, 163. [3] *Ibid.*, 261. Council Journal MSS.

[4] In August, 1734, the Legislature authorized the Governor to issue one commission or more, under the "great seal" of the colony, "to twelve persons," to take depositions, to set up the records of Nansemond county, destroyed by fire at the house of the clerk, Christopher Jackson.—*Hening's Stats.* The term "broad seal," which I find used in the Acts (see Act of Naturalization, in 1705), appears to have been only an emphatic reference to the seal of State, without further significance.

shaped seal, attached to land grants, are in the State Library and the Virginia Historical Society. Mr. Brock says he has met with many instances of the crown-shaped seal and the great seal. Of the latter there is an excellent example in the Virginia Historical Society's show-case, belonging to the reign of George III. It is of wax, papered, and measures five inches in diameter and one-fourth of an inch in thickness. It is here represented.

GREAT SEAL OF VIRGINIA. REIGN OF GEORGE III.

The engraving is very similar to Queen Anne's, except that the Indian kneels to a king instead of to a queen in the obverse, and the arms[1] of George III., which were also those of George I. and George II., are substituted for those of Queen Anne in the reverse. I have also in my possession a specimen of the great seal of the Island of Barbadoes, during the reign of George III., which is very similar; and Mr. Brock, who has also examples, says that the use of the great seal appears to have been common to all the colonies from the time of Queen Anne.

The Revolution was, in Virginia,[2] a revolution not only in govern-

[1] The arms of George III. were: quarterly, 1st, England impaling Scotland; 2nd, France; 3rd, Ireland; 4th, gu. two lions pass. guard. in pale or, for Brunswick; impaling or, semée of hearts gu. a lion ramp. az. for Lunenburg; on a point in point gu. a horse courant az., for Saxony; on the centre of the fourth quarter an escutcheon gu. charged with the crown of Charlemagne, as the Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.—*Burke.*

[2] The independent life of the Virginians—of even the poorest—made every one equal. It can be demonstrated that the Republicanism of Virginia, even in early Colonial days, was perhaps greater than that prevailing in any other colony. Aristocracy was a mere skim. It is only in this way that one can explain the absence of Tories, and why Virginia became the seat of the Jeffersonian Republican party. After the Revolution, most of the other colonies still clung to the old ways of thought, and even the seal of the United States was established on old heraldic principles. See "Seal of United States," by Gaillard Hunt, 1892.

ment, but in church, education, and sentiment generally. Monarchy in every guise became odious. The Roman Republic presented at that time the highest exemplars of virtue and heroism known to history, and Virginia, who had fewer Tories in her borders than any other of the thirteen States, modelled herself upon the mistress of the classic world. Heraldry, the history of pedigrees, fell into utter disrepute, and individual merit was the solitary test. The adoption of a seal for the Commonwealth was the last act of the Convention of 1776. The committee appointed to prepare a seal consisted of Richard Henry Lee, who was, however, not in the Convention, George Mason, Robert Carter Nicholas, and George Wythe. In Girardin's continuation of Burk's "*History of Virginia*," it is said that Wythe proposed the device adopted by the Convention; and, as Girardin wrote under the supervision of Mr. Jefferson, who was keenly alive to all such matters, there can be no reason to doubt the fact. George Wythe and John Page were appointed to superintend the engraving of the seal. In the absence of Lee, Mason, as next on the committee, had reported the seal to the Convention, but Wythe was entrusted with its execution, and must have penned the words that describe the seal, which have been admired for clearness and precision.[1] "Virtus, the genius of the Commonwealth, dressed like an *Amazon*, resting on a spear with one hand, and holding a sword in the other, and treading on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. In the exergon the word VIRGINIA over the head of Virtus, and underneath, the words *Sic Semper Tyrannis*. On the reverse a group, LIBERTAS, with her wand and *pileus*, on one side of her CERES, with the cornucopia in one hand, and an ear of wheat in the other. On the other side ÆTERNITAS, with the globe and phœnix. In the exergon these words: *Deus Nobis Haec Otia Fecit*."

In October, 1776, the General Assembly authorized the Governor, with advice of council, to issue commissions, under his signature, until the seal of the Commonwealth should be provided.[2]

On April 9, 1778, William Lee was appointed[3] Virginia's agent in France to borrow 2,000,000 livres, and a seal hastily prepared, according to the resolutions of the Convention of 1776, was used

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[1] Journal of Convention, 1776. Rowland's "George Mason," Vol. I., pp. 264, 266.

[2] Hening's Stats., Vol. IX., p. 211. [3] Council Journal, MS.

to authenticate his credentials. In October, 1779, the General Assembly named this inartistic seal "the lesser seal" of the Commonwealth, to be affixed to all grants for land, and to all commissions, civil and military.[1] At the same time they authorized the Governor, with advice of council, "to provide, at the public charge, a great seal for the Commonwealth, and to procure the same to be engraved, either in America or Europe, with the same device as was directed by resolution of convention in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six"; save only that the motto on the reverse be changed to the word *Perseverando.* The great seal thus authorized was prepared with the highest artistic skill in Paris, under the supervision of William and Dr. Arthur Lee, and was delivered to Dr. Lee on or before September 4, 1779.[2]

According to the preamble of the act approved March 27, 1873, both the original dies of the great and lesser seals were in existence down to the evacuation of Richmond in 1865,[3] but were then "stolen or mislaid." Governor Pierpont, in 1866, caused a new seal to be engraved, similar in every respect to the old, except that it contained the words, "Liberty and Union," which said words were added to the seal without any authority of law. In 1866 an old seal[4] was returned to the custody of the Secretary of

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[1] Hening's Stats., Vol. X. The figure of Virtus, which, according to classic thought, is significant of majesty in repose, is curiously distorted in the impressions I have seen of this seal. Her head is bent downward, her arm half-way extended, and her right hand grasps the sword as if about to strike the tyrant writhing below.

[2] Sherwin McRae's Report. In the "Letters of William Lee," by Worthington C. Ford, William Lee writes to his brother, Dr. Arthur Lee, that he had consulted in Frankfort about the seal Mr. Sauvage, orfévre à l'ainean blanc, quai des orfévres, pont neuf.

[3] Col. Sherwin McRae states, however, that George Wythe Munford, so long and so favorably known as Secretary of the Commonwealth, testified that the original great seal was in use until the year 1856, when, being worn out, it was substituted by a new seal, exactly similar. But I have found no act of the Legislature making a new seal at this time.

[4] The following letter, which enclosed an impression in wax of the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, shows that the seal returned in 1866 was the old great seal:

"1720 CONNECTICUT AVENUE,
"WASHINGTON, VA., *February* 26, 1892.

"*His Excellency the Governor of Virginia.*

"DEAR SIR: At the time of occupation of the United States Army of Richmond, Va., I had the honor to be an aid on the staff of Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, and, serving as such, became possessed of the seal of your State,

the Commonwealth, as keeper of the seals, and the Legislature having in a subsequent act enacted that "the great seal and lesser seal shall continue to be the seals of the Commonwealth," some doubt arose as to which seal that body intended to legalize. The act of March 27, 1873, directed the Governor to have new seals to be prepared, and defined their size and use. Governor James L. Kemper obeyed the order, but the new seals proved to be incorrect and unsatisfactory, and therefore were never used. Governor William E. Cameron requested Col. Sherwin McRae, the State Librarian, to superintend the construction of new seals, and at length, in 1884, he reported that the metallic dies, obverse and reverse, had arrived; and in a long and somewhat confused statement, he explained the history of the seals from the time of the Convention of 1776 down. He explained that the greatest care had been taken to conform the various figures on the reverse and obverse to the most exact classic standard.[1]

By the law of 1873 the great and lesser seals have the same devices and inscriptions. The one is two and three-quarter inches in diameter, having an ornamental border one-quarter of an inch wide. The other is one and nine-sixteenth inches in diameter. The great seal is affixed to documents to be used before tribunals or for purposes outside the jurisdiction of the State.

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which I desire to turn over to you at such time and manner as you may see fit. Although originally in my hands, it has only lately been in my power to place it at the disposal of your State.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JOHNSTON L. DE PEYSTER."

[*A slip enclosed with an impression on wax* :]

Impression of Lesser Seal.

[This is the first impression and the only one made since 1865.]

"This is an impression of the seal I took from the room of the Governor of Virginia the week of April 4th, 1865.

(Signed) "JOHNSTON L. DE PEYSTER,
"*Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. Vols.*,
"*Aid to Maj.-Gen. Weitzel.*"

"The above is a correct copy of the letter (and enclosure) now in the Governor's Office, written to the Governor of Virginia, of February 26, 1892, by Johnston L. de Peyster.

"S. BRANCH MCKINNEY, JR.,
"*Acting Secretary to Governor O'Ferrall.*"

The Governor (P. W. McKinney) replied, expressing his pleasure to have the seal, but the seal has not been received.

[1] Report of Col. Sherwin McRae on State seal, House Journal, 1883–84. Doc. No. 11.

The lesser seal is affixed to all grants for land, and writs of election issued by the governor; to all letters of pardon and reprieve; to all commissions, civil and military, signed by the governor; and to all other papers requiring seal, authorized to be issued by the governor for the purpose of carrying the laws into effect within this Commonwealth; and also, when deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be used by him as an authentication of his official signature.

The large pendent wax seal has seldom been used in the Commonwealth since the Revolution, but the impression is made upon a red wax wafer attached by mucilage to the document.

Present Seal

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1776–1894.

It is claimed by Col. Sherwin McRae that no other American State has a seal equal to that of Virginia in classic beauty and appropriateness. "The seal of a State," he observes, "is not a bauble, but an important and necessary element of government; indeed, the Convention of 1776 was so impressed with this truth that the seal was made a specific constitutional provision."

The following entries are from official sources:

February 15, 1684.—King James 2d signifies his accession to the throne, and orders the old seal to be used until further orders. *Ancient Records, Virginia Historical Society.*

April 25, 1684.—The Council desires the King to accept of the Lives and fortunes of his Subjects here, for the inestimable Honour of a Glorious Seal sent hither. *Ibid.*

February 27, 1688.—They order the Old Seal, which was Small, to be used until Parchment and wax can be provided for the new one. *Ibid.*

King William, by his letter dated 21 February, 1688, commands the old seal to be made use of till he should order another. *Ibid.*

June 16, 1714.—Her Majesty having sent in a new seal for the colony, together with her Royal warrant for using the same, the former seal was, persuant to her Majesties order, broke in council. *Council Journal, Va., MSS.*

October 8, 1717.—The King's warrant to Alexander Spotswood, his Maj. Lieut. Gov. of Virginia, authorizing him to affix the (new) seal to all Patents and Grants of Land, and all public Acts and Instruments of Government made and passed in his Maj. name, which seal is engraven on the one side with our Royal Effigies and an Indian on his knees presenting tobacco unto us, this inscription being under our said effigies, *En dat Virginia quartam*, and this other inscription round the circumference, *Sigillum Provenciæ de Virginia in America;* on the other side of said seal Our arms, garter, Crown, supporters and Motto, with our titles round the circumference.—*Sainsbury MSS.*

January 9, 1717.—His Majesty having been pleased to send in a new seal for this Colony, together with a warrant for the Governor's using the same, the said warrant is ordered to be entered in the Council office, and pursuant to his Majesties command the old seal was this day broke in Council.—*Council Journal Va. MSS.*

August 26, 1729. Whitehall. Journal of the Board of Trade and Plant^s^. An order of Council of 18th inst. was read, requiring this Board to prepare Draughts of Warrants to be sent with the new seals for Barbadoes, Jamaica, Virginia and Carolina, for empowering the Governors or Commanders in Chief of those Colonies to use the said seals, and directions given for preparing the Draughts of Warrants accordingly.—*Sainsbury MSS.*

A warrant under his Majesties Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 6th of October, 1729, was read at the Board, empowering the Governor to use a new seal, sent him by his Majesty for this Colony, and directing that the old seal be returned, in order to be defeated in his Majesties p^r^sence in his privy Council, and thereupon the Govern^r^ del'd the new Seal to be kept as usual in the Secretaries Office & the old seal was delivered up to the Governor in Order to be returned pursuant to his Majesties pleasure.—*Council Journal of Va., MSS.*, 15*th April*, 1730.

[It is proper to say that I have not been able to find any direct authority for the use of the crown-shaped seal. It seems to have been suggested by Spotswood; and there are abundant instances of its use.]

SOURCES FROM WHICH THE ABOVE PAPER WAS COMPILED.

Original MSS. in my possession; Hening's Statutes; York County Records, Yorktown, Va.; Burke's General Armory; Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. VII., Part I., 152; Brown's Genesis of the United States; Narrative and Critical History of America; Neill's Virginia Vetusta; Neill's London Company; Land Office Records, Richmond, Va.; Ludwell MSS., Virginia Historical Society; MSS. framed in the Virginia Historical Society; MSS. framed in the State Library; MSS. in the possession of Mrs. Charles M. Wallace (*née* Clopton), Richmond, Va.; Meade's "Old Churches," etc., II. 147; William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. I.; Smith's History of Virginia, editions of 1624 and 1632; Beverley's History of Virginia (frontispiece); Stow's Survey of London, 1633; Spencer's Fairy Queen; Calendar of State Papers, 1652–1781, arranged and edited by William P. Palmer, M. D.; Virginia Gazette, 1775, etc., by Alexander Purdie; Virginia Gazette, by Dixon & Hunter; Spotswood's Letters; Burk's History of Virginia, Vol. IV., Appendix; Journal of the Convention of 1776; Rowland's "Life of George Mason," Vol. I., 264–266; Letters of William Lee, by Worthington C. Ford; Report of Colonel

Sherwin McRae on State Seal, House Journal and Documents, 1883-'84, Document No. 11; The Seal of the United States, by Gaillard Hunt; Richmond Dispatch; New England Historical and Gen. Register, Vol. XXXVII., p. 86; American Historical Record, Vol. V., No. 4; Sainsbury's MSS.; Council Journal MSS.; Ancient Records in Virginia Historical Society.

GRACE SHERWOOD, THE VIRGINIA WITCH.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

"KNOW all men by these p^r^sents that I John Whitt of the parish of Linhaven and In The county of Lower norfolk Carpenter,[1] Doe by these give unto James Sherwood[2] fifty acres of Land, Lieing and Being in the County of Lower norfolk in the parish of Linhaven the said land lieng upon the South Side of a Creeack the said Creek Commondly called by the name of Basnetts Creeck: and it lies along the Creck Sides from a Branch that there is hard by the sd: John Whits cleare ground now know yee that I the said John White doe by these p^r^sents give the said Land unto James Sharwood and unto his heires Executo^s^; and Admirisst^r^s for Ever with out any hinderance or fraud in any wise as witness my hand this foure and twentieth day of may 1680

Test: Richard Bonny—Acknowledged in Court John White John Gisborne—15 octob^r^ 1680

Test. WM. PORTEN Cl Cur."

"In the name of god amen I John White being sick in body" butt of p fect memory blessed be god doe apoint this to bee my last will and testam^t^ Imp^r^ I give my Soule to Almighty god and to Jesus Christ by whoes death and passion I hoope to have Remission of all my sines, my worldly Estate as followeth, Item I give unto my Loving Sone In Law James Sherwood all my Land. Item I give unto Jno. Sevell one Cow and Calve, and a hayfer of 2 years old, and one Iron pott, Item I give unto mary Sevell one

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[1] A great many fanciful things have been written about Grace Sherwood's origin and position in life by ingenious authors, who, instead of searching the records for facts, have tortured their imaginations for theories. One writer thought that she was a member of the despised free negro class, while she was, in fact, the daughter of a substantial mechanic and small land owner.

[2] At a court held for Lower Norfolk county, on the 16th of August, 1678, "an order" was "granted James Sherwood ag^t^ fhe Sherfe for the non-appearance of Wm. Basnett, Seg^r^.," and on March 15th, $\frac{1687}{8}$ he was reported by "M^r^. James dauge for nott" helping to clear "the highways and" make "a bridge over a Cypresse Swamp."

Cow and Calfe, Item I give unto James the Sone of James Sherwood, one two year old hayfer, Item I give unto Jn°. Cevell my great gun, Item I give unto Edward Attwood Seg^r^. one Cow Calve to Run wth the Increase on James Sherwoods Land and the sd James Sherwood to Look after them as after his owne. In wittnsse whereof I have heerunto Sett my hand. I likewise make the sd James Sherwood my Sole Exequetor Signed Sealed In the p^r^sence of
us this 9th day of feb 1680
Alexand^r^ Keeling
Jn° Corperhew.

John White & Seal
proved in court 11th may 1681
Test: WM PORTEN Cl Cur."

"Know all men these p^r^sents y^t^ wee James Sherrwood and Grace Doe for a valluable Con Sideration in hand received of Capt Plomer Bray, Doe for us ou^r^ heires Execq^r^ Adm^r^ bargaine Sell Sett ov^r^ & alien unto the afore Said Bray his heirs Exeq^r^ Adm^r^ for Eve^r^ a parcell of Land out of a p^r^ Sell of Land which Land being given unto the Said Sherrwood his heires Execq^r^ adm^r^ or assignes p John White Carpenter wch Land begins att a marcked pine that parts a parcell of Land comonly called p the name wilford which said willford is in the possession and occupation of the afore Said Capt pla°mer Bray being parted p marckt trees betwene the said Bray Land and the afore Said peice of Land that wee James and Grace have alienated unto ye said Bray his heires Exeq^r^ Adm^r^ and assignes for Eve^r^ & Soe to a marckt pine then westerly to a marckt popular and then North and by west to ye Creecke and Soe a Long ye Creecke comonly called p the Name of Basnetts Creecke the Land upon the South: Side to the first Station: which Land being aboute fifteene acres more or Less with all rights p^r^eviledges all mines and minerals hunting hawking which Land wee James and Grace Doe from us ou^r^ heires Execq^r^ Adm^r^s Sell to the said Bray his heirs Execq^r^ Adm^r^ and assignes with warrantie of the sd Land wee acknowledged ou^r^ Selves in the penall summ of teen thousand pounds of tobac° that the a fore Said Land is Noe way Incumbered Nor Noe p Son p any means hath any claime or claimes Soe wee: James and Grace Doe oblidge ou^r^ selves ou^r^ heires Exeq^r^ adm^r^s that the afore Said Bray Shall nott bee molested p us or ou^r^ heires Execq^r^ Adm^r^s but y^t^ said Bray shall peaceably Injoy posess the afore Said Land both for him Self his heires Exeq^r^ and Adm^r^ and wee James and Grace Doe this In wittness whereof wee

Doe here Sett ou^r hands and Seales this 16th of May Ann° 1690
Signed Sealed and Delivered James + S Sherrwood [1]
In the p^rSence of us Acknowled Grace ++ Sherrwood [2] and Seal
Law Sawer ged in Court
James Jouseling 15th Sep^t 1690

"Test: WM. PORTEN Cl Cur."

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[1] In the first half of the fifteenth century very few of the laity, even of the best families, could read or write, and for some hundreds of years very few members of the Order of Malta, though they were all of noble birth, could write their names, and even in the reign of Edward the Sixth, some of the members of Parliament could not read. Late in the fourteenth century, we are informed on good authority, no Scotch baron could write his name, and James Stewart, Sheriff of But and Arran, one of eight witnesses, four of them illiterate, to a document dated Edinburgh, February 13, 1552–'53, said: "I," "with my hand at the pen and led with the hand of Maister Thomas Briden, notar." "In 1564, Robert Scot of Thulstane, ancestor of Lord Napier, could not sign his name," and three years later the marriage contract of Walter Scott of Harden was signed by a notary, because none of the parties were able to write their names. From 1551 to 1571, John Shakespeare, the poet's father, held several public positions under the town government of Stratford, and he, as did most of the members of the corporation, made his mark, and only seven persons of ninety, who signed some orders for Brighton in 1580, wrote their names, and less than one-half of the subscribers to a loyal petition from Bridgewater, in 1680, were able to write their names, and the English country gentleman of 1685 was barely able to write his name. In 1827 fifty-eight per cent. of the young men intended for the French military service could neither read nor write, and in 1841–'45 more than thirty-two per cent. of the men in England and Wales who were married during that time, signed the marriage registers with marks, and in 1866, in Italy, fifty-nine per cent. of the men who were married that year made their marks. Fourteen of thirty-five of the early settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, July 4, 1639, made their marks. In the compact made by the original settlers of Providence, Rhode Island, four of the thirteen signers made their marks. Nearly all of the early residents of Gravesend, New York, made their marks, "very few of the English settlers being able to write." "Many of the early gentry of Maryland could not write their names," and one, if not more, of the earliest judges of the provincial court made his mark. The early Swedish settlers of Pennsylvania were very ignorant, and but few of them could write their names, and two members of the Colonial Council of Pennsylvania for 1681 made their marks. Five of the twenty-three members of Captain Lawrence's company, Groton, Massachusetts, 1758, made their marks. The founders of several influential families in Southeast Virginia were unable to write their names, and one of them was a church warden.

[2] Judith Shakespeare, the poet's youngest daughter, could not write her name, and "in the early part of the eighteenth century many of the ladies of the highest rank in Scotland could not write, and some of them could not even read." In New England, from 1690–1713, the daughters of men of high official

"Princess Anne Co

At a Court held the 4th Day of ffebruary 169$\frac{7}{8}$

Coll Anthony Lawson

prsent Mr Ben^{o}. Burrough Mr Edward Moseley Capt^{t} Jno^{o} Th^{o}rowgood Capt^{t} Wm Moseley Justices

James Sherwood and Grace his wife Suing Richd Capps in an action of Defamacon Damages fifty pnds sterl and the Def^{t} failing to appeare, & the Sheriffe to take security, order is granted the said Sherwood agst the Sheriffe for it shall appeare due unlesse he produce him next Court attachm^{t} granted y^{e} sheriffe &^{c}"

"Princess Anne Co

At a Court held the third day of March 169$\frac{7}{8}$

present Coll: Anthony Lawson Mr Edward Moseley Mr Ben^{o} Burrough M^{r}. Evan Jones Justices

The Difference between James Sherwood and Grace his wife plaintiffes, and Richard Capps Def^{t} being Ended by the parties, is Ordered to be Dismist"

"Princess Anne Co

Att a Court held the 10th of Sep^{t} 1698.

Coll Anthony Lawson

Mr Benony Burrough Mr Evan Jones Capt ffrancis Morse Mr Henry Woodhouse Mr Edward Moseley Capt Wm Moseley

James Sherwood and Grace his wife sueing John Gisburne and Jane his wife in a action of Slander setting forth by his petition that the Defend^{ts} had wronged Defamed and abused the said Grace in her good name and reputation saying that she is a Witch and bewitched their piggs to Death and bewitched their Cotton

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position were often compelled to make a mark. Forty-eight per cent. of the women who were married in England and Wales from 1841–'45 made their marks in signing the marriage register, and seventy-eight per cent. of the women who were married in Italy, in 1866, made their marks.

Authorities quoted: *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, by Thomas Carte; *History of England*, by James Anthony Froude; *History of Civilization*, by Buckle; *Miscellaneous Works*, Buckle; *The Athenæum*, for August 19, 1893; *Life of Shakespeare*, by Alexander Dyce, M. A.; *Modern Habits and Customs*, by Lady Cook, in the *Westminster Review*, for March, 1894; *History of England*, Macaulay; *Encyclopædia Britannica; The Wentworth Genealogy; The Early Records of the Town of Providence; The Bergen Family*, by Tennis G. Bergen; *Chronicles of Baltimore*, by Colonel J. Thomas Scharf; *History of Philadelphia*, by Scharf and Westcott; *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. VI., pp. 24, 25, 1890–'91; *Economic and Social History of New England*, Weeden; *The Pictoral History of England*, by Craik and Macfarlane; *Records of Lower Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Virginia.*

& prays Judgment against the said Gisburne for £100 Sterling damage with Cost to which the Defend^{t} pleadeth not guilty the whole matter being put to a Jury who bring in their Verdict as followeth Wee of the Jury find for the Defend^{t} ffrancis Sayer foreman Christoph^{r} Cocke Otho Russell mark Powell Thomas Walker George Warrington Robt Renney Robert Richmond John Keeling Thomas Hall Henry Spratt Adam Hayes upon the Defend^{t} motion It is Ordered that the Juries Verdict be Recorded and Judgmt is granted upon the same that the suit be dismist"

"James Sherwood and Grace his wife suing Anthony Barnes and Elizabeth his wife in an action of Slander setting forth by their petition that the s^{d} Elizab^{t} had wronged and abused the said Grace in her good name & reputation saying the s^{d} Grace came to her one night and rid her and went out of the key hole or crack of the door like a black Catt &c prayes Judgment for 100£ sterling damage with Cost: to which the Defend^{t} pleadeth not guilty. The whole matter being put to a Jury who bring in their Verdict as followeth Wee of the Jury find for the Defen^{t} ffrancis Sayer fforeman, Christopher Cocke Otho Russell, Mark Powell, Thomas Walker George Warington Robt Renney Robert Richmond John Keeling Thomas Hall henry Spratt adam Hayes upon the Defendants motion it is Ord^{d} that the Juries Verdict be Recorded and Judgment is granted upon the same that the suit be dismist."

"Martha Ward haveing attended the Court four dayes an Evidence for James Sherwood against John Gisburne It is Ordered that the said Sherwood pay her for the s^{d} four days attendance according to Law with Cost als Execution."

"Susanna Williams haveing attended the Court four dayes an Evidence for James Sherwood agst John Gisburne It is Ordered that the said Sherwood pay her for the said four days attendance with Cost als Ex^{o}."

"John Lewis and his wife haveing attended the Court four days an Evidence for James Sherwood agst John Gisburne It is Ordered that the said Sherwood pay to Each of them four dayes attendance according to Law with Cost als Ex^{o}."

"Thomas Williams and Elizabeth his wife haveing attended the Court four days apeice as evidences for James Sherwood against John Gisburne It is Ordered that the said Sherwood pay to each of them for the said four dayes attendance according to Law with Cost als Ex^{o}."

"Owen macgrary haveing attended the Court four days an Evi-

dence for James Sherwood against Anthony Barnes It is ordered that the said Sherwood pay him for the said four days attendance according to Law with Cost als Ex°."

"Edward Baker haveing attended the Court four days an Evidence for James Sherwood ag^st Anthony Barnes It is Ordered that the said Sherwood pay him for the said four days attendance according to Law with Cost als Ex."

"John James having attended the Court three days an Evidence for James Sherwood against Anthony Barnes. It is ordered that the said Sherwood pay him for the said three dayes attendance according to law with Cost als Ex°."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TALMAN FAMILY.

Sir Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," says: "William Talman was born at West Larington in Wiltshire, where he had an estate; was comptroller of the works in the reign of King William. . . . . He was an architect employed in considerable works. In 1671 he built Thoresby House in Nottinghamshire, burnt a few years ago; Dryham House in Gloucestershire, in 1698, Swallowfield in Berks (Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, for whom it was built), and Chatsworth; the elegance and lightness of the latter front do great honor to the artist—the other sides are equally beautiful. The flight of steps by which you ascend from the hall to the apartments was thought noble enough by Kent to be borrowed for Holkham. His son, John Talman, resided much in Italy; made a large collection of prints and drawings, particularly of churches and altars, many of which were done by himself. . . . . A few of his drawings are in the library of the Antiquarian Society."

The Parish Register, of West Larington, Wiltshire, shows that "William Talman, ye son of Christopher Talman and Joanna, his wife, was bap^t Apl 5, 1663." The rector of West Larington writes that, owing to laxity in religious matters at the time, he thinks William, the architect, was about thirteen years old when he was baptized. He bought Felmingham manor, otherwise Felmingham Hall, about 1700, and in 1711 there is a petition of his to the Lord High Treasurer, praying permission to surrender his patent as Queen's waiter in her Majesty's customs, to his brother-in-law, James Tate, "who was fully qualified." This entry is minuted

thus: "28 August, 1711. The oath must first be taken that no money or other consideration is given or promised to Mr. Talman."

William Talman's will is recorded in Register Shaller, fo. 44, Prerog. Court, Canterbury, 1720, by which it appears that he died at Felmingham Hall, Norfolk county. He mentions his wife, Hannah, and children: John, to whom he bequeathed his collection of prints, drawings and books for his life, £1,500, and his chambers in Gray's Inn; Hannah, who married John Green, Jr.; James, who married Elizabeth (buried at Felmingham in 1730, aged 25—*tombstone*), and *Henry*. Mr. J. S. Moore, of Richmond, who is a lineal descendant of the last-named, writes: "The following is a copy of the inscription on the tomb, covered by a black marble slab, at the old church at Felmingham Hall, Norfolk county, England: 'Here Rests the bodies of William Talman, of Felmingham, Esq., who died Nov. 22, 1719, aged 69 years, and of Hannah his wife, who died Jan'y 4, 1729, aged 66 years.' I have also the inscriptions of two or three others of the family, one in Latin. Each one of the tombstones has a quaint monogram or device on it, which I would like to send you, but I am no draftsman. It is supposed the Talmans came over with William the Conqueror. (The shield of the family coat-of-arms is Norman, and the device on it indicates that the bearer was a crusader.)" The records of Norfolk county, England, state that "John Talman, of Grimstone parish in Norfolk, conveyed a parcel of land for charity by deed in 1394." The name also occurs in documents conveying sales of land in the 47th and 48th of Edward III., that is, in 1373, also in the 9th of Richard II., that is, in 1385, in Grimeston and adjoining parishes.

In Mobray's "Travels," occurs the following:

"By letters on board the '*Medway*' in the East Indies, we have an account of the death of Mr. John Talman, only son of the late *John Talman, Esq.*, famous for the best collections of prints, drawings, and particularly church ornaments, of any private gentleman in England, and grandson to William Talman, Esq., comptroller of all his Majesty's Buildings and Gardens in the reign of King William. He was a young gentleman of a sweet temper and disposition, and much lamented by all his friends and acquaintances. His estate, which is considerable, descends to his two sisters."

These two sisters were Frances Ann, and Mary, whose names are in *Burke's Peerage*. This John, the grandson of William (the architect), was never married. At Hinxworth, near Baldock, county

Hertford, is a tomb to another John Talman, who was likewise a great traveler and "collector of curious paintings and drawings," who died November 3, 1726, aged forty years. His wife was Frances, daughter of John Cockayne, "of this parish, gent., who died March 22, 1732." Mr. Moore, who has made extensive researches in old wills and other records in England, writes that this John Talman was descended from Rev. John Talman, vicar of Salisbury Cathedral, who was first cousin of William, the architect.

HENRY TALMAN, of New Kent county, Virginia, had among his papers the original will of William Talman, the architect, and it was in existence shortly before the war, as proved by depositions sent to England. He was son of the architect, resided in St. Peter's parish, New Kent county, but spent much of his time on the sea as captain and owner of the ship "Vigo," running between Bristol and Virginia. Mr. Moore has in his possession a gold sleeve-button once worn by Capt. Henry Talman, and a quaint round walnut dining-table brought over in his ship, also his autograph to a bill of lading for goods shipped from Bristol in 1737–'38, to Wm. Cabell, to be discharged at Shockoe Warehouse on James River. Mr. Moore writes that Capt. Henry Talman married Ann Elizabeth Ballard, and died in London in 1775. He adds: "Capt. Henry Talman had three children,[1] one son, William, who was my grandmother's grandfather, and the ancestor of the Talmans now living in Virginia, and who married Elizabeth Hewlett; he had also two daughters, one married Hewlett, the other Bacon (John). William the son of Henry, had six children who lived to maturity: Nancy was my grandmother's mother, and married Robert Pollard, of New Kent county; Austin lived and died in Richmond; John lived and died at the old residence of his grandfather "Talmans" in New Kent county, and their descendants are still among us; Patsy

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[1] In the mutilated register of St. Peter's Parish, are the following entries:

"Martha, daughter of Henry and Ann Talman, birth, March 16, 1733."

"Rebecca, daughter of Henry and Ann Talman, birth, April 2, 1737."

"Henry, son of Henry and Anna Talman, born December 26, 1739." [He died in childhood.]"

"John, son of William and and Elizabeth Talman, born Feb. 27, 1756."

"Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Talman, born January 15, 1758."

"Anna (*Hannah*), daughter of William and Elizabeth Talman, born April 6, 1760."

"James, son of William and Elizabeth Talman, born June 17, 1767."

married Boolington, their heirs are still in Virginia; James was a revolutionary soldier, and died, or was killed at Valley Forge; Hannah, the sixth child, married a Turpin and moved to Savannah, Ga., and their descendants are still there. The coat-of-arms and family portraits in the division fell to Hannah, and were carried to Georgia as her lares, manes, and penates, and were destroyed by fire during the late war. The coat-of-arms was on parchment, and was framed. A copy was found a few years ago by one of the family in Georgia, a book-plate in a volume of *Bertram's Travels:* a Norman shield, the crest an arm in armor embowed, wielding a battle-axe. The vertical lines on the shield are crimson; on the chevron are three round silver coins (Byzantian), indicating that the bearer was a Crusader; above the chevron, on each side, are two daggers or swords, hilts up, points downward; at the base of the shield is also a sword, hilt down, point upward; the Norman shield indicates its antiquity and early origin; the motto is "*In Fide et in Bello Fortis*"—Faithful in friendship, strong in war! This crest, and motto, and shield, were not registered at the College of Arms in London. Sir Albert W. Woods, Rouge Dragon, says, in a letter to the writer, that many of the gentry never registered or recorded their coats-of-arms. Dr. W. H. Turpin, of Georgia, who was descended from Hannah Talman, had this coat-of-arms painted on his carriage doors. I have also a copy of it on an old letter-head."

LIGHTFOOT FAMILY.

[*Concluded.*]

BY THE EDITOR.

The following notes regarding Philip [1] Lightfoot, the first of that name in Virginia, give all we know of him: Brother of Captain John Lightfoot, and resident of Gloucester county in 1671 (General Court Records); called "Mr." in 1677, lieutenant-colonel in 1680, captain in 1690, in which year he resigned his position as vestryman, and Captain John Smith succeeded him (Petsworth Parish, Gloucester county, Vestry Book); lieutenant-colonel of militia of Gloucester and justice of the peace in 1680 (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, January, 1894); administrator of Captain Francis Leigh in 1684–'85; and with John Grice, Samuel Pond, and John Marrable, justice of James City in 1694 (York Records); justice of James City in 1699, and

collector for the Upper District of James River (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*); surveyor-general in 1676 (Conway Robinson's Council Journal Notes); his will dated in 1708 (Hening's Stats., V., p. 111); wife was Alice, daughter of Henry Corbin, of "Buckingham House," Middlesex county. His tomb at Sandy Point is without date, and bears as arms Lightfoot impaling Corbin. The crest, I am now satisfied, is a griffin's head.

Philip[1] Lightfoot had three tracts of land at Sandy Point, which was then in Wallingford parish, James City county, but in 1720 the Chickahominy River became the boundary line of James City, and Sandy Point fell in Westover parish. This land he willed to his son Francis[2], but in case of Francis dying without issue, then to his son Philip[2]. Francis was justice of the peace of James City, and naval collector (Sainsbury MSS). He died January 7, 1727, in the forty-first year of his age. His tombstone is at Sandy Point, and bears the Lightfoot arms. He married Elizabeth (she died December 31, 1727, in the thirty-fourth year of her age, *tombstone*), and by her he had Francis[3] Lightfoot, who died May 14, 1730, in the eighth year of his age (*tombstone*), and a daughter, Elizabeth[3], who married Beverley Randolph, eldest son of William Randolph, of the Council. Her fortune was announced to be £5,000.[a] It would seem that Francis Lightfoot enlarged his plantation by purchase from "Thomas Lee, of Potomack, in Virginia, gentleman," of land at Sandy Point, the property of Dame Mary Dolliffe, relict of Sir James Dolliffe, knight, of London, but deceased,[b] who had inherited the same from her mother, Mrs. Mary Dunster (York Records). Under the will of Philip[1] Lightfoot, the land passed to Elizabeth Randolph, but her father, Francis[2], willed it to his brother Philip[2], he paying £2,500 to his said daughter in full compensation. There were suits between Philip[2] Lightfoot and his niece Elizabeth about the property, which were finally settled by an act of the Legislature in May, 1740. Philip[2] was confirmed in the possession of the Sandy Point estate (Hening's Stats. and Barradall's Reports).

PHILIP[2] LIGHTFOOT.—He was born in 1689, and died May 30,

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[a] *Virginia Gazette*, January 30, 1737.

[b] In Le Neve's *Knights* occurs the following: "James Dolliffe, of London, merchant, *als D'Olive*, one of the directors of the South Sea Company. See the grant of arms or confirmation and assignment of crest *vell* grant, page 157; azure on a chevron or. bet. 3 crescents Arg. as many olive branches ppr. Crest.: out of a castle Arg. an olive-fructed tree, pp. dated 22 Feb. 12 Annæ, 1713-14. Knighted at St. James, 4 Oct., 1714."

1748, and his tombstone at "Sandy Point," which has the Lightfoot arms, describes him as "descended from an ancient family in England, who came over to Virginia in a genteel and honorable character." "He rose to almost the highest honors of his country." He was appointed in 1707 clerk of York county, and served as such till 1733. In 1715, he became agent for the public store-house at Yorktown (York Records). October 20, 1733, Philip Lightfoot and Thomas Lee were sworn members of the Council (Barradall's Reports). He had a handsome house in Yorktown, where he and Thomas Nelson were the merchant princes. He married Mary, daughter of William and Anne Armistead, and widow of James Burwell, of King's Creek (anciently "Utimaria"), and had issue, I. William[3], who married Mildred Howell.[c] II. Philip[3] Lightfoot, who married Susannah ——, and had Francis[4]. Philip[3] was dead before his father (1748); and as his grandmother does not mention him in her will, Francis[4] was probably dead before 1773. III. John[3], who had died without issue before 1769 (Hening's Statutes, VIII., 457). IV. Armistead[3], who died at his home in Yorktown about Sepember 19, 1771 (*Virginia Gazette*). Inventory of his personal estate valued at £1340,18.6, and has 253 books and 23 pamphlets (York county Records). He married Anne, daughter of President Lewis Burwell (Keith), and had an only child, Mary (Thomas Nelson her guardian in 1773), who married John Tayloe Griffin. The widow, Anne, married in 1774 Charles Grymes, of Gloucester (York county Records).

The will of "Philip Lightfoot of the Town of York, Esq.," was presented in York court 20th June, 1748, by William Lightfoot, one of the executors, and duly proved by Edmund Tabb and John

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[c] In the Index to the cases in the General Court in 1724, is the case "John Brown and Mildred his wife, Charles Lewis and Mary his wife, residuary legatees of John Howell, gent., deceased, vs. Gawin Corbin and John Lewis, jun. gent." It is known that Charles Lewis married Mary Howell, and were not Mary Lewis and Mildred Brown daughters of John Howell? In 1732, Henry Willis, of Spotsylvania, gent., and Mildred his wife, late widow of John Brown, whose will was dated 8th September, 1726, are mentioned in the York Records. In Bruton parish churchyard is piece of a stone to the memory of John Brown, with the date 1726 upon it. Another stone is to the memory of Margaret Brown, who died in 1720, wife of Dr. John Brown of Williamsburg [perhaps a first wife], late of Cold Stream, North Britain. See inscription in Virginia Historical Collection, Vol. XI. Conway says that Mildred, who subsequently married Colonel Henry Willis, was a Washington—a grand-aunt of George Washington; but Lawrence Washington, George's grandfather, had no sister Mildred to my knowledge.

Amson, and thereupon certificate was granted William Lightfoot for obtaining a probate; securities, William Nelson and John Lightfoot. He mentions his wife; sons William, John, Armistead, Philip deceased, grandson Francis, and his (Francis's) mother, Susannah. Mentions his plantations in York, Surry, Charles City, Brunswick, Goochland, New Kent and Hanover counties; houses, store-houses and lots in Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Blandford; more than 180 slaves; large amount of plate; "four wheeled and two wheeled chairs," and "his coach and six horses"; to each of his sons £2000 sterling, and other legacies to various persons.

"I give unto the Parish of York-Hampton the sum of fifty Pounds Current Money to be laid out in the purchase of a handsome Flaggon and Challace with my arms engraven thereon for the use of York church, and the sum of forty Pounds Current in Goods to be paid by my Executors into the hands of William Nelson, Esq., and son William Lightfoot, to be by them distributed amongst the poor of York-Hampton Parish. I give unto Elizabeth Burwell, the daughter of N. Burwell, deceased, three hundred Pounds to be paid her when she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one or marry with the approbation of her grandmother Lightfoot; but in case she dies before she is entitled, then I will and direct it go with the residue of my estate, the legacy being void. I give to the College of William and Mary the sum of five hundred Pounds Current, for a foundation for two poor scholars forever, to be brought up to the ministry of the Church of England or such other public employment as shall be most suitable to their capacities, which sum I desire my executors to pay to the President and Masters of the College within twelve months after my decease, to be laid out for that purpose, and its my will and desire that my son William Lightfoot have the nomination and preference of the first six scholars."

The will of Mrs. "Mary Lightfoot, of the Town and County of York, widow," was dated 9 Nov., 1771, and has two codicils dated respectively, 12 May, 1773, and 12 May, 1775. The whole was proved 21st Aug., 1775, and William Allen, Esq., one of the executors, acknowledged bond security, Joseph Hornsby, for obtaining probate. She mentions her daughter-in-law, Mildred Lightfoot; grandson, James Burwell; Anne Burwell, daughter of my grandson James; granddaughter Elizabeth Hewitt, wife of Rev. Richard Hewitt;[d] daughter-in-law, Anne Lightfoot; granddaughters, Mary

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[d] QUARTERLY, II., No. 4, p. 232, and Vol. III., No. 1, p. 40, need correction: James[3] Burwell (Lewis[1], Lewis[2]) m. Mary Armistead (she md. 2d Philip Lightfoot) issue Nathaniel[4] Bacon, and Lucy[4] d. s. p. Nathaniel Bacon[4] Burwell, and had, as far as known, James[5], and Elizabeth[5]. James[5] m. Anne, sister of Dr. Walter Jones. Elizabeth[5] married, 1st, Rev. Richard Hewitt; 2d, Col. Edward Harwood.

Richard and Elizabeth (Burwell) Hewitt had Elizabeth Burwell, Mary,

Allen, and Mildred Coles, Elizabeth Coles, Anne Lightfoot; sons, William Lightfoot, deceased, and Armistead Lightfoot, deceased; Mary, daughter of my son Armistead Lightfoot, deceased, and the legacy given her, if she should die before 21, to be equally divided between the surviving daughters of son William Lightfoot, deceased; grandsons, William Lightfoot and Philip Lightfoot; legacy of 20 £ to the poor people in the town of York; 20 £ each to Lewis Burwell of Kingsmill, William Allen of Surry, and the Rev. Richard Hewitt, whom she appoints executors; and by the last codicil, Fielding Lewis, Esq. Witnessess to the last codicil, David Jameson, David Jameson, Jr., William Barrow. (York records.)

"*Died*, Mrs. Mary Lightfoot at York, relict of the late Hon Philip Lightfoot, Esq., one of his Majesty's council of this colony, in the 79th year of her age. Her corpse passed through town this morning to be deposited in the family vault at Sandy Point." (Va. *Gazette*, June 30, 1775).

WILLIAM[3] LIGHTFOOT, son of Philip Lightfoot, was sheriff of York county in 1746 (York Records), and died before 1771. He left, I. William[4], of "Tedington.," II. Philip[4], of Caroline. III. Mary[4], married William Allen, of Surry. IV. Mildred[4], married Walter Coles, of Halifax.

WILLIAM[4], of "Tedington," lived at Sandy Point, and the post-office there is named "Tedington." He married 1st Anne ——, and had, I. William Howell[5]; II. Francis[5]; III. Philip John[5]; IV. Mary Elizabeth Bolling[5], wife of George Blakey; V. Anne Cocke[5], wife of William Lewis. He married 2dly Anne Clopton Ellyson (she married 2dly John Colgin), and had, VI. Robert Armistead[5]; VII. Sarah[5]. (Authorities: Will of "William Lightfoot, of Tedington," 27 April, 1809—17 Aug., 1809; Munford's Reports, V., p. 42; Deed of Gift recorded in Charles City Co., 21 April, 1809.) He imported many well-known thoroughbred horses.

WILLIAM HOWELL[5] LIGHTFOOT, of Cabin Point, married Sarah Short, who married 2dly John Minge.[e] He died in June, 1810,

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Ann, Dorothy. Col. Edward[5] Harwood (Capt. Thomas[1], Esq., Humphrey[2] Col. William[3], William[4]) married 1st Elizabeth[5] Reade (Col. George[1], Robert[2], John[3], John[4]) and had Elizabeth, who m. Henry Lee, Sarah, who m. Littleton Kendall, Mary, who m. ——— Chapman (dead before 1797) and Dorothy. He married 2dly, as above, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Hewitt. The two wives are mixed up in the accounts before given,—both being named Elizabeth.

[e] By this marriage John Minge had an only daughter, Sarah Melville, who married Robert Bolling, of Petersburg.

aged 31. (Tombstone.) His only son, William, died October 27, 1831, aged 25 years and 27 days. (Tombstone at Sandy Point.)

FRANCIS[5] died before 1819, leaving children. (Will of Philip John Lightfoot.)

PHILIP JOHN[5] married Mary Ann ——, and died without issue. (Will, 16 June, 1819—15 July, 1819.) In 1839, William A. Lightfoot of Buckingham county, and Caroline, his wife, deeded a lot in Williamsburg, the property formerly of William Lightfoot, of Charles City, as one of the devisees of Philip John, said William's son. The deed refers to a cause entitled Lewis &c. vs. Blakey &c., in the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Henrico county (1835), in which a division was made of Philip John Lightfoot's property.

PHILIP[4] LIGHTFOOT, son of William[3] Lightfoot, lived at Cedar Creek, Caroline county; died in 1786; was a lieutenant in Harrison's artillery, Continental Line, and received two grants of land for his services. He married Mary Warner Lewis, only daughter of Col. Charles Lewis and Lucy Taliaferro, his wife. Issue, an only child, Philip, of Port Royal, born Sept. 24, 1784, and died there July 22, 1865. He married Sally S. Bernard, daughter of William Bernard, of "Belle Grove," King George Co., Va., afterwards of "Mannsfield," a fine old Colonial residence near Fredericksburg, burned during the late war. Issue, I. Dr. Philip Lewis[5], m. 1st Mary Virginia Smith; 2d Isabella Drummond. II. William Bernard[5], b. Dec. 16, 1811; d. Feb. 5, 1870, in Mobile, Alabama. Married 1st Roberta Beverley, dau. of Robert Beverley, of Essex Co. Va; m. 2d Sarah Bee Ross, of Mobile. III. John Bernard[5], m. Harriet Field. IV Edgar Vivian, d. s. p. V. Fannie Bernard, m. Capt. Robert G. Robb. VI. Ellen Bankhead[5] m. Dr. Carter Wormeley, of King William county. VII. Mary Lewis[5], m. Mr. Vail, and died in England.

MARY[4] LIGHTFOOT, daughter of William[3] Lightfoot, married William Allen, of Surry. She died before her husband, who was perhaps the wealthiest man in his county. His will (4 Sept., 1789—Sept. 24, 1793) mentions children, William, Patsy, Anne Armistead, John, Martha Bland; grandson William Allen Harrison; "Miss Garrett to continue as tutoress and to be paid as heretofore twenty guineas per annum;" plantations in Surry, James City, New Kent, Sussex, Nansemond, Southampton; new chariot, &c.

The following, by Mrs. William Reynolds, gives some details of

much interest regarding the portraits and plate once at Sandy Point or Tedington:

"There is preserved a portrait of William Lightfoot, with date 1750, full length, life size, in blue court dress; a portrait of his brother Philip, same size and style, in red court dress. These portraits were pronounced very fine by Volkmar, the best authority in this line. He said the only ones he had ever seen like them were some sent him to be cleaned by General Robert E. Lee, and identified them positively as the work of Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Portrait of Mrs. Howell, with infant daughter, Mildred (afterwards the wife of William Lightfoot), on her knee. The mother's figure is life size, and in white court dress. This is also a very fine picture, and Volkmar thought it must be a Copley. Portrait of 'Sir John Howell, London, 1680' (name and date on back of canvas), full length, in grey court dress, leaning on sword. He was, presumably, the grandfather of Mildred. Portrait of half-grown youth and landscape, pronounced in Philadelphia to be the work of Sir Peter Lely—a Howell picture.

"These last two Howell portraits were given Mrs. Selden and Mrs. Starke by Mr. Bolling, when Sandy Point was dismantled. There were many other portraits at the old place, which were scattered among various descendants, but these were the finest.

"Much of the large quantity of old English silver originally belonging to Sandy Point was stolen by the British, and the rest has been divided and scattered. The punch-bowl, large silver dish, candlesticks, and other smaller pieces inherited by my grandfather, and still in the possession of his children, are pieces of this old English silver, and are very massive and handsome, and engraved with the Lightfoot arms. I have a book with the book-plate representing the Lightfoot crest and arms, and the words engraved, 'Wm. Lightfoot, Esq., Tedington, 1750.' It is the fourth volume of *Pope's Satires*, illustrated, and dated 'London, 1757.' There were a great many of these old English books, with book-plates inside, at my grandfather's. I could send you a copy of this plate if you have not seen it. My cousin, Mrs. Powhatan Stark, inherited many valuable relics from William and Mildred Lightfoot. The beautiful old brocade dresses of the latter were left at her home on the James River when abandoned during the late war, and were, of course, carried off. Among the relics she has recently shown me are William Lightfoot's miniature, with bow-knot of diamonds; a large gold snuff-box, with an exquisite miniature, inside the lid, of his wife, Mildred; his mourning ring, a hoop of diamonds enclosing gold ring, with inscription, 'William L—, ob. 10 June, 1764—ætat 40.' Also, two very quaint mourning pins surrounded with diamonds, and one inscribed, 'Mrs. Mildred Lightfoot, obiit 17 Nov., 1783, ætat. 60.' She is said to have lived in great style, and always drove in her own coach and four. I send you photographs of these above miniatures, thinking they might interest you as an antiquarian. Please return them to me.

"I send also Philip Lightfoot's will, and that of his wife. Perhaps some of the dates and names in the latter might be needed. The communion set mentioned in his will was stolen in the late war, but was afterwards restored to the minister in charge by the commanding officer on hearing its history and age. It is now in use.

"We have also the will of my great grandfather, Philip, of the Revolution, husband of Mary Warner Lewis. He leaves as guardians to his only child, Philip, 'my worthy friends, Joseph Jones, Esq., Dr. John Tennant, and Isaac Coles, Esq.,' and devises property in Caroline, Brunswick, and Pittsylvania counties, and all his landed estate in Ohio, to his nephew, Charles Augustus Lewis, in case of the death of his infant son, my grandfather Philip, of Port Royal."

PEACHEY FAMILY.

Samuel Peachey, the immigrant, was the son of Robert Peachey, of Milden Hall in Suffolk county, England, and Anne Hodgskin, his wife. As a youth, he accompanied his uncle, William Hodgskin, to Virginia in 1659. The following letter is from the records of Richmond County, Virginia:

BROTHER WILLIAM: My love with your Sisters to you presented and desiring God to (bless) keep both you and my son Sam^{ll} which is sent to go with you, and have gott his mother's Good will and blessing to go along with him but Brother Shee and I desire according as you promised me that you would be a father rather than an unkle to him to lett him be to you as indeed he Is a kinsman, and not a slave you shall Rec^{v}e by Beecraft the Carrier of Norwich a Trusse with your Turkey and rapier in itt, Directed to M^{r}. Edward Addenbrook as you directed me, so as formerly with our prayers to God to bless and keep you I Rest your Loveing brother to his abillity.

Milden hall Octo^{r} y 24th '59. ROBERT PEACHEY.

I pray lett us heare from you as Soone as possible of your arrivall.

To his Loveing ffriend Mr. Wm. Hodgskin these presents with

Recordat^{r} Test: JAMES SHERLOCK, Cl. Cur.

According to the record of the deposition of Mr. Edwd. Adcock, who heard Mrs. Eliz. Dobbins say, "Samuel's mother was own sister of Mrs. Eliz. Dobbins, and Mr. William Hodgskin was their brother; Mrs. Eliz. Dobbins was wife of Mr. Daniel Dobbins."

By Mrs. Phebe Slaughter's deposition, made July 7, 1703, Mr. William Hodgskin was her first husband, her brother being Mr. Henry Smith [and she a daughter of Col. Toby Smith, of Rappahannock.] That on a visit to England she saw Mrs. Anne Peachy, mother of Mr. Sam. Peachey, and heard Mr. Hodgskin call her "sister." That Martin Hodgskin was brother of Mr. William Hodgskin, and Mrs. Anne Peachey was their eldest sister, and Samuel Peachey her eldest son.

This is confirmed by the family Bible of Thomas Griffin Peachey,[a] from which the following is a literal transcription:

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[a] In the Richmond County Records the name is always spelt with an "e" before the last letter.

"Thomas Griffin Peachy, son of Samuel & Winifred Peachy was born December 23, 1734 & was married to Elizabeth, the Eldest Daughter of Mr. John Gilliam, October 12, 1758, Elizabeth Gilliam, born March 26, 1741, departed this life the 27th day of May 1781 [T. G. Peachy departed this life March 6, 1810.]

"Thomas Griffin, son of Thomas Griffin & Elizabeth Peachy, born January 9th, 1760; departed this Life the 2d day of January, 1781.

"John Tayloe, 2d son of Thos. Griffin & Eliza Peachy, born December 19, 1761; departed this Life the 31st day of December, 1785.

"William Samuel, 3rd son of Thos. Griffin & Eliza Peachy born November 9th, 1763, and departed this Life the 2d day January, 1802. Married Mary Monro, daughter of Willson Miles Cary, Esq., of Ceeleys, November 22d, 1787. [Mary Monro Peachy departed this life Nov. 16, 1836.]

"Thos. Griffin Peachy was married to Elizabeth Mills, widow of Mr. Mills of Urbanna, in the county of Middlesex, September 22d, 1783. [Elizabeth, the second wife of Thos. Griffin Peachy, departed this life October 3d, 1795.]

"Samuel Peachy, the father of Thos. Griffin Peachy was son of William Peachy, who was the son of Samuel Peachy, who was the son of Robert Peachy of Milden-hall, in the county of Suffolk, in England, from which place the last named Samuel Peachy emigrated with his family to Virginia about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and purchased lands and settled himself on the banks of the river Rappahannock in the county of Richmond.

"Winifred, the mother of Thomas Griffin, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Griffin and Elizabeth (Lee), his wife. The ancestors of this family also emigrated from England about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and purchased lands and settled themselves on the Rappahannock and Potomack rivers."

[The above is copied from an old Bible leaf, and is in the handwriting of Thomas Griffin Peachey, the first named, save the parts included in brackets which are in another hand.]

Samuel[1] Peachey, the immigrant, was justice of Richmond Co., and in 1704 Lt. Colonel. He died about 1712, and his will (dated 29th January, 1711–'12, proved 4th June, 1712,) disposes of a large estate; legacies to his nephews and nieces, the sons and daus. of Nathaniel Peachey, and the sons and daus. of Will. Delamere and

Anne, his wife, and also the sons and daughters of John Wildman and Jane, his wife; to grandson, Samuel Peachey, "my great Silver Tankard and my sealed Gold Ring, having both my coate of Armes, and the horse I lately bought, with the Saddle and Furniture, as holsters and Pistolls," &c.; to said grandson "all my bookes"; Sister Jane Wildman to have some necessary clothing for the poor of the Parish; gold rings to Col. Willoughby Allerton, Capt. Daniel McCarty, Mr. Daniel Dobbins, and Capt. Thomas Beale; requests that his grandson, Samuel, "be sent to the Colledge of Williamsburgh, to be improved as much as he is capable of attaining unto;" other legacies to Katharine Dobbins, James Biddlecomb, Robin Hood, Senr., William Dobbins, Charles Dobbins, Thomas Thorne, Elizabeth Lynch, dau. of Steven Lynch and Elizabeth, his wife, Thomas Burly, &c.

William Hodgskin, who was justice of Rappahannock Co., mentions in his will, proved in 1673, the sons of his nephew, Samuel Peachey, Samuel[2] and William.[2]

About this time lived Mary Peachey, whose will (May, 1713;–2d September, 1713) mentions daughter, Mary Tarpley, grand-daughters Mary and Elizabeth Tarpley, and appoints the residue of her estate to be divided between James Biddlecomb's children and daughter Elizabeth Jones's children.

WILLIAM[2] married ———, and had Capt. Samuel[3] Peachey, who married Winifred Griffin, daughter of Thomas Griffin and Elizabeth Lee, his wife.

CAPT. SAMUEL[3] PEACHEY'S will is on record in Richmond county (dated 12th Dec., 1748, proved 5th Nov., 1750). It mentions sons Samuel,[4] William,[4] Thomas Griffin,[4] and Le Roy;[4] daus. Flood and Eustace, and grand-daughter, Kate Flood. His inventory exhibits a large library.

THOMAS GRIFFIN'S will (7th Sept., 1732;–4th June, 1733) mentions wife, Mrs. Elizabeth G.; daus. Winifred Peachey, Alice Corbin Griffin, Sarah, Ann; son, Le Roy; grandson, William Peachey, and mourning suit to Capt. Samuel Peachey. He died Sept. 9, 1732 (parish register).

The following is from the register of St. Stephen's parish, Richmond county (kept in the clerk's office):

Robert, son of Samuel and Eliz[a] Peachey, born March 21, 1673.
Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel and Katharine, born Nov. 18, 1724.
Phebe, dau. of Samuel Peachey, born Dec. 18, 1727.
William,[4] son of " " " April 4, 1729.

William Griffin, son of Samuel Peachey, born Feb. 26, 1730.
Samuel, " " " " Feb. 26, 1732.
Thomas Griffin,[4] " " " " Dec. 23, 1734.
LeRoy,[4] " " " " June 19, 1736.

Marriage bond of LeRoy[4] Peachey to Betty Tarpley, dated 7 Nov., 1759, by whom he had Eliza Griffin, born Oct. 20, 1761, Samuel, born Oct. 12, 1767, and LeRoy, born Aug. 21, 1770.

Marriage bond of Capt. William[4] Peachey with Million Glasscock, 31 ——, 1748. Born, Winifred, dau. of William and Million Peachey. He married 2dly Elizabeth ——, and had Alice, born July 2, 1762, Susannah, born Sept. 14, 1764, Ann, born Oct. 15, 1766, Thomas Griffin, born Nov. 10, 1770, and Sally, born 3d Dec., 1775.

William[4] Peachey was the colonel of the 5th Virginia Regiment, in the war of the Revolution.

The following is from a Bible; and all save the last entry is in the handwriting of William S. Peachy, deceased:

"T. G. Peachy died in Williamsburg on the 6th of March, A. D. 1810, in the 76th year of his age. He was buried in the Peachy graveyard in the garden to the house now owned by R. W. Hansford. T. G. Peachy, by his first wife, had three children, to-wit: 1. Thomas Griffin, born 9th January, 1760. Died 2d June, 1781 (unmarried). 2. John Tayloe, born 19th December, 1761. Died 31 Dec., 1785, unmarried. 3rd. William Samuel, born 9th Novr., 1763; he was married to Mary Monro Cary, daughter of Colº. Wilson Miles Cary, at 'Ceely's,' Elizabeth City Co., on the 22d November, A. D. 1787. He died at Flower-de-Hundred, on James River (& was buried there) on the 2d January, 1802, age 38. Mary Monro, his wife, died in the city of Williamsburg, on the 16th Novr., A. D. 1836, aged 72. (Her mother was Sarah Blair,[a] sister of Judge John Blair, of the U. S. Supreme Court.) Thomas Griffin Peachy (the son of said W. S. & M. M. P.) was born on the 14th day of May, 1794. On the 9th day of October, A. D. 1817, he was married to Sally M. Campbell, of Norfolk. He died in the City of Richmond, Va., on the 21st June, A. D. 1864, aged 70 years, 1 mth., 7 days. Sally M., the wife of T. G. Peachy, died 13 October, 1878.

1. William Samuel, the son of T. G. P. & Sally M., his wife, was born 18th July, A. D. 1818.

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[a] Sarah Blair was daughter of John Blair, Sr., who married Mary Monro, daughter of Rev. John Monro.—Editor.

2. Archibald C. Peachy was born 8th Oct° A. D. 1820.

3. John Blair Peachy was born 19th June, A. D. 1823, died the 6th day of December, A. D. 1868, aged 45.

4. Thomas Griffin Peachy was born 28th February, 1826. Died 3rd May, 1867.

5. Beverley St. George Tucker Peachy was born 13 Febry, 1828.

6. Mary Monro Peachy was born 14th March, 1831.

7. Sally Cary Peachy was born Jan. 20th, A. D. 1837. Died 9th Sept., 1839.

8. Mary Monro Cary Peachy was born 20th July, A. D. 1841.

Married, in the city of Alexandria, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843, by the Rev. James Johnston, William S. Peachy, of the city of Williamsburg, State of Va., to Virginia Bland, youngest daughter of Bathurst Daingerfield, dec'd.

Died, in the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 1st July, at 11 o'clock p. m., A. D. 1881, William Samuel Peachy, in the 63rd year of his age."

The Peachey arms, as preserved on a seal of the late William S. Peachy, are the same as those of John Peachey, Esq., of Sussex county, England, granted in 1614: Az a lion rampant, double queued erm. ducally crowned or, a canton of the last charged with a mullet pierced gu (Burke). The crest of the seal differs in some measure, but it is identical with a crest of "John Peachey, Esq.," whose bookplate I have seen in Judge Beverley Tucker's library in an old copy of Chaucer's Poems—a demi-lion double queued erm, holding in the dexter paw a sword point upward.

OLD TOMBSTONES IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

[*Continued from the July Number.*]

XVII.

TODDBURY,[1] ON NORTH RIVER.

Here Lyes Interred
The Body of Frances Todd[2]
who was born April 12, 1692
And departed this Life
November the 5th 1703.

Here Lyes the Body of
Capt. Christopher Todd
who was born the 2d Day of April in the
Year of our Lord 1690 and Departed
This Life the 26th of March 1743.

Here lyes the Body of
Capt. Thomas Todd, Sen.,
who was Born in the Year of our Lord
1660 and Departed this Life the 16th
day of January 172$\frac{4}{5}$

Here lies the Body of
George Wythe Booth
who departed this Life
Decr 20th 1808
in the 36th year of his age.

Here lies the body of
James H. Roy
who departed this life
On the 18th March 1825
in the 49th year of his age.

Here lies the body of
Mrs. Elizabeth Roy
wife of
James H. Roy
who departed this life
On the 15th of April 1813
in the 41st year of her age.

Here lies the body of
Mary Jones,
Relict of
the Rev'd Emanuel Jones
who departed this life
April 18th 1820
in the seventy-first year of her age.

Here lies the Body of
Mary E. Booth
Daughter of
George W. and Lucy B. Booth
who departed this Life
On the 12th of September, 1818
in the eighteenth year of her age.

Here lies the body of
Philip A. Smith
second son of the
Rev'd Armistead Smith
And Martha Smith
who
after a lingering and painful illness
which he bore with uncommon
Christian fortitude
departed this life
the 1st day of October 1813
in the 25th year of his age
universally lamented by his numerous
relations, friends and acquaintances.

In memory of
Thomas Smith
Eldest son of
The Rev'd Armistead and Martha Smith,
of Mathews County, Virginia.
Born March 5th, 1785
Died April 13th 1841.

In Memory of
Thomas Todd Tabb
Eldest son of
Philip and Mary
who was born
The 4th of Dec. 1782
And departed this Life
The 20th of June, 1835.

Here lies the Body
of Lucy Armistead Tabb
Daughter of
The Rev. Armistead Smith
And the Wife
of Thomas Todd Tabb
who departed this life
Nov. 14th, 1821
in the 39th year of her age.

Within this Tomb
rest the mortal remains of
Frances A. Taliaferro [3]
late wife of
Warner Taliaferro
and Daughter to
George and Lucy Booth.
In the full tide of youth, beauty and
all the external Blessings of friends
and fortune she sunk to an early, not
untimely grave
For the beauty of holyness illumined
her path and she was ripe for eternity.
She departed this life
April 3d 1824
Aged 22 years.

Sacred to the memory of the
Rev. Armistead Smith
of Mathews county
Who after having faithfully served God
in the Gospel of his Son
departed this life
Sept'r 12, 1817,
aged 60 years 9 months & 12 days
If sincerity in friendship, a heart glowing
with true piety, benevolence & charity
have a claim to lasting regard the memory
of the deceased will be fondly cherished.

Here lies the Body of
Martha Smith
Relict
of the Rev. Armistead Smith
and daughter
of Edward & Mary Tabb
who was born Oct'r 21st, 1757
and departed this life
Sept'r 16th, 1821.

Philip Tabb
Son of
Edward & Lucy Tabb
Born 6th day of November, 1750
Departed this life 25th day of Feb'y
1822.

Edward Tabb
son of
John Tabb & Martha his wife
born the 3d day of February 1719
departed this life
29th day of January, 1782

Here lies the body of
Pauline Booth
daughter of
Edward and Lucy Tabb
and wife of
George W. Booth
who departed this life
on the 6th of April 1794
in the 29th year of her age.

Lucy Tabb
daughter of
Christopher and Elizabeth Todd.
Born November 20, 1721.
Departed this Life
18th day of February, 1791.[4]

XVIII.—Abingdon Place.

In Memory of
Richard Coke,[5]
Born Nov. 16, 1790.
Died March 31st 1851.
Beloved in life, lamented in death,
The best consolation of his friends
is their hope of his
Immortality.

Notes by the Editor.

[1] Toddbury is now occupied by the Mott family, having passed out of the Todd family, to which it belonged for generations. The building upon the place is of brick, and upon the chimney on one side I have read, carved in the brick, the year 1722. It probably suggests some repairs made in that year, as the tombstones indicate a much earlier origin. The house is not large, but is beautifully panelled within, and dispensed a princely hospitality. The scenery of the North river is exquisite. Every half mile or so, some handsome residence decorates the shore—Newstead, Toddbury, Exchange, Elmington, Dunham Massie, Green Plains, Auburn, Isleham, etc.

[2] There is one tomb at Toddbury so worn as to be undecipherable. It is supposed to be that of the father of Capt. Thomas Todd, Sen.

[3] Mother of General William B. Taliaferro.

[4] Tabb.—The first of this family in Virginia was Humphrey Tabb, who appears from the Land-Books to have settled in Elizabeth City county about 1637, and was a justice of that county in 1652. In 1662 there is a grant to Thos. Tabb, son and heir of Humphrey Tabb, deceased. From these descended the families of the name in Elizabeth City, York, Gloucester, Mathews, Amelia, Norfolk, Mecklenburg, etc. Among the prominent representatives of the name before and during the Revolution were Thos. Tabb, Sheriff of Elizabeth City, 1708 and 1709; Thos. Tabb, Sheriff of Amelia, 1741, and many years Burgess, who died Nov. 27, 1709; John Tabb, Burgess for Amelia from about 1753 to 1774, member of the Convention of 1774, and of the Colonial Committee of Safety, 1775–'6; John Tabb, Burgess for Elizabeth City, 1748–'58; and Augustine Tabb, captain in the State line during the Revolution.

Todd.—Several of the name appear early in the seventeenth century. Robert Todd is mentioned in the York records in 1642, and bought land in Gloucester in 1652. In 1666 there is a grant of land in Gloucester to Wm. Todd, "son and heir of Robert Todd, deceased," Thos. Todd patented land in Elizabeth City in 1647, and in Gloucester in 1664. Branches of the family were long resident in Gloucester and in King and Queen. The most prominent man of the name was Thos. Todd, of Kentucky, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was born in King and Queen county, Va. The History of Baltimore County, Md., states that a Major Thomas Todd came from Virginia, patented land at North Point in 1664, and left a son Thomas.

[5] Richard Coke was a distinguished Virginia politician and Member of Congress, uncle of the present Senator Coke, of Texas.

BACON'S SPEECH AT GREEN SPRING.

The following is the speech of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr.,[1] delivered to his men drawn up in Green Spring Old Fields, preparatory to attacking Sir William Berkeley at Jamestown:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: How am I transported with gladness to find you thus unanimous, bold and daring, brave and gallant. You have the victory, before the fight, the conquest before the battle. I know you can and dare fight, while they will lie in their place of refuge and dare not so much as appear in the field before you. Your hardiness will invite all the country along as we march to come in and second you. The Indians we bear along with us shall be as so many motives to cause relief from every hand to be brought to you. The ignominy of their actions cannot but so much reflect upon their spirit, as they will have no courage left to fight you. I know you have the prayers and well wishes of all the people in Virginia, while the others are loaded with their curses. Come on, my hearts of gold; he that dies in the field lies in the bed of honor.

PAPERS FROM THE RECORDS OF SURRY COUNTY.

RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.

I. Proclamation of Sir William Berkeley, dated 20th September, 1660, published in a previous number.

II. Proclamation of the People.

"We the freemen & Inhabitants of this County now present doe according to our Dutye & allegiance Heartily, Joyfully, & unanimously acknowledge & proclaim that Immediately upon the decease of o^r^ late Soveraigne Lord King Charles The Impereall Crowne of the Realme of England & of all the Kingdoms, Dominions & rights belonging to the same did by inherent Birthright, & lawfull & un-

[1] From the report of the commissioners. They gave the following description of Bacon: "He was said to be about four or five and thirty years of age, indifferent tall, but slender, black haired and of an ominous, pensive, melancholly aspect, of a pestilent and prevalent logical discourse tending to atheism in most companies, not given to too much talk or to make sudden replies, of a most imperious and dangerous hidden pride of heart, despising the wisest of his neighbors for their ignorance, and very ambitious and arrogant. But all these things lay hid in him till after he was a councillor and until he became powerful and popular."

doubted Succession, descend & come to his most excellent Majestye Charles the Second, being Lineally, justly & Lawfully nex heire of the Blood Royall of this Realme, And that by the goodness & providence of almighty god Hee is of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, the most potent, mighty, & undoubted King. And thereunto wee most humbly, & ffaithfully doe submit & oblidge our Selves our heires, & posterityes for ever.

God Save the King.

"These proclamations were proclaimed at Southwarke in the County of Surry in Virginia with the acclamation of a great part of the County then present and Recorded, the Eleventh day of ffebruary being Thursday Anno 1660."

Per Ro: Stanton cl. of s^d^ County.

III. Petition of Peter Greene, one of the Magistrates of Surry.

"To the Hono^r^able Coll Browne the Humble Remonstrance of peter Greene giveth you to understand that the secondary yeare there was a strang horride Imposition by Oath Enjoyned on the peopell in gennerall, but most Especially upon the Commanders of the Collony of the which I was then one of the number in the behalfe of my King & Countrey the whole oath seemed so Detestable & sacralegious to me that I did not only Refuse it, but likewise utterly detest the Thoughts of it being most Damnable heraticall imposition contrarye to the fundamental laws of the kingdom & my tender Conscience & withall did then in the face of my Enemy that had the power to Destroy my body Express & declare that I would suffer ye execution off death before my owne Dore than derrogate from those kingly principils which I have beene ever naturally Endued wi^th^ this I have thought good to declare unto you that I desire a Capt pleace according to succession but that you would be pleased to Consider ye Endeavours & loyalty of the King's antient friends and acquaintance not that it is my desire to displace any man but that my loyalty may be considered by some Encouragement according to my desarts which is the harty & loyall desire of him y^t^ is or would wish to be accounted your loyall friend & servant PETTER GREENE.

Teste: W.^m^. Marriott, John Burges. Rec. 3 7ber, 1662.

REBELLION OF 1674.

Surry. 3^r^d Jany Ao Dom 1673. Of how Dangerous consequence unlawfull Assemblyes and meetings have bin is Evident by ye Chronicles of our Native Country wch are occationed by A Giddy

headed Multitude, and unless restrayned may prove ye Ruin of a Country, and for y^t we Law. Baker, and Robt Spencer two of ye justices of this County, being Informed y^t on or about ye 12th of Xbr. now Last past, a company of seditious and rude people to ye number of ffourteene did unlawfully Assemble at ye pish church of Lawnes Creeke, wth Intent to declare they would not pay theire publiq taxes, & y^t they Expected diverse oth^rs to meete them, who faileing they did not put theire wicked design in Execution, & for y^t ye good Law made ag^t Routes & Riotts and pticulerly ye Statute of ye 13th of Henry 4th Chap & Injoyning Justices to Enquire of such meeteings, we therefore sent our warrant to ye shrft of this County to cause Mathew Swan, Jno Barnes, Wm Hancock, Wm Tooke, Robt Lacy, Jno Gregory, Thomas Clay, Mich^ll Vpchurch, Jno Shepperd, Geo. Peters, Wm Little, Jno Greene, & James Chessett to appeare before us, yet ye s^d persons not being Satisfyed wth theire former unlawful meeteing, did this day, ye greatest pte of y^m, meete together in ye old field called ye Divells field,[1] & as we doe justly Suspect, did Confederate not to discov^r who weere ye first Instigat^rs or mov^s of them to theire unlawfull Assembling as Afores^d, & we upon theire Examinations doe finde y^t they have unanimously agreed to Justifie theire meeteings, presisting in ye same: as appeares by ye open declaring of Rog^r Delk y^t If one Suffers they would burne all, & we finding theire contemptuous behaviour & carriage, not respecting Authority: have therefore committed ye psons afores^d to ye custody of ye sheriff, untill they finde Security for theire appearance att ye next County Co^rt: & alsoe for keepeing ye peace, wch wee Conceive Consonant to ye Law in such Cases: and ye Mutenous psons afores^d, being soe many in number, we have by Virtue of ye Statute of ye 2^d of Henry 5th commanded ye aide and Assistance of Sev^rall of ye neighbourhood for theire Security: Given und^r our hands ye daye & y^re afores^d.

LAW. BAKER,
ROB'T SPENCER.

Recorded ye 13th Jan^ry 1673.
Teste Wm Edwards Cl Cur.

Rog^r Delk being this day brought before us ye subscribed & comp^lt being made to us by Wm. Sherwood Subsherrift of this County, y^t ye sd Delke did this day say, y^t we will burne all before

[1] Near Smith's Fort, on Gray's Creek. The names of places in Surry are often curious, such as the "Flying Point," "Sunken Marsh," "Hallowing Point," etc.

one shall Suffer, ye sd Delke Acknowledged he said ye same words, & being asked why they meet at ye church he said by reason theire taxes were soe unjust, & they would not pay it: he was demanded who was ye pson y^{t} Invited thim to meet, he peremptorily denyed it: but ye sd Delk did on his own behalfe & and on ye behalfe of ye others then mett declaire ye theire meeting was to be releived from paym^{t} for Drams & Cyder wch they nev^{r} had, all ye Rest Assented to what he said, save only Mich^{ll} Vpchurch.

Mathew Swan being y^{is} day brought before us ye subscribed, & being asked why he and oth^{rs} mett at ye Church ye 12th Xber Last, he said it was to agree about redress from theire taxes wch were heavy, he was asked how he knew theire taxes were unreasonable Laid: he said m^{r} Mason told him, and alsoe m^{r} Goreing said ye same, & y^{t} there were some Extraordi^{r}y taxes, he being demanded w^{t} discourse he & m^{r} Goreing had about ye meetting, he said m^{r} Goreing said he wold be there if he did not goe from Home, & ye said Swan hay alsoe very obstinately persisted in ye Lawfullnesse of ye meeteing, & said y^{t} all or most of ye County were of his minde.

[Similar depositions of James Chessett, Robt Lacy, John Gregiry, Tho: Clay, Wm Hancock, Geo: Peters, John Greene, William Little, Jno. Shepherd, Jno Barnes, Wm. Tooke.]

Mich^{ll} Vpchurch Sayes he was att ye meeting at ye Church, but denys to declaire by whome he heard of it, or y^{t} he knew any of ye business they mett about.

The deposicon of ffrancis Taylor being called before Capt Law: Baker, m^{r} Robt Caufield & Capt Robt Spencer, to sweare his true knowledge concerning a meeteing of some of ye p^{ish} on fryday ye 12th xb^{r} 1673 att Lawnes Creek p^{ish} Church is as followeth

That being at home at my lodgeing—looking out I Espyed Jno Grigory goeing through the field, and called him desire him to make me wastcoate, wch he told me he would, but he asked me If I would not be at ye Church for y^{ere} was to be a great P^{t} of ye P^{ish} mett y^{ere} y^{is} morneing concerneing ye Levys, I told him I knew nothing of it, Nei^{thr} was I Concerned in it as being noe housekeeper, but I did not much care if I went wth him to see w^{t} was done, he told me he was goeing to m^{r} Caufields to take measure of one of his men, to make his freedome Cloayes, & he would hollow for me as he came back, wch Accordingly he did & wee went togeay^{r}, and when wee came yere we found about halfe A score men Sitting yere, and asking yem how yey did, & wch yey mett for, yey said yey did Expect some more to come Intending Civilly to treate concern

ing ye Levy for y^t^ they did und^r^stand, y^t^ there was sev^r^all Officers to be paid tob^o^ out of ye Leavy, wch they knew noe Reason for, by Reason yey were put to as much Trouble & Expence as they were, & y^t^ Coll Swan was to have Five thousand pds of tob^o^ for his trouble & Charge, ye wch tob^o^ for ye Officers and ye Coll was to be leavied on yis p^ish^ onely, theire Company not meeteing yey stayed about an hower, & soe resolved to Speake aboute it on ye next Sabbath being sermon day, In ye Interim on ye Saturday, I being att m^r^ Sherwood[1] requested him to see ye List of ye Leavy wch he did shew me, & there I saw y^t^ ye Charge was Leavied on ye whole County, wch I spoak of at ye Church, yey heareing yey said noe more, & further saey not ffra: TAYLOR

By the Gov^r^no^r^ and Capt Gen^ll^ of Virg^a^

I doe hereby remitt the fines of Mathew Swann; & alsoe the fines of the other poore men that were fined in Surry County Co^r^t, provided they acknowledge there faults in the said County Co^r^t, and pay the Co^r^t Charges, Dated this 23d Sept 1674.

SURRY FIRST RECOGNIZED.[2]

These are to Certifie yat ye agreement between ye South Side of James Riv^r^ & yis pish is yat ye s^d^ South Side shall pay unto ye pish of James City for ye yeare one yousand six hundred & fifty tenn pounds of tobbacco & one bushell of Corne p head & for ever hereafter to remain a pticular pish by Yem Selves without any further paym^t^ att all to yis pish witness my hand yis 3d Jan^r^y 1649. WILLIAM BERKELEY.

Recorded att ye request & charge of Maj^r^ Marriott 18th octob 1670.

BACON'S REBELLION.

Att a Co^r^t held for Surry County July 4th 1677 Arthur Long appeared in Open Co^r^t & made the following submission with a Roape about his Neck on his bend^d^ Knees:

---

[1] William Sherwood, then sub-sheriff, subsequently Attorney-General.

[2] Surry was represented first in the House of Burgesses in April, 1652, by Mr. William Thomas, Mr. William Edwards, Mr. George Stephens. James City, like Charles City, originally extended indefinitely on the south side of the River James.

[3] Arthur Long was a captain in Bacon's Rebellion, and was condemned by the General Assembly "upon his bended knees with a rope about his necke to acknowledge his treasons and rebellions before the right honourable governour and councell, and begg pardon for his life, and that in like manner he doe acknowledge his crimes in the county of Surry, and that he be committed to

I Arthur Long that all bystanders may take notice of this my sincere Repentance of my Rebellion, doe here most humbly upon my knees with a Roape aboute my neck Implore Pardon of God, my King the Hono^rble^ Gov^r^no^r^ Councill & Magestrates of this his Maj^ties^ country and humbly crave the benefitt of his Maj^ties^ most gracious acts of Mercy & Pardon for my Treason and rebellion, And that this my Submission & his Maj^ties^ Royall Pardon to be granted me thereupon may be Entered on Record to make the same availeable to me, in the Pleadeing thereof if Occation shall hereafter bee.

God Save the King, And Prosper the Gov^r^no^r^ & Magistrates of the County, with all happiness & Good Success.

Vera record^r^ Test: W. E. Cl. Cur.

LAMB FAMILY.

ANTHONY LAMB (died Dec. 29, 1700) was an early resident of Poquoson parish, York county, Va. Inventory of personal estate, £22, and 12 cattle. He married 1st, Mary ——, who died Jan. 3, 1677; married 2dly Hannah ——, and had (1), *John*, b. Aug. 22, 1679; dead before 1734. (2), *Anthony*, b. Feb. 12, 1681; d. Nov. 15, 1734. (3), William, twin to preceding, b. Feb. 12, 1681; d. Sept. 30, 1698. (4), Ursella, b. March 11, 1683. (5), Mary, b. Feb. 15, 1686. (6), Hannah, b. Sept. 25, 1690. (7), *Daniel*, b. Feb. 12, 1692; d. July 4, 1744.

1. JOHN, d. March 28, 1733; married Frances ——, and had 8, Anthony, b. Oct. 7, 1720; d. March, 1758; 9, Hannah, b. July 30, 1723.

2. ANTHONY, married Sarah ——, and had 10, Martha, b. July 24, 1720; 11, John, b. July 19, 1723; 12, Daniel, b. Sept. 2, 1728; 13, Anthony; b. Dec. 21, 1731, bound to a trade in 1744; d. April 19, 1750.

7. DANIEL. Will proved in York court November 19, 1744, and mentions wife Abigail: sons John and William; daughter Elizabeth; nephew Anthony, son of Anthony Lamb, deceased. Personal estate inventoried at £336, 9, 6. He md. Abigail, and had 14, Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1713; d. September 10, 1713; 15, *John*,

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safe prison until he shall give good security for his future behaviour." There are several depositions recorded in Surry against Long in suits by Captain Arthur Allen for damages "when he forced him from his house 18 7ber last" [1676].

b. June 11, 1717; 16, William, b. March 26, 1722; 17, Ann, b. Oct. 3, 1724; 18, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1726–'27; Hannah, b July 10, 1729; 19, Daniel, b. Dec. 11, 1735.

8. ANTHONY. Will proved 20th March, 1758; mentions sons John and Anthony, and daughter Elizabeth; John Presson, of Elizabeth City, executor. Personal estate valued at £171, 6, 2. He married 1st, Rachel, daughter of John[1] and Mary Hay. She was born Aug. 8, 1720; died May 31, 1750. By first marriage Anthony Lamb had; 20, *John*, b. Nov. 8, 1742; 21, *Anthony*, b. Dec. 18, 1744; he married 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Presson[2]; she died Feb. 25, 17 7. By her he had 22, Eliza, b. Jan. 25, 1757.

JOHN. Probably 15, married Mary ——, and had 23, William, b. Jan. 1, 1743; 24, Thomas, b. May 27, 1746, d. Oct. 6, 1746; 25, John, b. Oct. 12, 1747.

[The above entries are taken from the Parish Register.]

21. ANTHONY. He resided in Charles City county, and married Betty Emory, b. May 9, 1751; d. Dec. 18, 1808, and had 26, *Sally Lamb*, b. Aug. 13, 1772; 27, Rachel, b. Nov. 8, 1773; d. Nov. 25, 1773; 28, Rachel Betsy, b. Oct. 31, 1774; 29, Robert, b. Oct. 30, 1777; d. May 16, 1810; 30, *John*, b. May 8, 1780; d. Dec. 5, 1844;

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[1] Capt. William Hay, J. P., of York county, sheriff, burgess, etc., was born in 1613, and died January 23, 1668. He md. 1st, Margery, widow of John Griggs (1655); md. 2dly, Elizabeth Bray, widow of Edward Mihill and of Robert Sheild (1661); 3rdly, Bridget ——, by whom he had William, b. Oct. 3d, 1665, and died July 5, 1666; and Elizabeth, b. Nov. 4, 1667, "sole heiress of Capt. Hay," who married Samuel Snignell; but she leaving no children, the property descended, under the will of Capt. Hay, to *Robert Hay*, son of Capt. Hay's "kinsman," John Hay, of York county, and Mary, his wife, dau. of Armiger Wade (died Jan. 28, 1676).

ROBERT HAY, b. 19th May, 1663; died April 12, 1717. Inventory of personal estate, £192 5s. 5d. He md. 1st, Rachell, and had *John*, b. March 27, 1697; d. Nov. 21, 1755; Robert, Elizabeth, William, James; married 2dly, Hannah Hind, and had Dorothy.

JOHN, his son, married Mary ——, and had Rachel, b. June 17th, 1720; baptized July 15, 1720; she married Anthony Lamb; and had John, Mary, Robert, and James. I believe George Hay, the celebrated lawyer, was of this famlly.

Anthony Hay, to whose house in Williamsburg the Burgesses, in 1769, adjourned when dissolved by Lord Botetourt, was also of this family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Penman, and left Thomas and other children. Will proved Dec. 17, 1770.

Dr. Peter Hay, one of the most eminent physicians of Virginia, died in 1766, and left a widow, Grissell, and children, David, Robert, Lydia, Helen, and Mary. His will speaks of his brother, David Hay, of New York.

[2] Will of John Presson, proved in York county 21st Dec., 1767.

31, Anthony Lamb, b. Aug 5, 1782; d. Aug. 3, 1784; 32, Fanney Mayo, b. May 24, 1785; d. July 27, 1795; 33, William, b. Sept. 27, 1789; d. Oct. 11, 1789; 34, *Anthony Hay*, b. Jan. 16, 1790.

26. SALLY. Married Henry Edloe and had 34, Anne Cocke, b. Sept. 10, 1794, and 35, Henry, b. March 7, 1796.

34. ANTHONY HAY. Married Ann S. Morecock, Feb. 21, 1822, and had 35, William B., b. Feb. 17, 1823; d. Oct. 10, 1824; 36, Ann Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1828.

[The above entries are contained in an old parchment bound book in the possession of James C. Lamb, judge of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, son of Rev. Lycurgus Lamb and grandson of 30, *John* Lamb.]

Hon. Daniel Lamb, one of the founders of the State of West Virginia, chairman of the convention who formed the State, and the original draughtsman of the State Constitution, who was found a few months ago dead in his bed at the age of 82, must have come from this family.

Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, is descended from Richard Lamb, a wealthy merchant of that place before the Revolution.

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

[85 blank—86.]

October 8th, 1759.

At a meeting of the President & Masters of William and Mary College,

Present, The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President, Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, & William Small.

Resol: Unanimously that Messrs Capel & Osgood Hanbury Merchants in London, be appointed the sole Agents and Managers of the Brafferton Estate, & that they have full Power to revoke all former Commissions granted to others, & to settle the Accounts due to the said Estate. THOMAS DAWSON, *President.*

December 10th, 1759.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College.

Present, The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, & William Small.

Resol: that Col George Mercer be appointed surveyor of the lands on the Ohio.

[87 blank—88.]

February 21st, 1760.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College.

Present, The Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, & William Small.

Resol: That John Blair Junr[1] Esqr be appointed Bursar of the College in the Place of Mr John Palmer, Deced.

THOMAS DAWSON, Pr^{r}.

March 13th, 1760.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of W^{m} and Mary College,

Present, The Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, & Wm Small.

Resol: That Mr. Robert Walker be appointed to overlook the College Quarter at Nottoway, & that he be allow'd at the Rate of twenty Pounds ℔ ann. for his Trouble. THOMAS DAWSON, Pr^{r}.

[89 blank—90.]

April 19th, 1760.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College.

Present, The Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, Jacob Rowe, & William Small.

Resol: That Mr John Mathews be appointed Usher of the College in the Place of the Revd Mr Hatton, who has resigned.

June 27th, 1760.

Present, The Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, Gronow Owen, & William Small.

Resol: That Mr. William Rowe be appointed Writing Master of the College, pro Tempore, in the place of Mr. Joseph Davenport Senr who has resign'd.

[91 blank—92 and 93.]

September 25th, 1760.

At a Meeting of the President, and Masters of William and Mary College—

Present, The Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones.

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[1] Judge John Blair, son of President John Blair, of the Council.

The Rev^d^ M^r^. William Webb, (at a meeting of the Visitors & Governors held the 14th August, 1760) having been elected Master of the Grammar School, in the place of the Rev^d^ M^r^. Gronow Owen, who resigned, did this Day enter upon his said Office, and subscribe his Assent to the 39 Articles of ye Church of England in the following words:

[Same oath as taken by William Stith, page 6.]

He likewise took the Oath *De fideti Administratione*, &c., *Vide* Page 66th, and subscribed to the three Articles in the 36th Canon, *Vide* Pages 70th and 71st.

[94]

September 25th, 1760.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College:

Present, the Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, and William Webb.

Resol: That in compliance with an Order of the Governors & Visitors of the College dated 14 August, 1760, the Revd M. Jacob Rowe is unanimously desired to remove himself, and his Effects from the College by Monday the 29th Instant.

Resol: That an Addition be made to Rule 3^d^ in page the 44th.

Resol: That Mr. Manly's Letter to his Honour the Governor concerning the Duty on Tobacco exported to the Plantations be referr'd to a future Meeting.

[95 blank—96]

March 10th, 1761.

At a meeting of the Masters of W^m^ & Mary College:

Present, Emmanuel Jones and William Small.

After the Death of the Honble & Revd Mr Thomas Dawson, late President of the College, the Visitors having elected the Rev^d^ M^r^. William Yates President, he qualified himself[1] according to the Statutes by subscribing his Assent to the 39 Articles of the Church of England in the following words:

[Here follows the oath, as on page 25.]

[97]

And then the Masters administer'd the following Oath: [The oath *de fideli*, &c., as on page 25.] He [William Yates] likewise subscrib'd his Assent to the three following Articles in the 36th Canon:

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[1] For a sketch of Yates, see *White's Encyclopædia of Biography*, Vol. III., p. 233.

I. That the King's Majesty under God is the only Supream Governor of this Realm, and of all other his Highness' Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Things, or Causes, as Temporal; and that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within his Majesty's said Realms, Dominions and Countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer and ordering of Bishops, Priests and Deacons containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it [98] lawfully may so be used, and that I myself will use the form in the said Book prescribed in Public Prayer and Administration of the Sacrament, and no other.

III. That I allow the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Arch-Bishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God One Thousand five hundred, sixty and two; and that I acknowledge all, and every the Articles therein contained being in number 39 besides the Ratification to be agreeable to the word of God.

WILLIAM YATES.

[99]

March 31st, 1761.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College:

Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r}. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, & William Small.

Resol: That a Nurse be provided to attend on the sick Boys.

Resol: That an Undertaker be agreed with to build a Stable in the College Lot in Williamsburg, for the use of the President.

WILLIAM YATES, *President.*

[100]

June 26, 1761.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College:

Present, The Rev^{d} M^{r}. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones & William Small.

The Rev^{d} M^{r}. Richard Graham A. M. at a meeting of the Visitors & Governors of the College held the 12th Inst: having been elected Professor of Morality, in the room of the Rev^{d} M^{r}. Andrew Burnaby, who declined that Place, did this Day subscribe his Assent to the 39 Articles of the Church of England in the following words,

Ego Richardus Graham, Professor Moralis Philosophiæ &c—[Oath as on page 25]

[101]

He likewise took the Oath de fideli Administratione, &c. Vide Page 66.

He also subscribed his Assent to the three articles in the 36th Canon. Vide Pages 70th & 71st.

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

(CONTINUED.)

[*Selections from the records of Richmond County, by the Editor.*]

XVII. Inventory of William Colston[1] (1701):

Library: "In the closet by ye chimney in ye Hall one hundred books of all sorts." [Among other items the following: "Money & Rings: twenty nine shillings in old clipt-money; In Spanish, English and Gold 37 pounds, 16 shillings and nine pence; twelve plaine gold rings; three single stone ditto; a p^r^ of gold sleeve buttons; one silver needle; one Picture of Mother pearle; one very old watch with studded case; one Loade Stone; 1 pr silver shoe Buckles; 1 foot brass scale. Plate in ye Dwelling House."]

In 1704 the Justices of Richmond County were: Col. William Tayloe, Lieut. Coll. George Taylor, Lieut. Coll Sam^ll^ Peachey, Capt. William Underwood, Capt. John Dean, Capt. Alex. Doniphan, Capt. John Tarpley, Capt. William Robinson, Capt. Thomas Beale, Mr. Joshua Davis.

XVIII. Inventory of Capt. Charles Colston, 25 November, 1724—total value £899, 17, 9¾.

Library: Keebles Justice 10. 0; Cooks Institutes 1st part 15. 0; Do 1st part old 15. 0; An old Collection of the Virg^a^ Laws 2. 6; Jurisdiction of Court Leet &c. 1. 0; The Compleat Attorney 1. 0; A Treatis of Testam^t^ 2. 0; The young Clarks manuel 1. 0; Beaverleys abridgm^t^ of Virg^a^ Laws 2. 0; One great Bible old 5. 0; One small Do. 2. 0; One prayer Book 1. 0; The History of Barbadoes &c 2. 0; The History of the World 5. 0; Pirkins Works the last vollume 10. 0; Coles English Dicktionary 1. 0; Moses & Aarons Rites of the Hebrews 11. 0; History of Europe or Monthly Mercurys 2. 6; one Do 2. 6; Ovids Epistles in English 2. 6; The art of contentment 0. 6; The History of America 5. 0; a parcel of old Do 5. 0; [In all] 37£ 1. 10¾. Among other items, a silver hilted sword, 1 writing desk, silver spoons, &c.

XIX. Inventory of Capt. Samuel Peachy (1750):

Library: Rappins History: 2 vols fo: 2. 10; Rollins Anct. Hist:

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[1] Will of William Colston, dated 27 Oct., 1701—proved 3 Dec., 1701. Sons, William and Charles; daughter, Susanna; son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Beale; "a Grave stone to be sent for to be laid over his wife Anne, value £10 and a suitable inscription." [William Colston married the widow of Capt. Thomas Beale, of Chestnut Hill, in Richmond County.]

10 vols 8vo 1. 17. 6; Roman Do 12 vols 4to 1. 17. 6; Belle Lettres 4 Do 8vo 1. 6. 0; The Busy Body 2 Do 5; Mogul Tales (2) 5; Bohault Nat. Philosophy (2) 5; Lock on Education 2. 6; Keel's Lectures 4. 6; The Christian Life 5 vols 4to 1. 2. 6; Kennet's Antiquities to Rome 3. 0; Cunnybears Reveal'd Religion 2. 6; Homer's Aliods 2 vols 4. 6; Lexicon 5; Stiths Hist Virginia 7. 6; 2 Terence Comodies in Latin 5. 6; Wotsons Horace Lat & Eng: 2 vols 7. 6; Webbs Virginia Justices 5. 0; Gordons Geographical Gram^{r} 2. 6; Cæsars Comment: old 2. 6; The Apostolical Epistle 3. 6; Beveridge on Religion 1 vol 8vo 3. 0; Lock on Human Understanding 1. 3; Sallusts (2) 6. 0; The List of Husbandry, 2 vols 5. 0; London Cases abridged 1. 6; Boyers Doctrine of Impeachm^{t} Boyles Keepts 0. 6; Unfortunate Nobleman 2 V. 8vo 5. 0; The Life of Clevel^{d} (?) 3. 8v 4. 6; Gulliver's Travels (2) 2. 6; Euclids Elements 0. 6; Instruction for ye Indians 1. 6; Le Clerkes Christs Religion; Quintus Curtius in Latin 4. 6; 2 Sacred Dialogues, 1. 6; Gilbert's pastoral Case 1. 6; Family Religion 1. 6; The Child^{ns} Geography 1. 0; Three Youths Companions 1. 6; Warrens practical Discourses 7. 6; Plutarchs Morals 3. 0; The Arguments of Pollexfend and his Reports 10. 0; Shep^{ds} Abridgm^{r} of the Laws 7. 6; Pearson on the Creed 12; a parcell of Magazines 2; The Virtuous Villager 4. 6; Cowley's poems; A large Comon prayer Book 5. 0; Xenophon 2. 6; Virgils Works Lat & Eng. 2 vols 7. 6; Jacobs Modern Justice 2. 6; Hills Arethmetick 4. 6; The History of England 1. 6; Senecas Moralls 2. 6; Quinceys Dispensatory 5. 0; The Whole Duty of Man (2) 2. 6; Littletons Dictionary old 5. 0; Philips English Dictionary 5; 2 old Bibles 3; Wards Mathematicians Guide 4. 0; Kirkwoods Grand Treatis of the Sea Law 1. 6; Actions for Slander 0. 6; Godolphins Lex Testimentaria 4. 0; The Hist of the World 2. 6; Fitzherberts Natura Brevium 4. 0; Sheppards Marrow of the Law 1. 0; Wingates Sermon Law 2. 6; Crokes Reports 3 partes 15. 0; Wingates abridgm^{t} of ye Statutes 2. 6; Seventy old Books 1. 0. 0; A Book Case.

XX.—*Inventory* of Captain Arthur Spicer,[1] (1699):

The Statutes at Large from ye yeare 1640 to ye 27th of Car 2^{d} Kebles Justices Pultons Statutes to ye 7th of Jac. Cro: Report, 1st part. Shep. Epitomy. Laws of Virg^{a} Co. Inst. 3d & 4th p^{t} one vol The Conveyencer's Light William Rastall's Collections of ye Stat. Dalton Justice Terms of the Law The practical Register The Compleat Atturn. Kitchin Jurisdictions of Courts

[1] Capt. Arthur Spicer, of the Parish of Sitterbourne, Richmond Co., was a lawyer, justice of the peace, and burgess. His will was proved in 1699, and mentions son John; Lydia, eldest daughter of his brother John Spicer, late of London, dec'd; and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the same. Mr Colston, Capt. John Battaile, and Mr. John Loyd appointed trustees of his dear child during his minority. Desires his son to be sent to England for his education, "and that of the Charter house I take to be the best." The "most worthy Jeffrey Jeffreys Esq. to be applyed to" in this behalf; and he requests "Col . . . Carter of Lancaster Co. to accept the trouble, being sensible his principalls lead him to . . . charitable purposes."

Wingates Abridgments The Mysteries of Clerkship The Clerks Tutor The office of Exect^r The Layman Lawyer Directions for ye study of ye Law ffinches Law Totlis Reports The Law concerning Justices The Compleat Lawyer by Wm Noys Noys Maxims Judge Jinkins Works Magna Charta The office of a justice by William Lambert The Compleat Atturn: Clerks Guide Clerks Guide Jure Maritimo A preparative to pleading Terms of ye Law Terms of ye Law Fines & Recoveryes Perkins Treatise ffleetwoods office of a Justice Hornes Mirrors Declarations and pleadings Browton The Life of Sir Mat: Hale Collections of Orders in Chancery Resolutions upon ye statute of Bankrupt: Hernes Conveyances Wests presidents Debates of H. Commons An^o 1680 Hernes presedents Burnt Wests Symbolographia A Book of Entries by J H. The atturneys academy Bacons Elements Wingates boddy of ye Common Law a Table to Cooks Reports A Despute betweene a Civilian & a Common Lawyer Judex of Sentences Practicll part of ye Law most of ye fforegoeing books being old broken and Damnified vall att ye whole 5£: 0: 0. A Large Bible A Smaller D^o A Small D^o a Lattin d^o a Treatise of ye Court Socrates Orations Richard Rogers Treatise a fol Ward's book of Warr Shearons Romance Wottons work Cicero's Orations 3 bookes The Bowells of tender mercy foll A Dictionary Hollyoke Macbeth History of ye Holy warr Woodalls Surgery Perkins of Divinity ffol Exons Contemplations Browns Errors Romance Urania Treatise of Cannons of ye Church. Church Discipline a answer to Mr Rhodes Ushers Answer to ye Jesuits The Grammar principles of naturall Religion Christian policy Reverius practice of physick a Concordance of ye Bible a Latin Testament Heylin History Rawleigh's History of ye World a Greek Lexicon a ffolio of Sermons Burroughs Treatise Jannua Linguarum The Cluster of Canaris grapes Sr Matthew Hales contemplations The decay of pietie Kennellm digby of Bodeyes Prynn about Prelacy Icon Basilica Royall blood shed Xtian Religions 2 vollumes Vindicater of Godliness Politicll Morall and Martiall discourses historians Guide Madame Sedderyls (?) Conversions Catholick doctrine Church of England Jannua Linguarum Bacon of advancem^t of learning Torrence Burgerdick Logick Historicall marks about London Amelius his marrow of Divinity Practice of Piety the whole booke of Psalmes Supplement of Churrurgery the Illustrious Prince of Orange Religio Medici; the defence of Constantine morall gallantry: The fforegoing books valued att 5^l: 00: 00 A parcill of small bookes of little value about 00: 05: 0

[Among other items in the inventory are the following:

One Large Salt Seven Trencher Salts One Small Tankard a sett of Castors new Three Caudle Cups wth handles 1 doz^n new spoones 27 old ditto 1 silver plate two sack cupps 1 large tumbler 1 small Dram cupp 1 mustard spoone 1 Tobb Box. &c.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN HORSE-SHOE.—"Relative to your enquiry concerning the 'golden horse shoe,' given by Governor Spottswood to my great-great-grandfather Robert (Francis) Brooke, I regret that I can give you no information. I am afraid we will have to rest content with the indubitable fact that such an interesting relic did once exist. Besides old Judge Brooke's statement in his autobiography and his letter to Dr. Caruthers, published in Caruthers's novel, 'The Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe,' Mr. Richard W. Brooke, of Washington, D. C., tells me that the late W. W. Corcoran told him that he (Mr. Corcoran) had often been shown the golden horse-shoe by an old gentleman named Edmund Brooke, who lived in Georgetown, D. C., and who seemed to value the relic very highly. Dr. John Cropper Wise, with whom I was a student at the University of Virginia in 1867–'68, tells me that his wife was a Miss Brooke, and a great-great-granddaughter of the old Edmund Brooke spoken of by Judge Brooke, and that she has a cousin whose name is Edmund Brooke, and now living in Washington, D. C. It would seem that these lineal descendants ought to know something about the whereabouts of that interesting relic of a time so far back in our history."—*St. Geo. T. Brooke, Professor of Law, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.*

JOHN PURVIS.—See his letter in last number of the QUARTERLY. Mr. Brock has the original, which he published some time ago in the *Dispatch:* "John Purvis, the writer, is invested with some historic interest to us here, in that he is said to have carried the MS. Laws of Virginia to England, which were there published and are commonly known as the Purvis Laws."

INDENTURED SERVANTS.—"The mayor, aldermen, and justices, of Bristol, England, had been accustomed to order the transportation of criminals to the American plantations and to sell them by way of trade, such alderman or justice taking one in regular rotation. As legal convicts became scarce, they took measures to keep up the supply by threatening those accused before them of petty offences, many of whom were entirely innocent, with hanging, and officers were in attendance who would advise the ignorant creatures to ask for transportation as the only alternative to save life, and in general the advice was followed. Nor was this nefarious practice confined to Bristol, for even from London persons were shipped who were innocent of crime. The notorious Lord Jeffries, having learned what

was being done at Bristol, and that mayor and aldermen were equally involved, made the former descend from his seat on the bench, and stand at the Bar in his scarlet and furs and plead as a common criminal, and took security from him and his associates to answer information against them before the next grand jury. The amnesty, after the Revolution of 1688, stopped these proceedings, and the case never came to trial."—*A. G. Grinnan.*

OLD TIMES.—On the fly-leaf of a book in the library of the late M. B. Seawell, Gloucester county, is written "William Nelson, Jr., W. M. C. [William and Mary College], 1784." Then in another hand: "Jane Nelson is a neat girl; Betsy Page is a sweet girl; Lucy Burwell is the devil, if not the devil, she is one of his imps." On the fly-leaf of a record book (1671–1676) in York county clerk's office, occurs in a large, bold hand: "Hannah Armistead Is One of ye handsomed Girls in Virgin^a, by Thomas Frayser. Hannah For Ever, David Cambridge." As the style of the writing appears of later date than the book, and as Thomas Frayser (who married Frances Wise) was living in 1734, the Hannah Armistead referred to was probably Hannah, daughter of Col. Anthony[3] Armistead, of Elizabeth City county (William[1], Major Anthony[2]), and Elizabeth Westwood, his wife.

HIGGINSON.—Humphrey Higginson, age 28, sailed August, 1635, in ship "George" for Virginia. Member of Council, 1642; member of Council, Captain, 1644; member of Council, Captain, 1645; member of Council, Colonel, 1652; member of Council, Colonel, 1655. He resided on his plantation in 1655 at Harup (Harope). Returned to England and lived at Ratcliff, Parish of Stepney; died in March, 1665–'66, his wife Elizabeth executrix. At the time of his death his brother Christopher resided at Harup, plantation, and by will he was to reside thereon during his life. Elizabeth, the daughter of Humphrey, married Henry Foster in Virginia; was left a widow, and died in March, 1673–'74. Her mother living in England survived her.

HORSE RACING.—Records of York county, September 10, 1674: "James Bullocke, a Taylor, haveing made a race for his mare to runn wth a horse belonging to M^r. Mathew Slader for twoe thousand pounds of tobacco and caske, it being contrary to Law for a Labourer to make a race, being a sport only for Gentlemen, is fined for the same one hundred pounds of tobacco and caske."

"Whereas M^r. Mathew Slader, & James Bullocke by condition under the hand and seale of the said Slader that his horse should

runn out of the way that Bullock's mare might winn, wch is an apparent cheate, is ord^rd^ to be putt in the stocks & there sitt the space of one houre."

LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM.—"Sir: My 'Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock' (the title is given inaccurately in every notice I have seen) is not a historical work, but a book of sketches and studies of colonial life, and portraitures of character, with illustrative anecdotes, legends, folk-lore. In dealing with thousands of details in an obscure period, some errors were inevitable, and I would be glad to admit, were it possible, the denial '*in toto* by a descendant' of William Lightfoot of my statement concerning William's trouble with his wife. The chapter containing that statement was sent in proof for revision to various well-informed persons of that connection, but it was only after the volume was bound that I received a letter from a lineal descendant of William Lightfoot, assuring me that after the trouble (probably exaggerated) he and his wife came together again and lived amicably. I deeply regret not having received the letter earlier, and had hoped that the unfortunate sentence, which came from an authority I could not question, would not be cited from my privately-printed book. It certainly would not have been written, had I known there was any person living whom it might wound."—*Moncure D. Conway, Wianno, Mass.*, September 7, 1894.

MR. CONWAY AND THE WASHINGTON–LANIER–BALL TRADITION.—(See Historical Notes last *Quarterly*.)—Any hypothesis of Mr. Hayden carries such weight that one hesitates to question it, even at his desire. It is a satisfaction to see that he has turned his attention to the most important problem in Virginia genealogy remaining unsolved—Who and whence was Mary Johnson, widow, mother of Mary Washington? Mr. Hayden realizes, no doubt, that where family legends of exalted relationship are concerned, there may be much smoke with but little fire, or even none (a great name patriotically given a child often gives rise to such), but he thinks there may be a spark at the centre of the Lanier-Washington myth. For evidently I think the stories of Thomas Lanier's marriage to Elizabeth, an imaginary daughter of Col. John Washington, and Lewis Lanier's marriage to "Miss Ball," an imaginary sister of Mary Washington, are variants of one myth. It would be interesting to know whether Sidney Lanier himself heard his grandmother call Mary Washington "aunt," or whether it was a tradition that she did so, growing out of his "Miss Ball" belief. How-

ever, she may have been the niece of some other Mrs. Washington. There was a race of Washingtons in Virginia contemporary with the General's ancestors in Westmoreland, among whose descendants the tradition prevails that they are from the same family. This is certainly not the case. These Surry Washingtons, one of whom is a worthy Congressman from Tennessee, have spread through the country more than the other family, and one of their Elizabeths may have married a Lanier in North Carolina, carrying into that family the belief in her relationship to the General. This is mere conjecture, but it appears to me surrounded with fewer difficulties than Mr. Hayden's theory. In Mr. Hayden's 'Virginia Genealogies,' there is a letter of James Ball, of Bewdly, written soon after Mary Washington's death, reporting his efforts to discover something about her mother Mary (Johnson) Ball. All of his inquiries availed only to show that "she was an English woman." His inquiries were evidently unaided by any of Mary Johnson's own family. There is no hint of the existence of any connection of hers in Virginia, or elsewhere, apart from the Ball and Washington families. Surely, if her daughter Eliza had married in the North Carolina, and had descendants there, James Ball must have discovered the fact while engaged in the investigation. At that moment, when the name of Mary Washington was on every tongue, the Lanier relationship must surely have been made known by that family or others, had it been then dreamed of. It would be interesting to know the date of the first letter in which this Ball relationship is suggested. About sixty years ago, or just after Mary Washington's monument at Fredericksburg was dedicated with an impressive oration by President Jackson, some of the Montagu family claimed relationship to her, and the Lanier legend may have started about the same time. (Mr. Hayden, in his 'Virginia Genealogies,' favored the story that the widow Mary Johnson was a Montagu, on the ground that General Washington sometimes used the griffin as a crest instead of the Washington raven; but the griffin is carved on the tomb of Katharine, daughter of Major John Washington, at Pianketank). Were there anything genuine in either the Montagu or the Lanier claims, they could hardly have remained silent at the time of Mary Washington's death, escaped the diligent investigations of her kinsman, James Ball, of Bewdly, or been ignored by General Washington in his long letter to Sir Isaac Heard concerning the family. Although Mr. Hayden, with all other exact investigators, rejects the letter

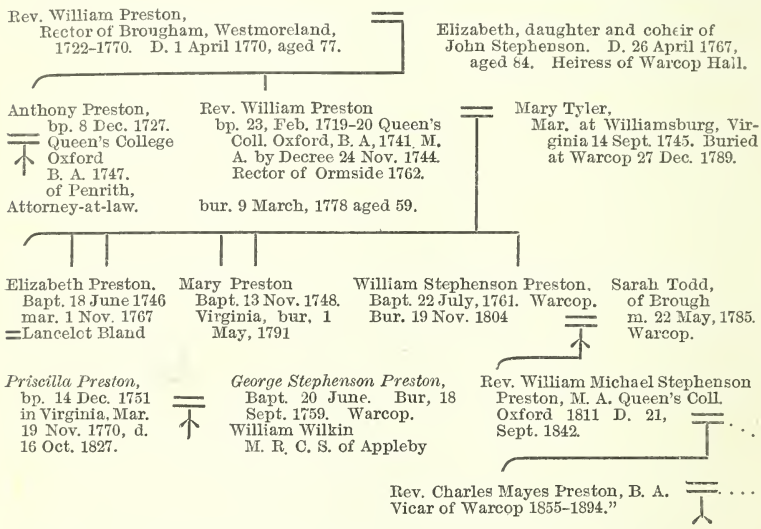
credited by Marian Harland and others about 'Molly' Washington's beauty and her going to England with her mother, I cannot agree with him that 'there is not a word of evidence that her mother with her children went to England.' I shall next year resume in England some investigations which I hope may cast light on this subject; for the present, especially as I am far away from books and papers, I will go no further than to submit that the statement of the clergyman Colton, in *Lacon*, that Augustine Washington found his wife in England, and two letters published by Mr. Hayden, showing Joseph Ball negotiating with a Johnson family in England for a Ball portrait and relics, together with the absence of any trace in Virginia of the widow and her daughter Eliza after Col. Ball's death, in wills, records, or church registers, or any trace of Mary Ball until her marriage, eighteen years after her father's death, *do* constitute 'a word' of presumptive evidence that the English woman had returned to her own people."—*Moncure Daniel Conway, Winnona, Mass.*

[I think Mr. Conway's suggestion about the intermarriage of the Washington family, of Surry, with the Laniers, of North Carolina, is borne out by the wills in the counties on the Southside. I have not just now the data to show what connections took place. But Mr. Conway is certainly wrong about the tombs at Pianketank, and he is also wrong about them in his *Barons, etc.*, page 48. I have been to "Highgate," and have my own drawings of arms and crests, and the drawings of two other persons; and they agree. The arms on the tomb of Elizabeth (*not* Katharine), the daughter of Major John Washington, are the Washington arms surmounted by the regular Washington crest: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a raven, wings endorsed ppr. The arms on the tomb of Katharine Washingto, wife of Major John Washington, are: On a chevron three trefoils between three wolf's heads; and the crest is a wolf's head. These last doubtless stand for Whiting—Katharine being the daughter of Col. Henry Whiting.—EDITOR.]

PRESTON—TYLER.—I had heard the tradition that two sisters of John Tyler, father of Judge John Tyler, married two professors of William and Mary College, and that the Visitors had taken the professors severely to task for infringing the monastic rules of the institution, which forbade marriage. One sister was satisfactorily identified as Edith Tyler, who married Professor Thomas Robinson, but for some time the other marriage was not cleared up. Perry's "Historical Collections" seemed to point to Rev.

William Preston, but knowledge of his wife was withheld till the kind assistance of the eminent antiquarian Charles Best Norcliffe, M. A., Langton Hall, Malton, Yorkshire, furnished certain data which were published in QUARTERLY II., No. 2, p. 122. Here the wife's name was rendered as Mary Taylor; but the tradition is now fully confirmed, as the following from Dr. Norcliffe will show: "I have looked again at my rough notes, as well as the fair copy, and in the former the word is Tyler. It was very careless of me to make such a mistake, and not like the accuracy I always humbly aim at. 'More haste worse speed, *Festina lente.*"

"PRESTON. Compiled by C. B. NORCLIFFE.



SEAL OF VIRGINIA.—"I was in Annapolis City yesterday, and came across what I think may be of interest to you and others who are collecting material for Virginia history.

"In overlooking certain wills, I found a copy of a certificate of the Governor of your colony, dated November 16, 1736, transmitting the depositions of Charles Burgess and other parties, taken in Virginia to a will respecting property in Maryland.

"This certificate was under the seal of the colony of Virginia, and signed by William Gooch, his majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of that colony, and appears as fresh, neat, and distinct as if it was copied but a few years ago.

"As I am not versed in the history of the seal of your State, I do not know what changes may have been made in the same

during your colonial existence, but hope that this fact may prove of value to you in the work you are so well bringing out in your *Quarterly*."—*H. H. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.*

SINCE the leading article, entitled "The Seal of Virginia," was put in type, the editor has had access to new light. In the clerk's office of Norfolk county there are numerous specimens of the *crown-shaped* seal referred to in the article. These show that this seal was only the authorized seal abreviated. The intention was to save wax by clipping away all save the crown. But the clipping being done by hand, the amount of wax left varied in each case; and in some of the specimens words and letters of the "honi soit qui mal y pense" under the crown and of the title of the king in the circumference can be made out.

In the clerk's office in Norfolk city is a very interesting example of the full wax impression of the seal, as used during the reign of George II., which, with the change of the king's name, is similar in all respects to the cut presented of the seal during the reign of King George III.—[EDITOR.]

FITZHUGH PORTRAITS.—"Mr. Frank C. Fitzhugh, of 'Bedford,' King George county, Va., owns the following portraits:

"1. Henry Fitzhugh, son of William Fitzhugh, of Bedford, England, age 20. 1634. Copied by John Hesselius, 1751. This portrait represents a young man in a long, dark wig, parted in the middle; black eyes; dressed in a black velvet gown. Is the portrait owned by Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, the original, or also a copy?

"2. Colonel William Fitzhugh, son of the above, age 40. 1698. Copy by J. Hesselius, 1751. This is the portrait of a large, fine-looking man, full face, rather stout; wears a black silk gown, large white necktie, and large wig of black hair.

"3. Captain Henry Fitzhugh, of 'Bedford,' son of the above, age 65. 1751. Painted by John Hesselius. He is dressed in blue silk or satin vest and coat, large white necktie, no collar, white wig of long hair. He was blind.

"4. Major Henry Fitzhugh, of 'Bedford,' son of the above, age 28. 1751. 'John Hesselius, Pinx.' Dressed in a brown coat and vest, short brown wig.

"5. Henry Fitzhugh, son of the above. Three-quarters length, age 20. Painted by Hesselius in 1771. This Henry Fitzhugh was the great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Fitzhugh, from whom the above data was obtained in 1888.

"Descended from Capt. Henry Fitzhugh, of 'Bedford,' daughter of his fourth son, John Fitzhugh, of 'Belle Air,' was Elizabeth Fitzhugh, wife of Capt. Francis Conway. (See Hayden's 'Virginia Genealogies,' p. 263.) Her portrait, half length, age fifteen, was painted by J. Hesselius, July 1, 1770. The dress is fawn color, square corsage, elbow sleeves with lace ruffles; one hand holds in place a blue mantle. The hair is carried smoothly back, and is very high over a cushion, dressed with strings of pearls. There is also an ivory miniature of Elizabeth Fitzhugh Conway as a young widow, with quaint cap and 'kerchief. She afterwards married Col. James Taylor, ancestor of the Taylors of Newport, Ky. Both oil portrait and miniature are owned by Miss Frances Scott Conway, Louisville, Ky. Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg, Pa., descended from George Fitzhugh, fourth son of Colonel William Fitzhugh, the immigrant, has portraits of his whole line, beginning with the above William, with the one exception noted below: 1, William, the first in America; 2, George (missing); 3, William, of 'Rousby Hall,' Maryland; 4, William, of Hagerstown, Md.; 5, Henry, of Oswego, N. Y.; 6, Charles L., of Pittsburg, Pa.; 7, Henry, of Pittsburg, Pa.; 8, Charles Carroll, of Pittsburg, Pa.

"General Fitzhugh is very anxious to obtain the portrait of George Fitzhugh, if one is extant. Can any reader of the QUARTERLY assist him in his search? Is Mr. Thomas's portrait of Col. William Fitzhugh, the immigrant, the original, or is the original the one owned by General Charles Fitzhugh? Or if both of these are copies, where is the original portrait?"—*Kate Mason Rowland.*

THROCKMORTON.—"I find in your issue for July that you have made two mistakes, both of which should be corrected. First, on page 50, in the letter from Robert Cary & Co. to Major Robert Throckmorton, you have omitted the following paragraph, beginning at the bottom of page 50. The letter should read: 'Gloucester County in Virginia and to his Heirs and assigns forever and had appointed the above I Bailey his Trustee and Ex^r. Mr Bailey desired we would send him an answer, which we did, and as he purposes writing himself shall as soon as we receive it order it to be Immediately forwarded. We presume Mr John Throckmorton to be your Eldest son.' From here on you have quoted the letter correctly. The other mistake is in the wording of the certificate, and consists in the insertion of the word 'or' in place of 'etc.' The certificate on the back of the coat-of-arms should read: 'The arms, crest,

and quarterings depicted in this achievement belong to John Throckmorton, of Ware Parish in Virginia, extracted from evidences preserved in the *Heralds'* office, London, by Ralph Bigland"—*Somerset Herald, Reg.* 3 *March*, 1769.

See the pedigrees of this family in the visitations of Huntingdon, etc., in the *Heralds'* office.—*C. W. Throckmorton*, 343 *Broadway, New York.*

DIGGES.—In the Digges pedigree, *Quarterly*, January, 1893, the first wife of Colonel William Digges, of Denbigh, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wormeley (*Hening's Statutes*, Vol. 8), is omitted. Colonel William Digges, Sen., died before 1784, as appears from advertisements in the *Gazette.* Colonel Edward Digges, his brother, died before 1785; as his trustee, Thomas Nelson, Sen., advertises for sale that part of Newport News that lies in Warwick county, containing by a late survey seven hundred and forty-one acres, and four hundred acres on York River, two miles from Yorktown, including his mansion-house and a part of the land that produces the famous E. D. tobacco.

STRACHEY FAMILY (See *Quarterly*, July, 1893, for *Starchey*).—In the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1893, is an article entitled "The Old Hall and the Portraits," by Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. The "Old Hall" is Sutton Court, the ancient seat of the Strachey family. The article is in the form of a dialogue between "Foster" and "Squire," who represents Sir Edward Strachey himself.

After a statement that the William Strachey, who came to Virginia, was the grandfather of John Strachey, a friend of Locke, "*Foster*" asks, "Did you keep up your connection with Virginia?" "*Squire:*" "Yes. Two migrations are recorded in the family pedigree. And though the male line has ended, I still correspond with a worthy representative through the female line. This gentleman opened a communication with me after the war of 1861-'65, in the troubles of which he had lost his family pedigree, and asked me to help him to supply its place; and in token of his claim he sent me photographs of the pictures of several of our common ancestors, of which the counterparts are now hanging before you."

In the Hakluyt Society edition of William Strachey's "Virginia Britannia," the editor states (p. i), that in the pedigree of the Stracheys of Sutton Court there is mention of a W. Strachey, of Saffron Walden (married in 1588 and alive in 1620), though with no notice of his having been in Virginia, but "it is remarkable, however, that his grandson of the same name is especially referred

to as having emigrated to that place" [Virginia]. Sir Henry Strachey was private secretary of General Howe during the American Revolution.

THE BOTETOURT PRIZE MEDALS.

Lord Botetourt, when governor, provided two gold medals which were awarded for four years as prizes for the students of William and Mary College. The medal for excellence in mathematics was given in 1772 to Nathanael Burwell, in 1773 to David Stewart, in 1774 to Joseph Eggleston, and in 1775 to John White. The medal for excellence in classics was awarded in 1772 to James Madison, afterwards president of the College, in 1773 to Samuel Shield, in 1774 to Walker Maury, and in 1775 to Thomas Evans. Mr. P. L. Burwell, of Cumberland, Md., has inherited the medal of his ancestor, Nathanael Burwell, and the medal awarded to Samuel Shield is now held by descendants in Hampton.

DIED, Tuesday, June 19, 1894, BENJAMIN S. EWELL, LL. D., Fellow of the Royal Society, President Emeritus of William and Mary College, and late Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, C. S. A. He was truly a remarkable man. Though eighty-four years of age, he retained almost to the last his brilliant powers of conversation and inexhaustible fund of cheerfulness and wit. The College was put in mourning for his loss, and his body was deposited in the College burying-ground. He was president of the College *pro tempore* in 1848, and became permanent president in 1854, acting as such till his resignation, in 1888. Chiefly through Col. Ewell's exertions the *Historical Catalogue* of the College was prepared in 1859. I believe it is the first of its kind in the United States. After the war his loyalty to the College in its darkest hours won for him the admiration and love of everybody.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Dade of Virginia, from "Virginia Genealogies." *By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A.*

Hooe—Barnes of Virginia and Maryland, from "Virginia Genealogies." *By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A.*

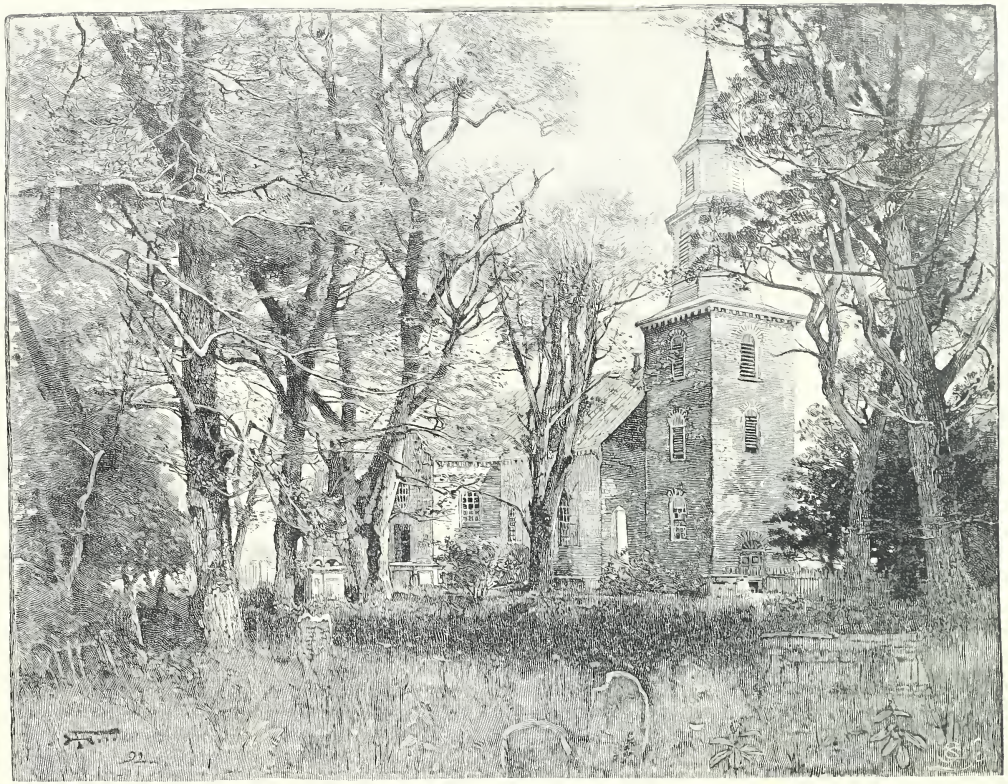
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. *By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M. A., Wilkesbarre, Penn.*

These pamphlets are interesting contributions to history and genealogy. They display Mr. Hayden's excellent talent for order and systematic condensation. Virginia and Maryland are certainly fortunate in having such a cautious and able exponent of fact as Mr. Hayden. The labor he has done is prodigious, and deserves grateful acknowledgment.

A History of the United States for Schools. *By John Fiske, Litt. D., LL. D., etc.* With Topical Analysis, suggestive Questions and Directions for Teachers. *By Frank Alpine Hill, Litt. D., etc.* Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton, Mifflin & Company, The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1894.

This work is a delightful contrast to the usual made-to-order histories inflicted upon the country. Prof. Fiske is a prodigy of learning on all subjects, and all of his works are pleasant reading. One feels that he is in the hands of a true historian when reading Dr. Fiske. One thing can be truly said of him, that every Southern man can read his works without that outrage of feeling to which he is subject in the case of nearly every other Northern writer, who, uniting ignorance of the South with the haughtiness and ferocity of domination, are continually offending the facts of history and the sympathies of their Southern readers. Dr. Fiske's devotion to his native New England is warm, and his loyalty to the Union enthusiastic. But this does not prevent his writing like a gentleman, and appreciating the force of truth, even in the case of the South. Dr. Fiske's explanation of the name "America," given to the continent, instead of "Columbia," does only justice to the great navigator, Americus Vespucius. But there are so many good features about the "History," that I cannot spare space to enumerate them. It is much easier to give my objections, because they are so few. Probably Dr. Fiske might have laid more stress upon the settlement at Jamestown as affecting the settlement at Plymouth Rock and the whole English colonization. The failure of that great work would probably have handed over the continent to the Spaniard. While speaking of the "riff-raff" imported to Virginia, he might have dwelt upon the similar emigration to New England. It will hardly be contended that all the emigrants settling in New England were holy pilgrims. Besides, he might have equalized things when stating that very few of the criminal class were imported into Virginia after 1700, by adding that for many years in recent times the Northern States have been the dumping ground of

European outcasts, needing stringent legislation from Congress. On page 248 he says that "the new constitution created a national House of Representatives which could tax the people; a Senate which represented the several States," etc. Does Dr. Fiske mean that the House of Representatives does not represent the States as much as the Senate? Then I refer him to Mr. Upshur's review of Judge Story on this subject. The Senate takes as much part as the House in taxing the people, and the House is constituted as much on the basis of the State as the Senate. The aim of the Northern writers has been to destroy the federal character of the Union by inventing a nondescript business, "partly national and partly federal," by dwelling upon the difference in the powers of the government under the old government and under the new. But suppose there was a single clause in the Constitution declaring "this Union is a league," would the distribution of the powers as they are disturb this fundamental fact? Powers may be ever so extensive, and yet be founded upon contract. Again, why is it that Dr. Fiske in his map of successive acquisitions of territory by the United States limits "Texas" to her present boundaries, and describes the rest of the vast territory acquired from Mexico as "Mexican Cession." The United States took Texas with full knowledge of her claim to the Rio Grande, and from its head-waters to the forty-second parallel of north latitude. They afterwards admitted her title by paying her for two-thirds of New Mexico. It is true the Mexicans denied the validity of the Texan claim, and assigned the *Nueces* as the southern boundary; and the Free-soilers adopted the same view for a purpose. But the United States were in honor bound to do what they could for Texas in the negotiations with Mexico. To be logical, the map should either be constructed to represent the Texan acquisition as bounded by the *Nueces*, or give the full claim of the Texan Congress as far north as the forty-second parallel.



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WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Under the charter granted April 6, 1606, to Sir Thomas Gates and others, for the planting of Virginia, the early settlers were declared entitled to all the liberties of British subjects. Except during the period of the martial laws introduced by Sir Thomas Smythe and Sir Thomas Dale, the common law and English statutes of a general character were in full force in the Colony, as is shown by the records of the County and General Courts. So when Robert Beverley was arrested by Sir Henry Chicheley in May, 1682, for complicity in the plant-cutting in Middlesex, and he applied for the proper mandate, though the writ was at first denied, on the pretext that the subject of his confinement had been transmitted for the decision of his Majesty, it was subsequently granted, and the said Beverley was produced in court by the sheriff of York County, on whom the writ had been served, and was bailed in the penalty of £2,000 sterling.[1] Beverley's lawyer, William Fitzhugh, descants to his client, in his letters of May 29, 1682, and January 8, 1682–'83, of the effect on his case of *Magna Charta*, the Petition of Right, the *Habeas Corpus*, and the other English statutes protecting the liberty of the subject, and fully recognized in Virginia.

In York county, the Governor, acting as Chief-Justice, granted the writ in a civil case pending at nearly the same time, of which the following is the record:[2]

"*York County:*

"Complaint being made to mee by ffrancis Page[3] Late Sheriff, that Mrs Elisheba Vaulx[4] standeth indebted to him y sum of three thousand and odd hundred pounds of tobacco & forty shillings sterl. by account for fees and shee by a writt of Habeas Corpus from ye R^t^ Honble ye Govern^r^ being delivered to ye sheriff of James Citty & process according to Law not to bee had ag^t^ her in this county,

"These are therefore in his Ma^tys^ name to will & require you to attach soe much of the Estate of ye above named Elisheba Vaulx as you shall find in the hands of Coll William Cole & y same soe attached y^t^ you detayne in yor hands

or otherwise soe provide itt may be forthcoming, hereof you are not faile as alsoe to make due returne of this p^re^cept. Given under my hand this 22^d^ day of May, 1682. OTHO THORPE.[5]

"To the sherriff of York or his Dep^tys^"

"May y 22^d^ 1682

"Then served this Attachm^t^ Coll Cole[6] promiseing y^t^ what hee had in his hands should remaine for y same, wch Coll Cole acknowledged to bee four pounds nine shillings & seven pence ℘ Sam^ll^ Bainton,[7] Bailiff of York County

"26 June, 1682, Recorded ℘ E. Jennings[8] Cl. Cur."

All the powers of the writ were exercised by the justices, who were invested with full common-law and chancery jurisdiction. This might be inferred from the broad language of their commissions. The commission granted by Governor Edmund Andros in 1682 to the justices empowered them, *jointly* or *severally*, "to keepe the peace for their county and to keepe or cause to be kept all ordinances, statutes of England & lawes of this Country made for ye good of ye peace, & for conservation of ye same & for quiett Rule and Governm^t^ of ye people in all & every Artickles thereof in ye said County according to ye force forme & effect of ye Same. And to Chastise & punish all Psons offending ag^t^ the forme of these Ordinances, Statutes of England, & lawes of this Country or any of them in the County aforesaid, And to cause to come before you or any of you all those Psons who shall threten any of their Maties liedge people eyther in their bodyes or burning their houses to finde sufficient security for ye peace and for ye good behavio^r^ towards our soveraigne Lord & Lady ye King & Queen, And all their people. And if they shall refuse to finde such security then to be kept safe in prisson untill they fine such security." The commission then proceeded to constitute the county court by assigning any four of the justices, whereof one of four certain justices called the Quorum should be one, to meet at the usual place on certain days, according to law, "to hear and determine all suites & Controversies between pty and pty, doeing therein what Justice apptaines according to ye lawes of England, & this Country, with power likewise to you & every of you to take deposicons & examinacons upon oath for the better manifestacon of the truth of all such matters & causes. And to keep or cause to be kept all ordo^rs^ of Co^rt^ ordo^rs^ of Councell & proclamacons directed to you or coming to your hands from me & ye Councell. And to punish ye offendo^rs^ & breakers of ye same according to ye lawes of England & this Country & further to keepe or cause ye Clarke of yor Co^rt^ to keep Records of all Judgm^ts^ & controversies decided & agreed upon by you or any four or more of you."

Many instances occur in the county courts of the interference of single justices to protect the liberty of the person—the interference going to making the party holding another in restraint to give bond till the next court, or actually to taking the party restrained (generally a servant) out of custody, and remitting him to the care of the constable until the next county court. An instance of the former is at hand in the case of Mary Rawlins, who was maltreated by her master, John Russell,[9] and asked the protection of Governor Berkeley. He addressed the following note to Major Joseph Croshaw, one of the justices of York County:

"Maj^r Croshaw. Here hath been a woman servant wth mee who hath been most unchristianly & cruelly used by hir master one Jno Russell. I desyre you to call him before you & if hee will not give security for his better using of hir, then you are to bind him over to the County Court, when I doubt not but the Com^rs will take care that servants shall be Christianly used.

"Yo^r freind & servant

"May 2d A 1661 WM. BERKELEY."

Major Croshaw bound Russell in the sum of forty pounds sterling to keep the peace until the next court. At this term the court declared the bond forfeited, as Russell had broken the bond by using "uncivill, contemptuous & rude language towards Maj^r Joseph Croshaw to the abuse of all Magistrates & Magistracy," and he was put under a new bond. But at the court ensuing, "John Russell, craving the benefit of ye Kings most gratious pardon & humbly acknowledging his faults & begging the Courts forgiveness alsoe is discharged from his bond for ye good behaviour & from ye order of ye last Court."

It is evident that Spotswood introduced no new writ into Virginia, but merely gave solemn expression to the Queen's endorsement of the ancient practice. As I do not remember having seen his proclamation in print, I introduce it here from the records of York County:

Virginia

BY THE HON^ble THE LEIU^t GOVERNOUR

A PROCLAMACON.

Whereas her Majesty, out of her Royall grace & Favour to all her Subjects of this her Colony & dominion hath been pleased by her Instructions to Signify unto me her Royall will & Pleasure for preserving unto them their Legal Rights & properties wch said Instructions are as followeth: Whereas we are above all things desirous that all our Subjects may enjoy their Legal Rights & propertys you are to take especiall Care that if any person be Comitted for any Criminal mattters (unless for treason or felony plainly & Especially Expresed in the Warrent of Comittm^t) he have free Liberty to petition by himself or otherwise the Chief Barron or any one of the Judges of the Comon

pleas for a writt of habeas Corpus wch upon Such application Shall be granted & Served on the Provost Marshall Gaoler or other officer haveing the Custody of Such Prisoner or Shall be left at the Gaol or place where the prisoner is Confined & the said Provost Marshall or other officer Shall within three days after such Service (on the pet^rs^ paying the fees & Charges & giveing Security that he will not Escape by the way) make return of the writt & prisoner before the Judge who granted out the s^d^ Writt and there Certify the true Cause of the Imprisonm^t^ & the s^d^ Barron or Judge Shall discharge Such Prisoner takeing his Recognizance & Suretys for his appearance at the Court where the offence is Cognizable & Certify the s^d^ Writt & recognizance into the Court unless Such offence appear to the s^d^ Barron or Judge not bailable by the Law of England And in Case the said Barron or Judge Shall refuse to grant a writt of Habeas Corpus on View of the Copy of Committment or upon Oath made of Such Copy haveing been denyed the said Prisoner or any person requireing the Same In his behalf or Shall delay to discharge the prisoners after the granting Such Writt the s^d^ Barron or Judge Shall incurr the forfeiture of his place You are likewise to declare our pleasure that in Case the Provost Marshall or other officer Shall imprison any person above twelve hours Except by a *mittimus* Setting forth the Cause thereof he be removed from his said office. And upon the applicacon of any person wrongfully Committed the barron or Judge Shall issue his warrant to the Provost Marshall or other officer to bring the Prisoner before him who Shall be discharged without bail or paying fees & the provost Marshall or other officer refuseing obedience to Such Warrant Shall be thereupon removed & if the s^d^ Barron or Judge denies his warrant he Shall Likewise incurr the forfeiture of his place You shall give directions that no prisoner being Sett at Large by an Habeas Corpus be recommitted for the Same offence but by the Court where he is bound to appear & if any Barron Judge Provost Marshall or other officer Contrary hereunto Shall Recommitt Such person so bailed or delivered you are to remove him from his place and if the provost Marshall or other officer haveing the Custody of the Prisoner neglects to return the Habeas Corpus or refuses a Copy of the Commitm^t^ within Six hours after demand made by the Prisoner or any other in his behalf Shall likewise incurr the forfeiture of his place, & for the better prevention of long imprisonm^ts^ You are to appoint two Courts of Oyer & Terminer to be held yearly Viz^t^ On the Second Tuesday in December & the Second tuesday in June the Charge whereof to be paid by the Publick treasury of our said Colony not Exceeding £100 Each Session. You are to take Care that all prisoners in Cases of Treason or felony have the Liberty to petition in open Court for their tryall that they may be indicted at the first Court of Oyer & Terminer unless it appears upon Oath that the Wittnesses against them could not be produced & that they be tryed the Second Court or discharged And the Barron or Judge upon motion made the last day of the Sessions in open Court is to bail the Prisoner or upon the Refusall of the said Barron or Judge & Provost Marshall or other officer to do their Respective dutys herein they Shall be Removed from their Places, Provided always that no person be discharged out of Prison who Stands Committed for debt for any decree of Chancery or any Legal proceedings of any Court of Record. And for the Preventing any Exactions that may be made upon Prisoners you are to declare our pleasure that no Barron or Judge Shall Receive for himself or Clerks for granting a writt of Habeas

Corpus more than two Shill^{s} Six pence & the like Sum for takeing a Recognizance & that the provost Marshall Shall not Receive more than five Shillings for every Committm^{t} One Shilling three pence for the bond the prisoner is to sign One Shilling three pence for every Copy of a *Mittimus* & one Shilling three pence for every mile he bringeth back the Prisoner In Obedience to her Majtys Commands & to the intent that all her Subjects may be fully Informed how much they owe to her Majtys Royall favour for these her gratious Consessions I Alexander Spottswood Esqr her Majtys Leiut: Govern^{r} of her Colony & dominion of Virg^{a} have thought fitt by & with the advice of her Majtys Councill to issue this my Proclamation hereby Commanding in her Majtys name the Sheriffs of the Respective Countys within this Colony to Cause this Significacon of her Majtys will & Pleasure to be openly read & Published at the Court houses of their Respective Countys at the next Court after the Receipt hereof and I do further with the advice afores^{d} require & Comand the Justices of the Respective County Courts to Cause the Same to be Registered in the Records of their said Countys & to observe these her Majestys Commands as they will answer the Contrary at their Perill. Given at Will^{s}burgh under my hand & the Seale of the Colony this 6th day of July 1710 in the ninth year of her Majestys Reign

God Save the Queen A. SPOTTSWOOD

York County

August 24th 1710 Published in Court & admitted to Record

Test : PHIL LIGHTFOOT Cl Cur

NOTES.

[1] Hen. Statutes, iii., 541–571. Hening errs in saying that "the immediate actors in the plant-cutting escaped prosecution." Some were executed. See ibid., page 563.

[2] *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. I., pages 48, 109.

[3] Francis Page, eldest son of John Page, of the Council, was born in 1657, and died May 10, 1692. He was a justice of the peace of York county, and the first clerk of the House of Burgesses appointed by the Governor. He married Mary, daughter of Governor Edward Digges.

[4] Elisheba Vaulx was wife of James Vaulx, merchant of London in 1663, justice of York county in Virginia in 1670, and died in 1681-2. His son, Robert, removed to Dorchester county, Md., and his wife married there one John Franke. James Vaulx was brother of Robert, Humphrey, and Thomas Vaulx, whose descendants located in Westmoreland County Va.

[5] Otho Thorpe was doubtless of the family of George Thorpe, Esq., of the King's Privy Council, and who was massacred by the Indians in 1622, while acting as superintendent of the college land. He married, 1st, Elizabeth, the widow of his kinsman, Richard Thorpe (died in York county in 1660), who had two sons, Richard and George. He married, 2ndly, Dorothy, widow of Samuel Fenn; 3rd, Frances, who survived him, and married John Annesley, of Westminster, England. His step-daughter, Sarah Fenn, married Thomas Claiborne. Thorpe died in the parish of All-Hallows-the-Wall in London in 1686-7. His devisees were: Thomas Thorpe, his nephew, and his wife Catharine, daughter of Francis Seaton, of Polebrook, in Northampton county, Eng-

land; his cousin, John Grice, justice of the peace of James City county; and his niece, Hannah Thorpe, who married John Pell, citizen and cooper of London. In 1700 Hannah Pell and her husband conveyed "Powhatan," in James City County, and other property of Thorpe's, to James Whaley, son of Major Thomas Whaley, of Bacon's Rebellion, and father of Matthew Whaley, in whose honor Mary, wife of James Whaley, established in 1706 the free school in Bruton parish known as the "Mattey School," now attached to William and Mary College as a model school.

[6] For an account of Col. William Cole and his descendants, see QUARTERLY, Volume I., January, 1893.

[7] Samuel Bainton, "Gent," died about September, 1690; and his will, after leaving 500 pounds of tobacco to his brother-in-law, Thomas Hicks, in London, an equal amount to his wife, and twenty shillings to William Sedgwick, gave the residue to Mr. Thomas Thorpe and Catharine, his wife.

[8] Edmund Jenings, son of Sir Edmund Jenings, of Ripon, was clerk of York County, Attorney-general, Secretary of State, and President of the Council. (Richmond *Critic*, Novem. 19, 1888.) He died June 2, 1727. (Bruton Register.) Peter Jenings was aged 27 in November, 1658. (York County records.) He was Attorney-General of Virginia, and died in 1671. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Lunsford. (*Va. Mag. of Hist and Biog.*, Vol. I., p. 115.) She died May 17, 1685, having married 2ndly Ralph Wormeley. (Parish register.) Peter Jenings, of Gloucester County, mentioned in the register of Abingdon Parish, must have been a son of the first Peter Jenings. The following entries occur in that register relative to the children of Peter and Sarah Jenings: Philip bapt. April y^e —— 1678; Elizabeth born Feb. 23, 1684; Thomas, bapt. Feb. 20, 1686; and Rebecca bapt. May 18, 1690. "Col." Peter Jenings, first named, was undoubtedly a kinsman of Edmund Jenings, he having a brother named Peter. (Le Neve's *Pedigrees of Knights.* See also N. Y. *Curio* for Jenings' pedigree, Vol. I., p. 60.)

[9] Henry Taylor, of Bruton parish, in 1674-5 left the proceeds of forty hogsheads of tobacco "to be equally divided between the children of John Russell deced, formerly servant to the old Countess of Bedford, when they shall meet together and not before." John Russell's will was proved in York county, January 24, 1667-68, and it devises his land to his son John, and requires his daughter Elizabeth "to be kept to schoole soe long as she keepes herselfe w^th-out a husband." Considerable estate in cattle, furniture, etc.

SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON, BROTHER OF STEVENS THOMPSON, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

BY MISS KATE MASON ROWLAND.

Sir William Thompson was born, most probably, at "Hollin Hall," near Ripon, Yorkshire, an estate purchased by his grandfather, Henry Thompson, in 1658. He and his elder brother, Stevens Thompson, were admitted into the Middle Temple in 1688, where they are entered as sons of "William Thomson, one of the Masters of the Utter Bar."

Le Neve, in his *Pedigree of Knights*, etc., has:

"*Thompson, Middlesex.* Sir William Thompson, one of the King's Serjeants-at-Law, knighted at Whitehall, 31 October, 1689. See a coat and quarterings by the name of Thomson, my MSS. book of Docketts of Arms called Shirley, page 103, if the family have a right to that coat.

"Sir William Thompson, Serjeant-at-Law, knighted as above, died ------ day of ------, 169—; buried at ------.

William Thompson, a barrister-at-law, son and heir; Member of Parliament for Orford in Suffolk, and one of the managers against Doctor Sacheverell. Knighted ---- day of ----. Recorder of London and Solicitor-General."	=------, Daughter of Sir Christopher Conyers, Bt., of Harden, in the Bishoprick of Durham, relict of Sir Will. Blackett, bart., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Married 1711 to her second husband.

Sir William Thompson is here spoken of as his father's heir, and no mention is made of his elder brother, who is overlooked also by Woolrych in his sketch of the earlier Sir William. In the *Lives of the Recorders of London*, by Frith, it is stated that Sir William Thompson was elected to that office on the 31st of March, 1714, by the casting vote of the Lord Mayor, and was sworn the 8th of April, 1715. He was made Solicitor-General in 1716; called to be Serjeant-at-law on the 26th of November, 1729, having accepted the office of Coursitor Baron of the Exchequer the previous August; and in this same year he was raised to the bench as a Judicial Baron of the Exchequer Court. He was probably knighted on the accession of George I., and he is called Sir William Thompson in the first Parliament of George I., 1715. Sir William Thompson was Recorder of the city of Ipswich, Suffolk, from 1707 to the time of his death in 1739. In Parliament he first represented Orford, and then Ipswich, retaining his seat there, with only a short interval in 1710, from 1708 until 1729. His namesake, William Thompson, the member from Scarborough, Yorkshire, was for a number of years in Parliament contemporaneously with Sir William Thompson. And while the latter was a Whig, the other William Thompson was apparently a Tory, as he retained his seat in 1710, when so many of the opposite party lost their election. Sir William Thompson was returned for Orford in 1708, and for Ipswich in 1714, 1722, and 1727. Nobles, in his manuscript account of the Recorders of London, says that Sir William Thompson's country seat was "Osterley Park," Heston, Middlesex. He died at Bath, on the 27th of October, 1739. His tomb is not to

be found at Heston; nor was he buried at Hampstead, where the tomb of his wife is to be seen. He may have been buried at Bath, or possibly in the Temple grave-yard by the side of his parents.

Sir William Thompson was married to Lady Blackett in 1711. In Foster's *London Marriage Licenses* there is recorded the marriage of a William Thompson, of the Middle Temple, a bachelor of twenty-three years, in 1701, to Mrs. Joyce Brent, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex. So there must have been two of the name barristers of the Middle Temple at the same time, unless Sir William Thompson married twice. He was admitted to the Temple in 1688, though not called to the bar until ten years later, according to Fox.

Sir William Thompson's career in Parliament is noticeable in its connection with the several state trials, or prosecutions by impeachment, which took place in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. Of these, the most famous, perhaps, was the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell. Townsend, in his *Memoirs of the House of Commons*, notices the "frequency and futility of impeachments during the three reigns that succeeded the Revolution." Of the sixteen that were instituted between 1689 and 1724, but few were carried to a trial; in the case of Dr. Sacheverell the sentence was so light as to seem a mockery; and in two only, adds our authority, the trial of Lord Derwentwater and his brother peers for high treason, "and the prosecution of Lord Macclesfield for peculation, was the event worthy of the occasion." No impeachment has been instituted in Parliament now for one-half a century, and it seems probable that this formidable weapon of the Commons will be allowed to lie idle in the future. The trial of Dr. Sacheverell took place in February and March, 1710, and William Thompson, who had aided in drawing up the articles of impeachment, was entrusted with the enforcement of the third charge. Henry Sacheverell, a fashionable Tory clergyman of London, had taken occasion in two sermons, one of them preached at St. Paul's on Guy Fawkes' Day, 1709, to inveigh against the Whig ministry, asserting that both church and state were in danger from the party in power. The sermons were both printed, and the latter, dedicated to the Lord Mayor, attracted wide-spread interest, and created no small excitement. The Tories praised the bold divine, and the Whigs as loudly condemned him. The ministry finally, under the leadership of Lord Godolphin, resolved upon his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. It proved to be a suicidal measure for the

ministry; and with our modern ideas of the freedom of the press and of the pulpit, such a prosecution would seem unjustifiable from any point of view. But there were great questions of government still open and demanding settlement at this era, and this trial was the occasion and the excuse for their discussion and solution. "Whether the title to the crown was founded on hereditary right or original contract; whether the duty of the subject could ever be compatible with resistance," was the problem, says Townsend, which this trial completely solved; and he adds: "The true theory concerning the origin of civil government was debated there with as much fervour as the most momentous dogma in religion, and elicited a course of eloquence, both in the attack and defence, well worthy of the great occasion." Of this trial, Burton, in his *Reign of Queen Anne*, says that whoever has patience to read it "will, if he be a student of constitutional history, have reaped for himself a rich harvest of constitutional and historical lore. It is such a contribution to this great school of knowledge as no one man, however gifted, could have contributed. It is of an infinite variety. The great orator and statesman gives forth his announcement and vindication of the ancient liberties of England in brilliant and impassioned oratory, and the great sage of precedent extracts pregnant matter out of the depths of his learning and wisdom. . . . . All passed before an audience far too fastidious to tolerate either turgid declamation or solemn pottering in trifles. Though thus made up of many and various parts, there is a completeness of harmony throughout that disqualifies one isolated passage from duly expressing the spirit of the whole." Of this distinguished array of legal talent, the young barrister and member for Orford, William Thompson, formed a part. Prominent among the managers of the impeachment may be named Sir Joseph Jekyll, Sir Peter King, Walpole, Lechmere, and Parker. Lord Chief-Justice Holt died during the trial, and Sir Thomas Parker filled his place. To him, afterwards the erring Earl of Macclesfield, "the palm of eloquence and argument was awarded by general assent," says Townsend. The great lawyers, Sir Simon Harcourt and Mr. Phipps, were the most notable names on the opposite side; and their advocacy of the accused and their defence of his position as a good churchman and a loyal subject were ably sustained. When the articles of impeachment, which were four in number, were drawn up, Mr. Harley wished to leave out the word "seditious," but he was overruled by Mr. Thompson and others.

The committee who had drawn up the articles were ordered by the Commons to be the managers and to make good the impeachment. After a formidable preamble, the article charged: first, that Dr. Sacheverell had suggested that the means which brought about the late Revolution were unjustifiable; secondly, he had maintained "that the toleration granted by law is unreasonable, and the allowance of it unwarrantable"; thirdly, he had suggested and asserted "that the Church of England is in great peril and adversity under her Majesty's administration"; fourthly, he had suggested "that her Majesty's administration, both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, tends to the destruction of the constitution," etc.; and that he "charges the government with a general mal-administration." Mr. Thompson was the first to speak in support of the third article, on the third day of the trial, and he spoke again on the tenth day, in "reply to such answers as had been offered to this article." That he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his party is attested by the fact that he was engaged as junior counsel in the proceedings against the rioters which took place at Old Bailey in the following April. When the long and singular trial came to a close, the verdict against Dr. Sacheverell suspended him from his office for three years, and condemned his two sermons to be burnt at the Royal Exchange. But he was now the popular hero. His friends were found in all ranks. Fine ladies had his portrait painted on their fans and handkerchiefs. Fashionable people named their children after him, and invited him to christen them; and mobs of the lower classes paraded the streets with the party cry, "High Church and Sacheverell!" The reverend doctor seems to have been scarcely worthy of this enthusiasm; but its existence testified to the attachment that the nation felt for the Church of England, which, in the opinion of the Tory majority, had suffered through him.

With the two sermons of Dr. Sacheverell the House of Lords condemned to be burned "the judgment and decree of the University of Oxford, 1683." This judgment condemned certain propositions, of which the first was that "All civil authority is derived from the people." This, to us, self-evident axiom, abjured by Oxford in 1683, and reasserted, by implication, in the action of the Parliament of 1710, with several others of a like character, recalls the articles of the Virginia Bill of Rights. George Mason, its author, it is not unlikely, would be familiar with this paper and with the proceedings of an impeachment, in which "constitutional and

historical lore" were so richly displayed, and in which, moreover, one of his own family, his mother's uncle, had borne an honorable part.

The Parliament of 1710 came to an untimely end with its unpopular action in the impeachment of the high-church clergyman, and at the next general election there were but four of the man. agers of the trial who were returned to their seats. William Thompson contested his seat with a Tory opponent, and his petition was voted by a Tory house "frivolous, false, and vexatious," and he was forced to pay the costs incurred by the successful candidate, such was the force of the prejudice that he had inspired. In the Parliament of 1714 William Thompson was returned to the House as a member from Ipswich. This was the last of Queen Anne's Parliaments; and during this session, as has been said by Townsend, "the chances of the Stuart and the Hanover dynasties hung equally poised." Lord Bolingbroke was at the head of the Jacobite party, and many others were secretly in correspondence with the exiled family. It was at this time that the Schism Bill was passed, in order to strengthen the Tory ascendency; but Queen Anne's death just at this crisis prevented its operation, and the Whigs were once more in full power. In the first Parliament of George I., 1715, Sir William Thompson's name appears in the list of members as a representative for Ipswich, he having been knighted on the king's accession, apparently.

In this year took place the unfortunate Jacobite rebellion in the interests of the Stuart dynasty. But the nation as a whole was in favor of the Protestant Succession, and preferred the German George, though a foreigner, to their native prince, for the sake of the principles that he represented. The civil war was of short duration, and the leaders of the defeated party, the Earl of Derwentwater and six other peers, were impeached by the Commons for high treason. Of these, three were finally respited, and two made their escape from the Tower, two only suffering the extreme penalty of the law. Lord Nithsdale, by the aid of his devoted wife, and dressed in woman's attire, managed to elude the vigilance of the guards; and Lord Wintoun, making use of his mechanical skill, sawed through the bars of his prison window. The trial of Lord Wintoun took place two months after the case of the other nobles had been disposed of. Sir William Thompson, as one of the prominent Whig lawyers in the House, was selected by the Commons to assist in the management of the impeachment. The trial was opened by Mr. Hamp-

den and Sir Joseph Jekyll; and Sir William Thompson, with Sir Joseph Jekyll, examined the witnesses. After a speech by Mr. Cowper, brother of Lord Cowper, the high steward, Sir William Thompson made the closing argument, speaking at some length as to the evidences of the guilt of the accused. On the second day the counsel for the prisoner spoke, and they were answered by Walpole, Cowper, and Sir William Thompson. The trial lasted for three days, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth of March, 1716. Townsend, in his *Memoirs of the House of Commons*, in his account of this trial, refers to the hardships to which the English law at that time condemned state prisoners in not permitting them a full defence by their counsel. Lord Wintoun was an eccentric and, it was said, a weak-minded nobleman. On this occasion, whether from policy, or because he was really unable to do so, he refused to state the point of law which his counsel wished to make. It was necessary that the prisoner should state it, and then the counsel could argue upon it. Sir Constantine Phipps, one of the prisoner's counsel, violated the rules by speaking for the prisoner; but he was immediately silenced. He then asked leave to say but ten words more of explanation; but Sir William Thompson rejoined: "My lords, we humbly insist upon it that that gentleman be not heard one word more." Sir Constantine was then reprimanded for presuming "to be so forward as to speak for the prisoner at the bar before a point of law was first stated." And again, when another one of Lord Wintoun's counsel alluded to his client's condition of mind, he was stopped, as "going into a matter of fact," when he only had leave to speak to the point of law, which was stated. Lord Wintoun, who was cleverer, perhaps, than he seemed, was the last of the famous Seton family, distinguished for generations in Scottish history, and associated with the Stuart sovereigns, to whom they had many times proved their loyalty; and it is not surprising that a Seton should be found in arms in support of the luckless Pretender of 1715. Lord Wintoun ended his romantic and chequered life in Rome in 1749.

Another state prisoner at this time, who had been committed to the Tower before the outbreak of the civil war, was the brilliant and accomplished Earl of Oxford. As Robert Harley he had been three times Speaker of the House of Commons, where, as Townsend says, he was "stabbed into popularity" by the pen-knife of Guiscard. As Secretary of State and Treasurer, Lord Oxford had incurred odium for certain public measures, notably for the pro-

ceedings that led to the peace of Utrecht. In 1717, after two years' imprisonment, Lord Oxford asked for a trial. The sixteen articles of impeachment charged him with treason as well as with high crimes and misdemeanors. But the feeling against him had in a great measure subsided, and the House of Lords sought for an excuse to release him. In the Commons, Nicholas Lechmere and Sir William Thompson urged the prosecution. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Hampden, and Sir Joseph Jekyll was about to speak in advocacy of the first article, when an adjournment was moved. The Lords then urged that the Commons should not proceed to enforce the articles charging high crimes and misdemeanors until they had disposed of the articles, which were two in number, charging high treason. The Commons maintained that the articles should be taken up in the order of time, the less serious charges leading up to the graver ones. On this ground of dispute the Lords dismissed the impeachment. Sir William Thompson, in vindication of the privileges of the Commons, and as spokesman for the managers of the impeachment, addressed the peers: "My Lords, the managers for the Commons conceive it to be the undoubted right of the Commons to proceed in their own method in maintenance of the articles exhibited by them, and do apprehend that this resolution of your lordships may be of such fatal consequence to the rights and privileges of all the Commons of Great Britain that they cannot take upon them to proceed any further without resorting to the House of Commons for direction therein." The lawyers led the van, as has been said, in advocating the rights and privileges of the Commons. However, in this case they were not to be successful; and, to mark their resentment of this slight put upon them, they asked of the King that the Earl might be excepted from the act of grace then extended, and their request was granted. Lord Oxford, it is said, was saved from trial by the fact that he had it in his power to implicate the Duke of Marlborough as having been in correspondence with the Pretender. This is highly probable; and though, had the impeachment proceeded, it would not have been possible to prove any treason, yet the ministerial accountability for compromising acts in connection with the peace negotiations would no doubt have been made good, to the satisfaction of a people jealous of national honor.

Lord Oxford, as the friend of Swift and of Pope, the patron of letters, and the founder of the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, is remembered with interest by all lovers of literature.

The journals of Parliament show Sir William Thompson speaking on several occasions in the House in the session of 1717. He urged compliance with the King's message asking for a supply against Sweden.

In November of this year the quarrel between the King and the Prince of Wales came to an open rupture. The former wished to control the family of the prince, and he asked the opinion of the twelve judges whether it was the sovereign's right to direct the education and the marriages of his grandchildren. Ten of the judges pronounced in favor of the King's having the power in both cases, and two of the judges opposed the right of the King to direct the education of the royal grandchildren, maintaining that this was the father's privilege, but asserting the King's authority in respect to directing their marriages. This opinion was given in 1718, and reference is made to it in the debates of Parliament in 1719, on the bill for strengthening the Protestant interest. The bill, passed in the twelfth year of Queen Anne, to prevent the growth of schism, against occasional conformity, was read, and Sir William Thompson spoke in favor of its repeal. He "urged that the schism bill deprived parents of their natural right ef educating their children as they think proper; to which Mr. Shippen answered: "That it was somewhat strange to see so able a lawyer inconsistent with himself. For when the twelve judges were consulted in a case relating to a great family (the Prince of Wales's children), he was of the opinion of ten of them, 'That children may be taken from their parents, and educated as the good of the nation requires.'" To this Sir William Thompson replied: "That as he never was consulted, so had he never declared his thoughts in the nice case hinted by that gentleman; and therefore he could not, with any color of justice, be said to have changed his opinion; but that the member who taxed him with it, and who thereby declared against the opinion of the ten judges, if he would be consistent with himself, must now be for the bill that repeals the Schism Act, which restores parents to their natural rights."

[*To be Continued.*]

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CARVER.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

"Att a Court held the 15th of June 1675.

"Lower Norfolk

Present Capt Wm Robinson.

Majr francis Sayer — Mr. Malachy Thruston

Mr. George fouler — Mr. Anthº. Lawson

Justices.

"16th day"

"Upon the Information of Capt. Wm Carver[1] agt Jone the wife

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[1] Captain William Carver was made a justice for Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, October 15, 1663; was added to the Quorum February 15, 1665, and on the 25th of November, 1665, was suspended the commission by Sir William Berkeley, and on the 15th of October, 1667, was again added to the commission. Was High Sheriff in 1670, and after the expiration of the term of his office, again took his seat on the bench, and was present for the last time June 18, 1672. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1665, and June 15, 1669, and April 16, 1672, was appointed to take the tythables for the Southern branch of the Elizabeth River, and August 18, 1669, was appointed General Surveyor of Highways for the Western and Southern branches of Elizabeth River, and August 16, 1671, General Surveyor of Highways for the Southern branch precincts. On the 16th of April, 1664, he bought of Henery Goodricke "a ship, called the Expedicon, of 40 tons for 20,000pounds of tobacco," and on June 15, 1666, he, designating himself William Carver, Mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, sold "to Edward Davis and Rachel his wife, their well-beloved cozens," 300 acres of land, part of a patent for 500 acres granted him July 4, 1664, "in the Southern branch of Elizabeth River," and on May 8, 1668, he, this time calling himself William Carver, merchant, of the Southern branch of the Elizabeth River, gave John Low 50 acres of land "lying att the head of Church Creek."

On the 25th of July, 1672, while laboring under an aberration of the mind, he killed Thomas Gilbert, who was sitting next to him at dinner, by stabbing him with a knife. In his examination, August 15, 1672, he deposed "that as for his part hee kneweth nothing of It, noe more then the child that is now unborne, nor of any other action that day nor severall days beefore or after." Captain Carver sided with Bacon, during Bacon's Rebellion, and held an important position in his fleet. He was captured and put to death, and died with great courage. Governor Berkeley, in pursuance of his relentless policy wrote the following letter:

"Coll Mason Majr. Sayer and Capt. Bray: My honored frends by This time I presume you have heard of the death of that monstrous Rebell Bacon Soe that now there is noe pretence left to the Rebells his assotiates butt an Absolute declaraon of open Rebellion wch I presume very few will dare to professe, Soe that now I hope shortly the County will Returne to Its former quiett thought nott to the former plenty wch those villains have destroyed in most places, butt six or Seaven yeares by gods Blessing may Recover that also, what

of Lazarus Jenking[1] Concerning her beeing familier with evell spiritts and useing witchcraft &^{c} It is ordered that the Cunstable of Tanners Creek presincts doe somonds W^{m} porten Charles Eger-

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Ever It bee your merritts will for Ever bee lookt upon by mee and I hope the whole country; I desire that Carvers Estate may bee Secured to help to pay the Charge of your County, and If any one Shall presume to Conceale itt, hee Shall bee accompted to have Conspired with Carver and Soe his Estate bee likewise Subject to Confiscation

"*Novemb* 4th, 1676. Your frend & Servt

Coll Custis Wm BERKELEY."

Super Sisptia thus

for Coll mason Major Sayer and Capt. Robt. Bray or Eyther of them in Eliz^{a}. River.

"To the Right Honra S^{r}. W^{m}. Berkeley Knt. Govr and Capt. Genl of Virg^{r}

The Humble pett of Lemuell Mason and the Rest of the officers of the militia for the County of Lower norfolk in the behalf of the sd county most humbly Sheweth That your pett^{rs}. (by meanes of this grand Rebellion) have Susteyned great losse and been att great trouble haveing about Sixty of our Best Gunes and Severall Swords taken from us for Bacons Service. Snce wch about nynety men did Voluntaily attend upon your hon^{r} att James Citty to the losse of severall of their croops, besides other charges that your pett^{r}. have beene att wch they shall in due time make apeare and your hon^{r} haveing beene pleased to or^{d}. that the Estate of Capt. W^{m}. Carver should bee Seazed for the use of our county wch hath accordingly beene done. Your pett^{rs} therefore now most humbly prays your hon^{r}s or^{d} for selling the same at an outcry or the disposall thereof Some other way for Satisfying part of the Charges above Said and your pett^{rs} as in duty bound Shall pray &c

LEMUELL MASON."

"the 17th Jan^{r}. 1676

"This pett is granted and the Estate of the above sd Carver bee sould at an outcry by Coll Lemuell Mason and Capt. Robt. bray and disposed of by them amongst the Souldiers according to proportion as farr as the Estate will goe, and that they give me an accompt of their procedings the first day of the next assembly WILLIAM BERKELEY"

Captain Carver was twice married. His first wife was named Elizabeth, his second Rose. By his first wife he was the father of a son, Richard, who, born about 1649, survived him, and on the eleventh of May, 1681, sold to George Newton 784 acres of land called Brinsons quarter, and on the 7th of December, the same year, sold Major Anthony Lawson for 11,500 pounds of tobacco in cask a tract of land on the east side of the bay of Elizabeth River, containing 300 acres, and called Lamberts Point. In both of these deeds he mentioned himself as being the son and heir of Captain William Carver.

[1] Lazarus Jenkings was one of ten persons for whose importation Captain Carver was, on the 16th of October, 1671, granted 500 acres of land, and there was some ill feeling existing between them in 1675, for on the 15th of May, that year, the difference "beetwene Capt. W^{m}. Carver plantif and Lazarus Jenking defen^{dt}" was "Referred till the next court att the Request of timothy Harra", and on June 16th the court ordered the suit to be dismissed, and

ton Plomer Bray Sarah porten Joyce Langley[1] Margere Laurance mary Chichester and Anne milicent to Repayre to the house of the s^d^ Lauzarus Jenkings upon the 17th of this Instant June and there to make deligent search concerng the same according to the 118 chapter of doulton, and that If any Such thing bee found they to give in their Reports upon oath to the next magistrate that Shee may bee dealt wth all according to Law in Such Cases provided, and further ordered that If Capt. Carver shall think fitt hee may bee there also maj^r^. Sayer hereby Requested to give them their oaths."

COATS OF ARMS IN VIRGINIA.

LEWIS, HOWELL, BRUCE–PRYCE, COURTENAY, WARNER, BOWLES, DAINGERFIELD, WASHINGTON, JONES, LEWIS of Van, GOLYDOBUN, &c. A comparison of the plate of Warner Lewis with the emblazoning described by Moncure D. Conway, in his *Barons*, &c., pp. 152–171, shows that the former has seven shields, the latter thirteen. I cannot speak for the authenticity of the latter; but I have seen and examined the old silver plate.[2] The tinctures are represented, but not always correctly. Thus the plate represents—1. Lewis: Ar. a dragon's head and neck erased vert. 2. Howell: Gu. three towers triple towered ar., holding in the mouth a red hand. 3. Ar. three chevronels or [Bruce-Pryce, as described by Conway has Gu. three chevronels ar, a crescent for difference]. The representation, which appears on the silver, must be incorrect, for it places arg. (argent, silver)—a metal—on or (gold)—a metal. 4. Ar. three torteaus. This, after the analogy of the Conway emblazoning, stands for Courtenay; but it should be, according to Burke, or three torteaus. 5. Ar., in chief az. three lozenges or, for Fielding. 6. Or a cross engrailed vert, for Warner; but Burke has vert a cross engrailed or. 7. In the centre is placed by way of pretence: Az

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the same day the difference between "Lazarus Jenkings plantif and Capt. W^m^. Carver defend^t^." was "Referred till the next court by Reason that Jno. Higley" "an evidence in the behalf of the sd Jenkings fayled to apeare thought Somoned, and that the sd Higley for his contempt bee fined 350^lb^ of tob according to act"

[1] Joyce Langley was the widow of William Langley, who patented land in 1625, and died in 1675. She afterwards married William Clements, and died before the 12th of April, 1680.

[2] See Vol. II., p. 156. Pieces of this plate are held by Mrs. Courtenay Selden, and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Taylor, of Gloucester county.

three standing bowls ar., out of each a boar's head or, for Bowles. Col. Warner Lewis married Eleanor Bowles, widow of William Gooch, son of Governor Gooch. The *crest* on the silver is Ar. a dragon's head, and neck erased vert, holding in the mouth a bloody hand, for Lewis.

The motto is, *Omne solum forti patria est:* "Every land is a brave man's country."

The Lewis silver differs from the engraving in the *Barons*, &c., in lacking the shields of Daingerfield, Washington, Jones, Golydobun Lord of Caerleon, Fielding, Butler, &c. It would be interesting to know the origin, age, etc., of the emblazoning described by Mr. Conway.

CORBIN, PARKE, FARLEY. In an old book in my possession ("Letters from a Citizen of the World to his Friends in the East," Baltimore, 1816,) there is a plate indicating tinctures, quarterly 1 and 4, Corbin: Ar. on a chief or three ravens sa.; 2 and 3, azure impaling gules. There is also an escutcheon of pretence, bearing quarterly 1 and 4, azure three pales sa. (Burke has or three pales sa., for Farley); 2 and 3, gu. on a pale ar. three buck's heads cabossed of the first, for Parke. On the plate underneath is printed R. R. Corbin. From Richmond *Critic*, November 26, 1888, Major Richard Corbin, born 1771, member of House of Delegates from King and Queen in 1799, and in the artillery during the war of 1812, married Rebecca, daughter of James Parke Farley and Elizabeth Hill Byrd, daughter of William and Elizabeth Carter Byrd. Mr. Farley was of Antigua, but removed to Virginia to manage a valuable tract of land purchased by his father in 1762 of William Byrd, and located on the Roanoke, in North Carolina (Smythe's Travels). What do the azure impaling gules of the 2d and 3d quarters in the first shield above imply?

MANNING. In numbers of the *British Theatre*, London, 1791, once belonging to the Library of St. George Tucker, the younger, there are bookplates of one William Manning: Quarterly az. and gu. a cross flory ar. between four trefoils slipped. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head sa. beaked or, between two feathers sa. ppr. Was William Manning a Virginian?

HAY. In the *Works of M. Boileau Despreaux*, Glasgow, 1759 (French), bearing autograph of J. Page, is a book plate having the arms of Hay: Arg. three escutcheons gu. *Crest*: A demi-countryman, holding over his shoulder an ox yoke. Motto above the crest, *Renovate Animos;* below the arms, *Gulielmus.* Dr. Peter

Hay, of Virginia, who died in 1769, had a considerable library. Was the book his originally?

LUDWELL. In an old book entitled *The Motion of Fluids, &c.*, London, 1737, purchased, as the fly leaf states, "by John Blair jun. at the sale of Col. Ludwell's Est^a" is a book plate: Gu: between two towers on a bend argent three eagles displayed sable. Motto: *I. Pensieri stretti Edil Viso Sciolto.* Underneath is printed, "Philip Ludwell of Green Spring in Virginia Esqr." In the same collection I have seen book-plates, without armorial devices, of Rev. James Henderson, who married Miss Blair and Hugh Orr, both of Williamsburg.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—"*Lost*, about three weeks ago, within three miles of Col. Griffin's, a triangular seal, set in gold, with a coat-of-arms engraved on one side, a crest on another side, and the letters W. G. on a cypher on the third—half a pistole reward."—*Virginia Gazette*, August 26, 1737.

"*Lost*, some time in August last, a silver snuff box, gilt on the inside, and a coat of arms being engraved on the lid, three tygers' Heads, and the crest of a Lyon Rampant. Whoever brings it to Mr. Thomas Hall in Prince George Co. or to the printer of this paper shall have a pistole Reward."—*Ibid.*, January 7, 1739.

[Thomas Hall, clerk of New Kent county, was executed by Berkeley in 1676, as a supporter of Bacon, he "being more useful to the Rebells than forty armed men." Thomas Hall, of Prince George, was, I think, his grandson, and married Molly, daughter of Major Henry Power.—QUARTERLY, January, 1893.]

John Waller advertises for "a silver watch with a key, and a silver seal with a leopard engraved on it."—*Ibid.*, July, 1739.

DAY.—Captain James Day's will was proved in Isle of Wight court, Virginia, January 9, 1700–'1: £300 sterling to each of his children, Elizabeth, James, Thomas, and William Day; and for their education he directs that certain property lying in Broad street, within or near the precincts and circuit of the late dissolved house, priory, or monastery, commonly called the Augustine Fryars, in the parish of St. Peter's-the-Poor, in London, be sold; to his son James he leaves his watch, silver cane, "seal & coate of-armes & my Rapier"; mentions Aunt Silvestra Hill, Brother and Sister Chapman, and Sister Swan wife Mary Day; to his "ever honored mother, M^rs. Mary Copley," £10 sterling. [John Day, of Bristol, made a power of attorney to Humphra Marshall in 1697. Mrs. Silvestra Hill (will proved January 9, 1706–'7) gave 360 acres to the poor of the up-

per parish of Isle of Wight; was the widow of Nicholas Hill, J. P. (will proved October 20, 1675), who mentions the legacy left her by Major-General Richard Bennett.—*Isle of Wight Co. Records.* Richard Bennett, in his will, proved August 3, 1676, bequeathed 12,000 pounds of tobacco to his cousin Silvestra Hill, the wife of Major Nicholas Hill; and the same amount to James Day.—*N. E. H. & G. R.*, January, 1894, page 115.]

WILLIS, RICH, RICHARDS, FOX.—I obtained permission this summer from the vestry of Ware Church, Gloucester county, to take up the chancel, which hid from sight some handsome slabs. The slabs, through the liberality of Dr. Francis T. Willis, have now been placed where they can be seen. The first is the tombstone of Mrs. Anne Willis, who died in 1727, and was wife of Col. Francis Willis. It bears: Three griffins pass. in pale for Willis, impaling a chevron between three crosses botonnée for Rich. From an old Willis Bible, Colonel Francis Willis married Lady Anne Rich. The second stone is that of Amy Richards, the wife of John Richards, minister, and it bears no armorial devices. The third is that of Rev. John Richards: A chev. between three fleurs-de-lis. Richards of Rowley, county Kent, England, bears as arms: Sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. The fourth tomb is that of Isabella Fox, wife of Rev. John Fox, and has the Fox arms: A chevron between three cocks; on a chief a fox courant,—which corresponds in Burke to Fox of Missenden, County Bucks. The tombstone of Mrs. Willis has a crest which I am not entirely certain about.

WALLACE.—The tombstone of Rev. James Wallace, at his home, called "Erroll," on the Back River, in Elizabeth City County, bears arms: A lion rampant; *crest*, an ostrich's head and neck, holding in its beak a horseshoe. As his tomb states, Mr. Wallace was from Erroll, in Perthshire, North Britain, and he was minister of Elizabeth City county for twenty-one years. He died November 3, A. D. 1712, and in the forty-fifth year of his age.

DANDRIDGE.—The tombstone of Mrs Euphan Dandridge, lying near that of Rev. James Wallace, has arms: A lion's head erased between three mascles, corresponding to Dandridge of county Worcester, England. Mrs. Dandridge died 22d April, 1717.

RAMSAY.—I have seen a wax seal attached to the original will of Dr. George Ramsay, in Norfolk county clerk's office: An eagle displayed, beaked and membered; *crest*, a unicorn's head couped. These arms correspond to those in Burke of the Earl of Dalhousie and the Ramsays of Croughton House, Brackley, Southampton.

Dr. Ramsay, in his will, dated June 22, 1756, devised his property to his wife, Sarah, and to his sons, John and James Ramsay.

THRUSTON.—The original will of Edward Thruston, dated 25th September, 1761, is in Norfolk county clerk's office, and bears a wax seal with the impression: three bugle-horns stringed. He mentions son, John; daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; grandsons, Charles Mine Thruston, John Smith, of Norfolk, Moses Robertson; granddaughters, Frances Robertson, Sarah Hutchings, wife to Joseph Hutchings; legacy to daughter, Elizabeth Thruston.

BRUTON CHURCH.

BY THE EDITOR.

NEXT after the College, the glory of Williamsburg is Bruton Church. When, in 1632, Middle Plantation (subsequently Williamsburg) was laid out and paled in,[1] a parish of the same name was shortly created.[2] Of the early history of this parish very little is known. When counties were established two years later, the line of division between Charles River county, subsequently York, and James City county appears to have passed through the centre of Middle Plantation.[3] Charles River county, the parent potential of many new counties, stretched out indefinitely to the north and to the west.

At Middle Plantation there was no danger from disease, for the surgeon of the Colony, Dr. John Pott, had given convincing evidence of its healthfulness by the purchase of a plantation called Harop, just on its borders,[4] and his judgment was to be confirmed in future years by the unanimous voice of the Legislature.[5] In this favored spot there were no mosquitoes;[6] the air was "serene and temperate," and crystal springs burst from the "dry and champaign" soil.[7] But the Indians inhabiting near were a real menace. The danger, in fact, of sudden death from this source made religion a constant factor in the lives of the early colonists; and the valor and the intrepidity of the brave commanders at Middle Plantation, Lieutenant Richard Popely[8] and Captain Robert Hig-

[1] Hening, I., 139, 199, 208. [2] York Records. [3] *Ibid.* [4] Hening, I., 208.
[5] Hening, III., 419. [6] Hugh Jones's *Present State of Virginia.*
[7] Hening, III., 419.

[8] Popeley owned 700 acres at the Middle Plantation. (York Records.) In 1627 he was given 1,500 pounds of tobacco by the Council, "he being a man that bothe heretofore and is still ready to do good service to the Colony." He was born in 1608, in the parish of Wolley, Yorkshire, England. (Ancient Records, and Sainsbury MSS.)

ginson,[1] did not diminish the people's trust in a higher protection.

By 1654 the "forest" to the northwest had received so many immigrants, that at the session of the Legislature that year "the upper part of York county, from the West side of Skimeno Creek to the heads of Pamunky and Mattaponi rivers, and down to the head of the West side of Poropotanke," was created[2] into a separate county, called New Kent; and at the same session, that part of York county on the river, which lay adjoining, "from the head of the north side of Queen's Creek as high as the head of Skimeno Creek," was made[3] into a distinct parish, and was called Marston.

In 1644 a parish in James City, between Archer's Hope Creek and Martin's Hundred, comprising Harop and Farlow's Neck (subsequently Kingsmill plantation), was created,[4] and called Harop parish; but in March, 1657–'58, this parish was united with Middle Plantation, and the two became known as Middletown parish.[5]

In the same year (1658) Major Joseph Croshaw, whose daughter Unity married Colonel John West, Lord Delaware's nephew, gave to the parish of Marston one acre of his plantation called "Poplar Neck," near the "Indian Fields," for a church-yard, on which land there was already a church.[6]

There is a deed,[7] dated March 5, 1659, from Ralph Simkins and Susannah, his wife, to Samuel Fenn (whose daughter Sarah married Thomas Claiborne, a son of the renowned William Claiborne), conveying 37 acres of woodland, "except two acres, part thereof, given formerly by the said Simkins to the use of the parishioners of Middletown Parish, and on which a church is now building." In 1674 the parish of Marston was joined to that of Middletown, and the united parishes became known as "Bruton Parish"[8]—a

[1] The tomb of his only child, Lucy Burwell, at Carter's Creek, Gloucester county, Virginia, speaks of Captain Higginson as of the "ancient family of Higginson," and as "one of the first commanders to subdue the country of Virginia from the power of the heathen." In 1644 he had charge at Middle Plantation.

[2] Hening, I., 388. [3] *Ibid.;* York County Records. [4] Hening, I., 317. [5] *Ibid.*, 498.

[6] York Records. Joseph Croshaw and Robert Cobbs were vestrymen of Marston Parish in 1660, and Rev. Edward Foliott was the minister.

[7] York County Records.

[8] I have not been able to find the order requiring the change, but in the York records "Bruton" takes the place of "Middletown" and of "Marston" during 1674. In some late accounts Bruton Church has been called "Christ Church" and "St. David's," but the records show that the only name which it ever had was the name of the parish. See Perry's Hist. Coll., Virginia, 208, 298–300, 411, 430; Meade, McCabe, York Records, etc.

name ever since retained, and derived from the Ludwell family, or from Sir William Berkeley, the Governor, who were from Bruton, Somerset county, in England.

The first entry in the old vestry-book, now lost,[1] bore date "April ye 18th, 1674," and from that time the distinction between Middletown and Marston parishes ceased; and in the deeds plantations in Marston parish are described as in "Bruton."

Of Bruton parish, Rev. Rowland Jones (1640–1688), son of Rev. Rowland Jones in Oxfordshire, was the first minister. He was a graduate of Oxford, and an ancestor of Martha Washington.[2] The two churchwardens in 1674 were Captain Philip Chesley[3] and Mr. William Aylett, both of York county; and the Honorable Daniel Parke[4] (Secretary of the Colony, and an ancestor of Martha Washington's first husband, Daniel Parke Custis), Mr. James Besouth, Mr. Robert Cobbs, and Mr. James Bray, were of the vestry; Alexander Bonnyman was the first clerk of Bruton. In November, 1677, the vestry determined[5] "not to repair either the upper or the lower churches in the parish," but that "a new church should be built with brick at the Middle Plantation." There were then, probably, three wooden structures for worship in the parish, corresponding to Middle Plantation, Harop, and Marston parishes, all three of which now composed Bruton, which stretched in an irregular manner from York River to James River, and was about ten miles square.[6] We have evidence certainly of the existence of two such churches: Marston Church is constantly referred to in the York county records as being in the direction of the present

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[1] In some way the vestry-book disappeared during the late war. Fortunately, Rev. J. C. McCabe had the use of it in 1856, and he published many extracts in *The Church Review and Ecclesiastical Register*, Vol. VIII., 1855–56. References to the sketch in *The Church Review*, etc., will be made in this paper as "McCabe." A mutilated register of the parish exists. The entries run: Births, 1739–1792; Deaths, 1660–1751. The early deaths, 1660–1674, being those of persons living in Marston parish, show that the register must have been originally the register of that parish. Mrs. C. B. T. Coleman, of Williamsburg, has the register. I had a copy made for the College library.

[2] Virginia "Historical Collections," XI., page 76.

[3] Of Welford, Gloucestershire, England. Will proved in York county, Virginia, in 1674. His nephews, who were educated in England, left descendants in Virginia.

[4] See Virginia Historical Collections, XI., page 76; also, Bishop Meade's *Old Churches and Families of Virginia.* [5] McCabe.

[6] Rev. James Blair describes the parish in 1724 as being ten miles square.—Perry's *Historical Collections—Virginia.*

Biglow's, "in the Indian fields near Queen's Creek"; and in December, 1674, Thomas Claiborne and Sarah, his wife (who was Sarah Fenn), joined in a deed to convey the wife's inheritance in the old plantation of Ralph Simkins, "except the two acres on wch the Parish Church of Bruton *now standeth*, formerly given by Ralph Simkins unto the parishioners of Bruton."

To the proposed brick building at Middle Plantation liberal contributions were made[1] by Rev. Rowland Jones, John Page, Gideon Macon, Martin Gardiner, Thomas Ludwell, Esq., and others. On 23d January, 1681, an agreement was signed by Capt. Francis Page to build[2] the brick church for "£150 and sixty pounds of good, sound, merchantable, sweet-scented tobacco, to be leveyed of each tytheable in the parish for three years together." The land on which the church was built, together with sixty feet of the same every way for a church yard, was a gift[3] forever from the "Honourable Coll. John Page."

On November 29, 1683, the new church was at length completed, and on the 6th day of January, 1683–84, being the Epiphany, Mr. Jones preached a dedicatory sermon. Special pews were set apart for the Governor and Council and the families of Col John Page of Middle Plantation, and of Col. Philip Ludwell who had married the Lady Frances, Governor Berkeley's widow, and resided at Greenspring, seven miles distant. The fees were fixed—for burial in the chancel 1,000 pounds of tobacco or £5, payable to the minister; for burial in the church 500 pounds of tobacco, payable to the parish; for a funeral sermon £2, payable to the minister; for registering christenings, and burials 3 pounds of tobacco each, payable to the clerk of the parish; for digging a grave 10 pounds of tobacco, payable to the sexton. The minister's salary was fixed at 1,600 pounds of tobacco and cask annually.[4] Among the benefactors of the church, besides those already mentioned, were Sir Edmund Andros, the Governor, who in 1694 gave to Bruton Parish a large silver server;[5] Mrs. Catharine Besouth,[6] who gave £10 by

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[1] McCabe. [2] *Ibid.* [3] McCabe. [4] *Ibid.* Perry.

[5] A server presented by Andros to James City Parish turned up in an out of the way place sometime ago, and is now at the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria.

[6] Mrs. Besouth was the wife of vestryman James Besouth, and widow of John Huberd, the brother of Mathew Huberd. Her daughter, Elizabeth Huberd, married Capt. James Archer, an engineer in Sir Herbert Jeffreys' regiment. His daughter, Anne Archer, married Major William Barber, burgess, justice, etc., and had Elizabeth, who married Leonard Claiborne, Capt. James Barber, etc.

her will for the purchase of a piece of plate engraved with her name, and Mrs. Alice Page,[1] who in 1698 gave "one gold pulpitt cloath and cushion of Best velvett." A church Bible was given by Capt. Mathews,[2] which in 1742 "being in danger of spoiling by laying in the chest, Mr. Thomas Cobbs agreed to take, promising to send for another when the same shall bee required." A font stone was imported in 1691,[3] and is doubtless the one now in the church. In 1724 Rev. James Blair reported[4] that the church was provided with "a great Bible, 2 common prayer Books, the Homilies, canons, pulpit Cloths, altar and altar piece, Font, Cushions, Surplice, Bell, &c.," and that "there were 110 families in the parish." The church has at present the use of the following services of communion plate: 1st. A service of silver, consisting of a large chalice and a paten, originally presented to the church at Jamestown, each vessel bearing the motto, "*Mixe not holy thinges with profane*," and about the rim, on the bottom, *Ex dono Francisci Morrison, Armigeri. Anno Domi* 1661." Francis Morrison, Esq., was at this time acting Governor of the colony. The maker of this service, whose mark was "T. W." was also the maker of a celebrated cup owned by the Blacksmith's Company, London, 1655, and subsequently purchased at a sale for the large sum of £378. 2d. A service of silver-gilt, consisting of a paten and a

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[1] Will of Mrs. Alice Page, wife of Col. John Page, proved August 24, 1678.

[2] The following notes regarding the Mathews family may be of value: Gov. Samuel Mathews, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton, lived in Warwick county, and died in 1660.—*Hening.* "John Mathews, son of Col. Samuel Mathews, deceased," Mrs. Anna Bernard guardian, etc., 1671.—*General Court Records.* "Robert Bullock, son of William Bullock, who was son of Hugh Bullock," sues Col. Peter Jenings, guardian to "orphans of Coll. Mathews, deceased," 1671.—*Ibid.* "William Cole, Esq., guardian of Mr. John Mathews," 1679.—*York County Records.* "William Cole, Esq., and Capt. John Mathews, trustees of Baldwin Mathews, orphan of Capt. Francis Mathews," etc., 1682.—*Ibid.* "John Mathews, Esq., of Warwick county, and Elizabeth, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Michael Tavernor, of York county," 1684–5.—*Ibid.* "Baldwin, infant and only son of Capt. Francis Mathews, deceased," 1674–5. Baldwin Mathews, of York county, in his 68th year, found dead with his head resting on the table, etc.—*Virginia Gazette,* 1st April, 1737. Mary, daughter of Baldwin Mathews, married Philip Smith, of Northumberland county, and had Baldwin Mathews Smith, eldest son, and Mary, who married Thomas Buckner.—*York County Records,* 1751. Samuel Mathews' will, proved in Richmond county in 1718, mentions his sons John, Baldwin, and Francis, daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and kinsmen Dudley Digges and Baldwin Mathews.

[3] Calendar of State Papers, I., p. 35. [4] Perry.

double-handled cup with cover beautifully chased and embellished with appliqué leaves and bearing private arms, at present unidentified. The cup, resembling in shape and size a caudle or loving-cup, was made in 1686 by Peeter Harache, an eminent French goldsmith then resident in London. The paten, of less delicate workmanship, was not made until 1737, at which time the two vessels were doubtless presented to the church. A cut of this service appears in J. H. Buck's *Old Plate* (Gorham Manufacturing Company, New York, 1888). 3d. A silver service of three pieces, a large flagon, a large goblet-shaped chalice, and a paten, each piece bearing the royal arms, with motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," between the initials G. III. R. This service was made in 1764 and 1766 by Thomas Heming.

The vestry controlled the church, and out of their number were elected each year two persons called church-wardens, who saw to the enforcement of the church laws. These church wardens, who were assisted in their duties by an officer called a sidesman, looked after the poor children, who were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic,[1] and reported to the county courts the evil doers, who, contrary to Bishop Meade's suppositions, were promptly punished, as the county records show.

In the course of the vestry itself regarding the election of ministers, the independent character of the Virginians was remarkably illustrated. Under the practice in England the minister held his living for life, but the vestry of Bruton would only elect Rev. Solomon Wheatley for a year at a time, in spite of the insistence of Governor Andros to the contrary.[2] Even Governor Spotswood appears to have found them an obdurate and unmanageable set of men.[3]

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[1] The vestry had charge (often in conjunction with the justices) of the parish schools, of which there seems to have been four in 1724.—*Perry.* One of these was the "Mattey School," founded by Mrs. Mary Whaley in honor of her son, in 1706. Probably the other schools were indicated—1. By the school-house of which I have found frequent mention in the York records as located on the north side of Queen's Creek, near Marston church; 2. By the fifty acres and house given at Jamestown for a free-school (*Meade* I., 201); and 3. By the school of A. Curtis named on the map of Williamsburg. In 1726 Jonathan Druitt left his estate for a free-school, but the act of the Legislature in 1762 permitted the vestry to use the proceeds for any charitable purpose.—*York County Records and Hening's Statutes.*

[2] McCabe.

[3] In the index to the cases pending in the General Court (Ludwell MSS. in Va. Hist. Society) there is a case of *Quare impedit,* brought in 1721 by "Edmund

The vestry, however, rested with asserting their own independence. They had no patience with the Quakers, who claimed exemption from their religious domination. The Quakers were persecuted, imprisoned, and fined. And yet there is plenty of evidence that the people at large had no great antipathy to this class of people. From some of the very first citizens the Quakers received countenance and protection. When in 1705 the formidable Quaker missionary, Thomas Story, visited the homes of Edward Thomas and John and James Bates, "a wanton company" of both sexes from Williamsburg and other adjacent places attended the Quaker meeting at Queen's Creek, but were actuated by no feeling other than that of a thoughtless "levity." And Governor Francis Nicholson himself received Story when he called upon him "with a kindness beyond expectation." [1]

Of course the establishment of the college at the Middle Plantation, "Old-ffeilds," in 1693, and the removal thither of the capital in 1699, had great effect upon the church. We notice in the records frequent mention of repairs, and it becomes evident that the ideas of the vestry had outgrown the limits of the modest church first erected. In 1710, the vestry, consisting of "Hen: Tyler,[2] Richd Kendall, Richd Bland,[3] ffred Jones,[4] Hugh Norvell,[5] W^m. Timson,[6] Amb^s Cobbs, E. Jenings,[7] and David Bray," [8] complained in a petition to the Burgesses that the present church had grown "ruinous," and asked pecuniary aid to build a new church to accommodate the crowd of strangers brought together by the General Assembly, the courts, the councils, and other public agencies. As the petition received the active support of the speaker

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Jenings, Esq., Henry Tyler, James Bray, Mathew Pierce, John Holloway, John Custis, Michael Archer, and Robt. Cobbs the younger, Henry Cary, Archibald Blair, Baldwin Mathews, Gent., the vestry of the Parish of Bruton, &c., vs. Alexander Spotswood, Esq., Lt. Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia and Ordinary for Collating to Benefices Ecclesiastical within the said colony."

[1] Friends' Library.

[2] Great-great-grandfather of President John Tyler.

[3] Father of Richard Bland the antiquary.

[4] A representative of the family of Thomas ap Catesby Jones.

[5] Grandfather of William Norvell, who represented James City county in the Convention of 1775.

[6] Son of Samuel Timson, formerly of London.

[7] Son of Sir Edmund Jenings of Ripon, in Yorkshire.

[8] Col. David Bray, of the Council.

of the House of Burgesses, John Holloway, and of the Governor, Alexander Spotswood, it could not well fail. The contractor was James Morris,[1] "carpenter and chief workman in the city of Williamsburg, who came into Virginia with Coll. Ludwell." "In order to beat down the extravagant prices of workmen," the Governor and Edmund Jenings volunteered to deliver in place "the brick necessary in building the church," at 15 shillings per thousand, "provided some of ye vestry would undertake the other parts." The length of the new church was 75 feet, of which the Governor agreed to put up 22 feet at his own expense. Its width was made 28 feet. The church wall was 23 feet high. The General Assembly contributed two wings, 19 feet long by 22 feet wide, making the church almost an even cross.

The church was finished about 1715. It was a new church, and on November 16, 1716, an order was made by the vestry that "the church-wardens dispose of all the material belonging to the old church, except the brick." If the old brick had been used in constructing the new church, this exception would have been superfluous; besides Spotswood had agreed to furnish all the brick "necessary in building the church." It was in fact cheaper to use new brick than to bother with the old, cemented in almost a solid mass by strong shell lime.

In 1716 John Custis obtained leave to place upon the north wall of the church, where it still is, the marble slab to the memory of the grandfather of his wife,[2] the Hon. Dan Parke, Secretary of State, which slab was in the old church. And when, in 1720, Dr. William Cocke,[3] who was also Secretary of State, died, a tablet was placed opposite on the south wall to his memory.

Under the orders of the vestry the men sat on the north side of the church and the women on the south. The youth of the college were given the gallery "from the pillar on the south side of the isle of the church to the north side of the church," and in 1721 a gallery for the parish boys was ordered to be built on the south side of the church adjoining the gallery of the students in the west end. In 1762 Benjamin Waller and others were permitted to erect

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[1] James Morris, his grandson, was clerk of the Parish of St. Peter's in New Kent. See register of that parish for account of the family (1776).

[2] Custis married Frances, dau. of Daniel Parke, the younger, governor of the Leeward Islands, &c.

[3] Dr. Cocke was from Suffolk Co., England, and married Elizabeth, the sister of Mark Catesby, the naturalist.

a gallery on the north side for their families. The pulpit was at the south-east corner, and was reached by a flight of winding stairs. The chancel was on the east end. The pews were rectangular, and the pew of the Governor was near the pulpit, and had a canopy over it. Whitewashed walls, oil painted mahogany seats, and stone-flagged aisles, were features of Bruton, in common with other old churches of the period.

The present brick wall enclosing the graveyard was built by Samuel Spurr, of Williamsburg, in 1752, and cost £320. It will be remembered that John Page gave "60 feet of land every way" for the church. But the act providing for laying out Williamsburg provided also for condemning land for the church, and the map of the town in the college library shows that the churchyard was so enlarged as to take in two acres on Duke of Gloucester street. Around three-fourths of this the brick wall was built, and its front is, on measurement, 330 feet. The other portion unenclosed was sold not many years ago to private land owners.

In 1744 the vestry had suggested to the General Assembly the purchase of an organ as something "both ornamental and useful."[1] After eight years' delay, John Blair, Philip Ludwell, Armistead Burwell, James Power, and Benjamin Powell were appointed by the Assembly a committee to provide material for enlarging the church, and for purchasing and setting up an organ in the loft, to cost £200.[2] New repairs and a new steeple[3] were ordered by the vestry in 1769, and it seems that by virtue of these orders the church assumed its present proportions of 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, the wings being reduced from 19 feet in length to 14½ feet. In 1755, Peter Pelham, son of the early New England artist of the same name, was elected organist. He was clerk of a committee of the House of Burgesses, also; and his son, Colonel Charles Pelham, was an officer in the Revolution. General John Pelham, of the Confederate army, was a descendant. This organ is believed to have been the first church organ in the United States, just as the theatre in Williamsburg, erected in 1716, was the first theatre, and the asylum for the insane, erected in 1769, was the first asylum.

The bell that swings from the steeple of the church, and which has rung out the years for more than a century and a quarter, has engraved upon it: "The gift of James Tarpley[4] to Bruton Parish,

[1] McCabe. [2] Hening. [3] The present steeple is about 100 feet high.

[4] James Tarpley was a rich merchant of Williamsburg, and was originally from Richmond county.

1761." There was a still older bell, for the vestry, in 1769, entered an order for their contractor, Benjamin Powell, to have the "Old Bell and the materials of the old steeple." The ancient clock still looks down from the steeple, but the hands are stationary, and the face has no figures upon it.

Inside the church the spirit of modern innovation has been at work. In 1837 the high pews and the stone-paved aisles, the pulpit and the chancel, remained unchanged. Before 1838 the whole had passed away. A wall was built across the western end, making the present Sunday-school and lecture-room. Against this dividing wall the pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table were placed, the chancel-rail enclosing them all. The galleries were removed—there were five in 1838. The organ was removed to a loft in the east end opposite the present pulpit.[1] This is the present appearance of the church, except for the addition of some tablets[2] on the walls, and a beautiful memorial window recently erected by some of the descendants of Colonel John Page. Despite the alterations, which we must regret, the church presents a very beautiful interior.

During the war between the States, Bruton parish church, together with the churches of all other denominations in Williamsburg, was used as a hospital.[3]

Although the outside has preserved its ancient appearance—its cruciform, and glazed bricks, its steeple, clock, and bell—it needs attention to prevent the inroads of time. A close examination

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[1] MS. of Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple.

[2] These tablets are in memory of, (1), William H. Wilmer, President of William and Mary College; (2), The Confederate dead; (3), The Tyler family.

[3] For a long time the college exercises were held in the church. Colonel B. S. Ewell used to tell with much glee, that when John Tyler, at the age of seventeen years, made his graduating address on "Female Education," he spoke in the old church, under the direction of Bishop James Madison, then President of the College. The Bishop, who had read the manuscript, objected to certain high-strung sentences and "curls" in the speech, and told the future President of the United States that he would take his position at the end of the church, where he might suggest to him by signs what to leave out. The young speaker began his address, but was too strongly wedded to his "curls" to give them up, even at the suggestion of the venerable president; and it was in vain that the latter wildly gesticulated with his hands and his cane Tyler continued his remarks in his own way. The ovation which he received from the audience doubtless encouraged Madison in declaring that, despite too ardent an expression, "it was the finest speech ever delivered at the College by a student within his recollection."

shows that ugly seams are beginning to run down the sides. The ivy that clings to the walls cannot hide the threatening cracks. These signs of decay must appeal strongly to the sympathies of persons of all denominations, for the history of the church belongs to the State, which it once represented. For generations, statesmen, warriors, knights, councillors, senators, governors, and divines worshipped there. Fashion and beauty, wit and talent, piety and virtue, glorified its sacred interior. In this church and churchyard sleep[1] many who were well known in their day: two governors, Nott and Fauquier; two councillors, John Page and David Bray; three secretaries of state, Daniel Parke, Dr. William Cocke, and Edmund Jenings; the great lawyer and Virginia's first law reporter, Edward Barradall; and scores of others—merchants, physicians, etc. The old church honored our past; the present should honor it. Its repair and preservation were once a State matter, and are beyond the ability of a small town. No worthier object could receive the attention of people of all religious views than the preservation of this historic edifice. It is distinctively Virginian.

LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF BRUTON PARISH.

Rowland Jones, 1674–1688; Samuel Eburne, 1688–1697; Cope Doyley, 1697–1702; Solomon Wheatley, 1702–1710; James Blair, 1710–1743; Thomas Dawson, 1743–1759; William Yates, 1759–1764; James Horrocks, 1764–1771; John Camm, 1771–1773; John Bracken, 1773–1818; R. Keith, D. D., 1822–1826; William H. Wilmer, 1826–1827; Adam Empie, 1828–1836; William Hodges, D. D., 1837–1848; Henry M. Denison, 1848–1852; George Wilmer, D. D., 1856; Thomas M. Ambler, 1860–1873; George Wilmer, D. D. (2d pastorate), 1872–1876; Jacquelin Meredith, 1876–1877; Henry Wall, S. T. D., 1877–1880; Alexander Overby, 1880–1885; F. G. Burch, 1885–1887; Lyman B. Wharton, D. D., 1888; T. C. Page, 1889–1893; W. T. Roberts, 1894–.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VESTRY OF BRUTON PARISH.

[The dates represent their first appearance in the records.]

1674.—Hon. Daniel Parke, Hon. John Page, James Besouth, Robert Cobbs, James Bray, Capt. Philip Chesley, William Aylett. 1679—George Poindexter, George Martin. 1682—Major Otho Thorpe, Capt. Francis Page. 1684—Hon. Philip Ludwell, Hon.

[1] The larger proportion of the dead are without tombstones. For inscriptions on the stones remaining, see Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. XI.; and QUARTERLY, Vol. II., page 78.

Thomas Beale. 1686—Martin Gardner. 1694—Hon. Edmund Jenings, John Dormar, William Pinkethman, Hugh Norvell, Henry Tyler, John Kendall, Robert Crawley, Baldwin Mathews. 1697—John Owens, Philip, Ludwell, Jr., Timothy Pinkethman. 1704—William Hansford, Joseph White, William Timson. 1705—Frederick Jones, John Page. 1710—Richard Kendall, Ambrose Cobbs, Richard Bland, David Bray. 1721—Mathew Pierce, John Holloway, John Custis, Michael Archer, Robert Cobbs, Jr., Henry Cary, Dr. Archibald Blair. 1725—Lewis Burwell. 1727—Sir John Randolph. 1744—James Wray, Hon. John Blair, Sr., John Harmer, Benjamin Waller. 1747—Hon. Peyton Randolph. 1750—John Holt. 1754—Robert Carter Nicholas. 1761—Frederick Bryan. 1769—Thomas Everard, John Pierce, William Eaton, George Wythe, John Prentis, William Graves.

Thy following names are taken from Meade's *Old Churches*, as occurring in the old vestry book which ended in 1769: Hon. Thomas Ludwell, Hon. Thomas Ballard, James Vaulx, William Corker, Thomas Whaley, Capt. Thomas Williams, Daniel Wyld, Thomas Taylor, Christopher Pearson, Gideon Macon, Robert Spring, Abraham Vincler, Samuel Timson, Thomas Pettus, Col. Thomas Ballard, Ralph Graves, Capt. James Archer, George Norvell, Edward Jones, Capt. Thomas Thorpe, Daniel Park, Jr., James Whaley, James Bray, James Hubard, Nathaniel Crawley, John Clayton, David Bray, Jr., Thomas Jones, Samuel Turner, George Nicholas, William Robertson, Thomas Cobbs, Ralph Graves, Edward Barradall, James Barber, Daniel Needler, James Bray, Jr-, Edward Barradall, Jr., Henry Tyler, Jr., Mathew Pierce, William Parks, William Prentis, William Timson, Jr., Armistead Burwell, John Palmer, Pinkethman Eaton, Nathaniel Shields, John Power.

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

SELECTIONS[1] FROM THE RECORDS OF YORK COUNTY, BY THE EDITOR.

XXI. The following inventory represents the total estate of Richard Winne, deceased (1645):

	lb. Tob.
Impr mis. A fixt-musket & shot bag.....	200
One owld suite of clothes, a babers case 4 verry owld Bookes, 2 owld fishing lines & a hooke,	60
Jurat in cur. vicessimo die Dec. 1645 teste me Ro: Bouth.	

[1] The county record books show a constant development literary, intellectual, and material. The wills and inventories of many of the more wealthy people were recorded in the General Court, and the records destroyed.

XXII. Inventory of "Ralph Watson, Clarke," taken 22th January, 1645, mentions cows, heifers, calves, hogs, pigs, dishes, a silke gowne, one black serge sute &c.; "Bookes that these p^rsers will not prayse, but Mr Grymes according as it was ordered: Thirty greate bookes in folio, most of them * * * and old authors; about fifty bookes in quarto most of them being lattin bookes."

XXIII. Inventory of George Hopkins, minister dec. taken the last day of October 1645:

"His library of old bookes in a little smale * * * " Among debts paid by the administrator, Elizabeth Hopkins relict, is "Tobacco due Capt John West, Esq., for diett 3 yeares—one yeare for Mr Hopkins & one yeare for himself, wife and two servants."

XXIV. Inventory of Mr. William Kellaway (1645):

"Itm sixe little bookes"_____ 0100

[Total inventory, 3530 lb. tob., money due the estate £181.16s.08d, and three servants.]

XXV. Inventory of Thomas Deacon, "late of the psh of Yorke, deced.," taken by Mr. Robert Kinsey, Henry Lodie, Wm. Light & Lawrence Hulett. (1648.)

A Bible, y^e practice of piety, a testament & a small pcell of other bookes all old at_____ 0060.

[Total Inventory, 19343 lb of tobacco.]

XXVI. Will of Doctor Henry Waldron (1657):

Bequeaths "all my Library and Bookes whatsoever in this country and my horse together with my chests of physicall means" to Capt [Doctor] Robert Ellyson of James City Co.

XXVII. Inventory of Major John Broadnax (1657):

"14 bookes." His inventory, which is a very interesting one, amounted in tobacco to 6,361 lbs., and consisted chiefly of articles of wardrobe—3 pr gloves, 3 broadcloth suits, perriwig, rapier, ribbon, slippers, cuffs, &c. He was probably a royalist, who had figured in the civil wars in England. His will mentions his eldest son Thomas, living in England on "Fair Church street" (London?), and son John living on "Gracious street," and gives "my Bible-booke also my Eare-Ring with a diamond in itt" to daughter Elizabeth Broadnax.

XXVIII. Inventory of Lieut-Coll Thomas Ludlow (1660):

"The bookes" worth 250 lbs. tobacco, "a picture of Judge Richardson to the Waist," "one little chest wth some French bookes in it. [Total inventory—some articles not entered—£449. 6s. 5^d and 113,686 lbs of tobacco.]

XXIX. Inventory of Rev. Edward Johnson, deced. (1665):

ffoure small pictures 6 pence; "The Bookes belonging to Edward Johnson son & heir,—Mrs Mallory for Mrs Johnson ⅓ of them,—ye rest 3£."

XXX. Paul Johnson's Inventory (1671):

"One new bible and 17 old bookes."

XXXI. Inventory of John Baskervyle, clerk of York Co (1674–5): "A pcell of English Bookes £3"; "a pcell of Latine Bookes £1."

XXXII. Appraisement of the Estate of Capt. ffrancis Mathews, Oct. 26, 1675:
"32 Bookes" valued at 1£ 10s. [Total inventory, £220. 19s. 02, exclusive of 45 cattle, 3 horses, tobacco claims making 10445 pds and £6. 12s. in money.]

XXXIII. Inventory of Dr. Henry Winter (1679):
"New bookes" worth 300 pds tobacco. Total inventory 4045 pds tobacco, and bills due the estate 4804 pds.

XXXIV. An appraisement of the Estate of Mr Jonathan Newell (1679): "Bookes—63 Bookes of several sortes, 6 pay Bookes, some large." Among the servants were "4 Turkes at £95."

XXXV. "An acct of what Goods were left at Lawrence Hides at the time of his death &c." (1679) "1 new Bible, 7s. 6d.; 10 Bookes 3s."

XXXVI. Inventory of Edward Phelpes' Estate (1679): £455, 17s, 5d. and claims amounting to 28124 pds tobacco, including "2 Bookes entituled pennance for sin 5s. 3 Bookes Bishop Loviday and Norwood 6s."

OLD TOMBSTONES IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

[*Continued from October Number.*]

WARE CHURCH. [1]

XVIII.

[Arms [2].]

Here lyeth the body of Mrs
Ann Willis the wife of Colll Francis
Willis who departed this life ye
10th of June, 1727 in the 32d year of her age
Also the Body of Ann Willis
Daughter of ye above said aged 7 days

Underneath this Stone
Lieth Interred the Body of
Amy Richards the most
Dearly Beloved wife of
John Richards minister
of the Parish who

Departed this life the 21st
of November 1725
Aged 40 years.
Near
Her dear Mistris lies the
Body of Mary Ades Her
Faithful and Beloved
Servant who Departed
this life the 23d of Nov.
1725 Aged 28 years

[Arms 3.]

Underneath this stone lyeth the Body of
Mr John Richards
late Rector of Nettlestead and Vicar of Teston
in the County of Kent in the kingdom of
England and Minister of Ware in the County
of Gloucester and Colony of Virginia who after
a troublesome passage thro' the various changes
and chances of this Mortal life is at last reposed
in this silent Grave in expectation of a joyful
Resurrection to Eternal Life. He departed the twelfth
Day of Novembr in the year of our Lord
MDCCXXXV Aged XLVI years.

[Arms 4.]

Here lieth the Body of Isabella the
Daughter of Mr Thomas Booth
wife of the Revd Mr John Fox
Minister of this Parish
who with exemplary patience
having borne various afflictions
and with equal Piety
discharged her Several Duties
on Earth
Chearfully yielded to Mortality
exchanging the miseries of this life
for the joys of a glorious Eternity
on the 13th day of June in the year
of our Lord MDCCXLII of her Age XXXVIII

Here also lie the Bodies of Mary
and Susannah Daughter of the
above mentioned John and Isabella
the one departed this life
on the 5th day of Sept. 1742
in the 4th year of her age
the other on the 8th of October in the 3d year
of her age MDCCXLIII

XIX.

WAVERLEY.

In memory of Doctor
Richard Edwards
who departed
This Life the 8
Day of March in
The Year 1721
Having had two
Wives and at the
Time of his Death
Nine children
Living
[Skull and cross bones.]

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* * * * * * *
* * * * Richard
Edwards[5] who departed
this Life the
* * * March
In the Year 170[7]

XX.

EXCHANGE [6].

Here lies the body of
Mary Anderson
born 27th Aug. 1749
and
died on 12th June 1820.

Here lies the body of
Mathew Anderson Esq
born 6th Decemb. 1743
and
died on 24 Decr 1806.

Here lies the Body of
George Dabney Anderson
son of
Mathew & Mary Anderson
who was born October 8th 1760
and departed this Life
Septemb 9, 1771.
Snatched in his Dawn (how Swift our Blessings fly)
Here the fond hopes of his grieved Parents lye
But cease to weep, look up ye mournful pair
Behold your Darling a bright Seraph there
See how he beckons from yon distant sphere
Here fix your Hopes, he cries, your
Treasure's here.

XXI.

ROSEWELL.[7]

[Arms[8].]

Here lieth interred ye Body of ye Honourable
Collonell Mathew Page Esqr one of her Majtes
most Honourable Councell of the Parish of
Abington in the county of Gloucester in the
Collony of Virginia
Son of the Honourable Collonell John & Alice
Page of the Parish of Bruton in the County
of Yorke in ye aforesaid Collony, who Departed
this life in the 9th day of January Anno
Dom. 1703 in ye 45 year of his Age.

[Arms[9].]

Here lyeth Interr'd the Body
of Mary Page wife of the
Honble Mathew Page Esq.
one of Her Majestyes Councel
of this Collony of Virginia and

Daughter of John and Mary
Mann of this Collony, who
Departed this life ye 24th Day
of March in ye year of our
Lord 1707 in ye Thirty Six^th
year of her age.

Near this Place lye interred the Body of
Mathew Page Son of ye honourable Collon^ell
Mathew Page Esqr. and Mary his wife
who Departed this life ye 31st day of December
Anñ Dom 1702 in ye 5th month of his Age.
Allso the Body of Mary Page Daughter
to Collon^ell Matthew Page Esqr & Mary
his wife who Departed this life ye 14th day of
Jañ: Anñ Dom 170⅔ in the 7th yeare of her Age

[Arms [10].]
Here lie the remains of the Honourable Mann Page Esq [11]
One of his Majesties Council of this Collony
of Virginia
who departed this Life the 24th Day of January 1730
In the 40th Year of his Age.
He was the only Son of the Honourable Mathew Page Esqr.
who was likewise a Member of his Majesties Council.
His first wife was Judith Daughter of Ralph Wormeley Esq.
Secretary of Virginia;
By whom he had two sons and a Daughter.
He afterwards married Judith Daughter of the Hon^bl Robert
Carter Esqr.
President of Virginia
with whom he lived in the most tender reciprocal affection
For twelve Years.:
Leaving by her Five Sons and a Daughter
His publick Trust he faithfully Discharged
with
Candour and Discretion
Truth and Justice.
Nor was he less eminent in His Private Behaviour
For he was

A tender Husband and Indulgent Father
A gentle Master and a faithfull Friend
Being to All
Courteous and Benevolent Kind and Affable
This Monument was Piously Erected to His Memory
By His mourfully Surviving Lady.

Sacræ et Piæ Memoriæ
Hoc monumentum positum doloris,
ab Honorato Mann Page armigero
Charissimæ suæ conjugis
Judithæ,
In ipso ætatis flore decussæ,
Ornatissimi Ralphi Wormeley
de Agro Middlesexiæ
Armigeri
Nec non Virginiani Secretarii quondam Meritissimi
Filiæ dignissimæ
Lectissimæ delectissimæque fœminæ
Quæ vixit in Sanctissimo matrimonio
quatuor annos totidemque menses
Utriusque Sexus unum Superstitem
reliquit
Ralphum et Mariam
vera Patris simul et Matris ectypa
Habuitque tertium Mann nominatum
vix quinque dies videntem
Sub hoc Silenti Marmore Matre sua inclusum
Post cujus partum tertio die
Mortalitatem pro immortalitate
commutavit
Proh dolor!
Inter uxores amantissima
Inter Matres fuit optima
Candida Domina
Cui summa comitas
Cum venustissima suavitate morum et sermonam
Conjuncta
Obiit duodecimo die Decembris
Anno Milessimo Septingessimo decimo Sexto
Aetatis Suæ vicessimo Secundo.

Here lies the Body of Mrs Alice Page
Wife of Mann Page Esq.
She departed this life on the 11th Day of January [1746]
In child bed of her second Son
in the 23rd year of her age
Leaving
Two Sons and one Daughter
She was the third daughter
of the Honourable John Grimes Esq.
of
Middlesex County
one of his Majesty's Council in this Colony
of Virginia
Her personal Beauty
and the uncommon Sweetness of her Temper
Her affable Deportment and Exemplary Behaviour
Made her respected by all who knew
The Spotless Innocency of her Life
and her singular Piety
Her constancy & Resignation at the Hour of death
Sufficiently testified
Her firm & certain Hopes of a joyfull Resurrection
To her Sacred Memory
This Monument is piously erected.

Here lieth interr'd the Body of
Tayloe Page
Third Son of Mann and
Ann Corbin Page
who departed this life
the 29th Day of November 1760
in the 5th year of his Age.

NOTES.

[1] WARE CHURCH.—These inscriptions as given by Bishop Meade were published in the July QUARTERLY, pp. 32–34. September 20, 1894, the chancel which concealed them was taken up, and the copies now printed are from the originals which had been concealed since several years before the war.

[2] These arms represent Wyllys impaling Rich. It appears from the Sainsbury MSS. that the Francis Willis who died in 1691 was the original emigrant and not his son, as I was inclined to think. (See page 42.) He was clerk of

York county, burgess, councillor. There is a mention in the Sainsbury MSS. about 1680, that Col. Francis Willis, of the Council, had gone to England, where it seems he died in 1691 at an advanced age. To the information contained in the note, p. 42, add: "Henry, son of Francis and Elizabeth Willis, born November 8, 1760."—*Abingdon Parish Register.* In 1712 Francis Willis, of London, merchant, Katharine Bristow and Robert Bristow executors of Robert Bristow, deceased, are mentioned.—*York County Records.* Investigations in England would, no doubt, produce interesting results in reference to this family.

[3] See *Ante* for a description of these arms.

[4] These arms represent the Fox family.

[5] This inscription is much worn, but I have been informed it honored the memory of one of the wives of Dr. Edwards.

[6] There are some interesting portraits at Exchange by the Gloucester County, painter, Huberd: Portraits of Thomas Todd Tabb, of Elizabeth Foreman his wife, of Martha Tompkins who married Dr. Henry Wythe Tabb, and of Dr. James Dabney.

[7] The inscriptions at "Rosewell" have been published in the "Page Family," but as printed above they were by me compared in the book with the originals. Some verbal inaccuracies were found to exist. Rosewell was built by Hon. Mann Page. The main building has two large halls (out of each hall three good-sized rooms may be made), nine passages, fourteen large rooms, nine small rooms, basement, an attic, and a cupola. It had two wings (now pulled down), which contained six rooms apiece. They formed the court; and the front of the original building and wings was two hundred and thirty-two feet. The main building is three stories and a basement. The large rooms are at least twenty feet square, and the small ones fourteen by seven.

[8] The arms on this tomb are the usual Page arms, with crescent for difference.

[9] Same arms as [8].

[10] The arms are Page impaling Carter.

[11] The tombstone of Hon. Mann Page is sadly wrecked, but all its parts are preserved. It is in form an oblong octagon, and the figures on the sides represent an allegory. The first side represents a cherub weeping, with fist to his eye and torch reversed, a forget-me-not at his feet. The second side, the pall looped with scalloped shells. The third side has a cherub representing immortality; his left foot is on a skull, left hand holds a cherry branch, his right foot on a thigh bone, his right hand points to a lamp with flame, a forget-me-not at his feet. The fourth side, which is the head of the tomb, has a cherub's head between two wings, underneath a wreath. The fifth side has a cherub, with hand raised, holding a serpent which has its tail in its mouth—representing eternity—the forget-me-not as in the others. The sixth side has the pall again. The seventh has a cherub, with hands folded on its breast, and a forget-me-not at its feet—representing resignation. And the eighth side, which is the foot of the tomb, has the crown of the saints, and underneath, the trumpets of the archangels crossed, surrounded by a wreath of cherry branches.

For many courtesies and attentions at "Rosewell" I am indebted greatly to its occupants, Judge Fielding Lewis Taylor and his wife, who was Miss Nellie Deans.

GRACE SHERWOOD, THE VIRGINIA WITCH.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

Princess Anne

At a Court held ye 3rd Sep^tr^ 1701 present Mr Ben^o^ Borr^o^ Mr Henry Woodhouse, Mr Robt Thorrowgood Mr Henry Spratt Mr Joell Cornick Justices

Upon ye Peticon of Grace Sherwood Relict of James Sherwood y^t^ a Commiscon of Administ^r^con might be granted her on her Decd Husbands Estate he Dying Intestate which is granted pvided Shee give Security for ye Same as ye Law Directs.

It is Ordered y^t^ ye Sherr Som Edw: Cannon Senr & Richd Bonney to meet at ye late Dwelling house of James Sherwood & appraise ye S^d^ Sherwood's Estate Upon ye 8th Day of y^s^ Instant Sep^tr^ Provided they bee ffirst Sworne for y^t^ Porpose & m^r^ Joell Cornick is Requested to bee y^n^ & theare to Sweare y^m^

An Inventory & Appraism^tt^ of ye Estate of James Sherwood Decd taken by Vertue of an ord^r^ of Princess Anne County Court dated ye 8th Day of this Instant Sept: wittness our hands ye 8th of Septr 1701

	℔ tob^o^
1 old bed & boulster & pillowes & bedstead & a few old blanketts being all ye beding	290
1 low table & forme & Seven old Cheres	320
2 old Chests & one old box	160
one hand mill & frame &^c^.	300
3 milk payles two trayes & other milk Vessells wth Some other Lumber	200
4 Sider Casks	110
2 Iron potts & bailes & one pott hang^r^	150
3 Iron wedges one pestell one Spitt two old narrow axes two old broad hoes & 1 fizgig	200
to one old gun	250
to a persell of ffeathers	120
1 old wooling wheeles Linen D^o^ 1 old Cutting Knife .	080
one old poore mangy Scabby horse	20
	2200
to 6 Ewes one weather one ram.	800
Ed^w^ Cannon Senr Richd Bonney totall . .	3000

An additionall account of w^t^ is not here Inventoryed and appraised a true acc^tt^ given by me Grace Sherwood to ye best of my

knowledge & wch is as ffolloweth (Viz^{tt}) one Sadle & bridle and two old with Basketts & a sadle & five head of Cattle & seven head of hoggs Signum

GRACE ×x SHERWOOD

Princess Ann

At a Court the 7th Xber 1705 Present Mr Ben^{o} Burr^{o} Coll^{o} Edw: Moseley Mr Jno Cornick Capt Hen: Chapman Mr Jno Richason Capt Geo: Handcock Justices

Coll^{o} Thorrowgood Came Late

Grace Sherwood Suing Luke Hill & Uxor In an action of Trespass of Assault & Batt^{ry} Setting forth how ye Def^{ts} Wife had Assaulted Brused Maimed & Barbarously Beaten y^{ee} pt: to her great damage fifty Pounds Sterr: Damage to wch y^{ee} Def^{ts} by Richd Corbitt their Att^{ny} pleaded not Guilty & of this put themselves on y^{ee} Country wth ye pt: in Like manner whereupon a Jury was Impanelled and Sworne to try ye Case who Bring in their verd^{t} wee of ye Jury doe in a Diff: depending Between Grace Sherrwood pt: & Luke Hill & Eliz^{bth} his wife def^{t} find for ye pt: twenty Shill: Sterr: Damages wth Cost. Mark Powell foreman &c^{a} on ye pt. motion the Jurys verd^{t} is ord^{r} to be Recorded accordingly ord^{r} y^{t} ye Def^{t} pay to y^{ee} pl: Twenty Shill Ster: Damages wth Cost Alis Exc^{o}

Princess Ann

At a Court held ye 12th Xber 1705

Whereas ye fforeman of ye Jury Impanelled in a Suit depending between Grace Sherwood ag^{t} Luke Hill & wife ye 7th Instant Omitted to Sign y^{ee} verd^{t} Soe y^{t} y^{r}on noe Judgm^{t} Could pass It is therefore ord^{r} y^{t} ye same be stayed till ye next Court for ye Sherr: to Sum Mark Powell foreman to Court to give further & full Sattisfaccon as shall be demanded of him by ye Court in y^{r} behalfe

Princess Ann At a Court held ye 3^{d} of Jan^{ry} 1705–6

Whereas Luke Hill & uxor Som^{d} Grace Sherwood to this Court in Suspition of witchcraft & she fayling to apear it is therefore ord^{r} y^{t} attachm^{t} to ye Sherr do Issue to attach her body to ans^{r} ye s^{d} Som next Court

ffeb^{ry} 6th 1705–6

Suite for Suspition of witchcraft brought by Luke Hill ag^{t} Grace Sherwood is ord^{r} to be referr till to morr^{o}

ffeb^{ry} 7th 1705–6

Whereas a Compl^{t} was brought ag^{t} Grace Sherrwood on Suspition of witchcraft by Luke Hill &c: & ye matter being after a long time debated & ord^{r} y^{t} y^{e} s^{d} Hill pay all fees of this Compl^{t} & y^{t} y^{e} s^{d} Grace be here next Court to be Searched according to y^{e} compl^{t}

by a Jury of women to decide y^e s^d Differr: & y^e Sherr is Likewise ord^r to Som an able Jury accordingly

Princess Ann

At a Court held y^e 7th March 1705$\frac{5}{6}$ Present Col^o Edward Moseley Lieu^t Col^o Adam Thorrowgood Maj^r Henry Sprat Cap^tn Horatio Woodhouse Mr Jno Cornick Cap^tn Henry Chapman Mr Wm Smith Mr Jno Richason Cap^tn Geo: Handcock Justices

Whereas a Complaint have been to this Court by Luke Hill & his wife y^t one grace Sherrwood of y^s County was & Have been a long time Suspected of witchcraft & have been as Such Represented wherefore ye Sherr at ye last Court was ord^d to Som a Jury of women to y^s Court to Serch her on ye s^d Suspicion She assenting to ye Same and after ye Jury was impannelled and Sworn & Sent out to make Due inquirery & Inspection into all Circumstances After a Mature Consideracon They bring in y^s verditt wee of ye Jury have Serch^tt Grace Sherwood & have found Two things like titts wth Severall other Spotts Eliz^r Barnes forewoman Sarah Norris Marg^rtt Watkins Hannah Dinnis Sarah Goodacre Mary Burgess Sarah Sergeent winifred Davis Ursula Henley ann Bridg^s Ezabh waples Mary Cotle

[*To be Continued.*]

THROCKMORTON OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA.

By W. G. STANARD.

[*Continued from page* 52.]

10. ALBION THROCKMORTON, born November, 1740 (F. B.), served in the Revolution as a cornet in Lee's Legion, and received land bounty for his services. (*Virginia Land Office Records.*) He married Mary Webb, of Virginia. Issue: 30, *James Edmonson;* 31, *William E.;* 32, Robert, a sea-captain, died of yellow fever about 1834; 33, Lucy; 34, Dorothea; 35, Daughter.

13. MAJOR MORDECAI THROCKMORTON, of Gloucester county, served in the Revolution as captain of a company of minute men from that county. In the Journal of the Committee of Safety, July 3, 1776, is the following entry: "A certificate of the appointment of Mordecai Throckmorton, Gent., to be Capt. of a minute Comp. in Gloster district was ret'd and a Comm'n issued, dated 6th May." On October 24, 1776, Captain Mordecai Throckmorton's and three other companies of minute men stationed at Gloucestertown were discharged on account of their reduced numbers. Later in the war

he was a major in the Gloucester militia. He married, December 11, 1773, Mary (born July 11, 1758), daughter of Sir John Peyton, Baronet, of "Isleham," Gloucester county (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*), and died about 1788. In *The Virginia Gazette*, November 20, 1788, is an advertisement stating that a petition had been presented to the General Assembly to enable Sir John Peyton to make a deed for a tract of land on North River, sold by Mordecai Throckmorton before his death. Issue: 36, Peyton, died unmarried; 37, Warner, died unmarried; 38, Thomas, of "Wilson's Creek," married, April 29, 1815, at "Severn House," Gloucester, Julia Lewis, daughter of Warner Lewis, of "Warner Hall," Gloucester (*Richmond Enquirer*), and died without issue. (Mrs. Page's Manuscripts.)

14. WARNER THROCKMORTON, of Gloucester county, married Julia Langborne, of King William county, and had issue: 39, Sarah. married John Dixon, Sr., of "Airville," Gloucester county (see his epitaph in the last number of the QUARTERLY. It should be noted that the last two lines of the epitaph, as printed, are really part of that of his son, Dr. John Dixon, and were accidentally transposed); 40, Mary, married Dr. Wm. Taliaferro, of Gloucester; 41, Harriet, married Dr. Wm. Taliaferro (2d wife); 42, Martha, married Captain Richard Jones, of "Hickory Hill," Hanover, and of "The Cottage," Gloucester. (Mrs. Page's Manuscripts and *Richmond Standard.*)

17. THOMAS THROCKMORTON, born in 1739, died April 27, 1826 (F. B.); justice of Frederick county 1784–'90; emigrated to Nicholas county, Kentucky, with all of his sons except Mordecai; was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1808, and of the State Senate in 1811–'16, and 1820–'21 (Collins's *Kentucky*); married (1), Mary, daughter of Robert Throckmorton; (2), Mary, daughter of John and Ann (Fowke) Hooe. Issue: (1st marriage), 44, Thomas, born November 14, 1765; (2d marriage), Ann, born December 17, 1772, married, March 27, 1807, Joseph Russell, and died March 27, 1807; 45, *Thomas;* 46, *Mordecai;* 47, *John;* 48, Maria, born January 17, 1786, married Matthew Arnold, and died August 28, 1836; 49, Matthew Read, born February 25, 1781, died September, 1802; 50, *Ariss* (F. B.)

18. ROBERT THROCKMORTON, of "Roxton," Jefferson county, was a justice of Berkeley county in 1786, and sheriff of Frederick county in 1792; married, January 20, 1776, Catherine Robinson (F. B.), and died in 1796 (F. B.). Issue: 51, *John;* 52, Lucy M., born

July 16, 1779 (F. B.), and married James Smalley Bate in 179– (F. B.).

19. WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, married Mary ———, and was the father, it is believed of Colonel Warner T. Throckmorton, of Hampshire county, State Senator, 1819–'22.

20. ALBION THROCKMORTON, married Mildred (born 1765), daughter of Warner and Hannah (Fairfax) Washington, of "Fairfield" (F. B.). Issue: 53, *Warner Washington;* 54, Hannah Fairfax, born at "Woodbury," Virginia, 1793, married John C. Wormeley, and died in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1858; 55, Catherine R., born in 1796, married Wm Dickerson, and died at Nashville, Tenn.

30. JAMES EDMONSON THROCKMORTON, died at Princeton, Kentucky, in 1850, aged 63 years; married —— ——, and was father of Dr. Wallace Throckmorton, who died in Caldwell county, Kentucky, about 1852; married —— ——, and was father of James Throckmorton, living in Kentucky. (Information of Geo. J. W. T.)

31. DR. WILLIAM E. THROCKMORTON, born in 1800, died October 2, 1842; emigrated to Kentucky in youth; married, first, Jane, daughter of William Rotan, of South Carolina; secondly, Matilda Clements. Issue: (1st marriage), 56, W. A. L., died in Arkansas in 1856; 57, Dr. John A., of Houston, Texas; 58, James W., Governor of Texas and member of Congress, married Ann, daughter of Thomas Rotan; 59, Robert E., Lieutenant Confederate States Army, killed at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana; 60, Nancy; (2d marriage), 61, Edward; 62, Virginia.

45. THOMAS THROCKMORTON, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, born January 24, 1775, died June 17, 1835, married Susan Morton (born December 13, 1776). (F. B.) Issue: 63, Thomas W., born January 11, 1815; died July 10, 1842; 64, *William M.;* 65, *Mordecai B.;* 66, *Joseph M.;* 67, Patsy H., born March 19, 1800; 68, Susan W., born July 4, 1802; 69, Ann R., born Septem'r 2, 1804; 70, Elizabeth M., born July 24, 1806; 71, Lucy V., born Decem'r 8, 1808; 72, Frances W., born October 8, 1810; 73, Mary H., born June 6, 1812. (F. B.)

46. MAJOR MORDECAI THROCKMORTON, of "Meadow Farm," Loudoun county, Virginia, born March 10, 1777, died February 6, 1812, married (1), February 22, 1799, Mildred, daughter of Warner Washington, and widow of Albion Throckmorton (she died in September, 1804); and (2), February 6, 1812, Anne, daughter of Bernard Hooe and Mary Symes Chichester, his wife. (A. H., born July 8, 1793; died in May, 1860.) Issue: (1st marriage), 74, *Mat-*

thew R.; 75, Thomas Bernard, M. D., born January 14, 1813, died without issue, January 1, 1836; 76, *John Ariss;* 77, Mordecai, born August 13, 1817, died young; 78, Anna Catherine Hooe, born February 10, 1820, died September 16, 1834; 79, Richard McCarty, born December 5, 1822, died in August, 1855, married Mary Ophelia Digges, of Maryland, and had no issue; 80, *James Barbour;* 81, *Hugh William.* (F. B.)

(*Concluded in next issue.*)

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(CONTINUED.)

June 26, 1761.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College, Present: The Rev^{d}. M^{r}. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, & Richard Graham.

Resol: that M^{r}. John Saunders be appointed to build Stables for the use of the President on a Lot belonging to the College, of the following dimensions, vizt: Thirty-two Feet long, & twenty Feet wide, wth [102] a partition taking off 12 Feet at one End for a Carriage, & at the other a Door leading into four Stalls on each Side, & that he be allowed the Sum of £65 for the same.

Resol: that M^{rs}. Foster be appointed Stocking-Mender in the College, and that she be paid annually the sum of £12. Provided she furnishes herself with Lodging, Diet, Fire, & Candles.

Resol: that M^{r}. William Taylor, Collector of the Rents in King William County, be directed to bring Suit immediately against all the Tenants that are more than twelve Months in Arrears.

Resol: that an Advertisement be forthwith publish'd in the Virg^{a} Gazette to desire all Surveyors, who did not settle their Accounts with the Bursar of the College in April last, to come & settle the same by the last of October, or that they may depend on having their Bonds sued, and their Commissions suspended.

[103]

Resol: that the Feathers which are laying waste in the College be dispos'd off, and that the Money arising be applied towards furnishing an Infirmary.

Resol: that Emmanuel Jones be appointed Librarian.

WILLIAM YATES, Presid^{t}.

Aug. 31st, 1761.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William & Mary College, Present: The Revd. Mr. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, & Richard Graham.

Resol: That Mrs. Isabella Cocke be appointed Housekeeper of the College, in the place of Mrs. Martha Bryan, who has resign'd.

Resol: unanimously that the Thanks of this Society be given to Mrs. Bryan for the faithful Discharge of her Office in the College.

[104]

Resol: That Daniel Wolstenholme, Esqr., be desired to receive of his Majesty's Collectors in Maryland the Duties of exported Tobo due by a Royal Grant to the College of Wm. & Mary.

WILLM YATES, Presidt.

March 30th, 1762.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William & Mary College, Present: The Revd. Mr. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, and Richard Graham.

The Revd. Mr. James Horrocks being, at a Meeting of the Governors and Visitors of the College held yesterday, elected Master of the Grammar School, & having enter'd on his office the 15th February, did this day qualifie himself, according to the Statutes, in the following Manner: [105] Ego infra scriptus Jacobus Horrocks, &c. [The same oath as that taken by William Webb page 96 of the Faculty Book.]

He likewise took the following oath: Tu Fidem, &c. [*Vide* page 66.]

He likewise subscribed his Assent to the three Articles in the 36th Cannon. [*Vide* pages 70 and 71.]

[106]

Whereas some Disputes have arose concerning the Power given by the 6th Order, Page 37th, to every Master in the College, of inflicting discretionary Punishment on every Scholar[1] in the College, of what Age, Rank, or Quality soever.

Resol: that this Society is of Opinion that by the said Order every Master has a Right to inflict such Punishment on a Scholar behaving in an indecent and irregular Manner as he shall think Proper.

N. B. One of the Society was of a different Opinion, vizt: Wm. Small.

WILLIAM YATES, Presidt.

[1] "Scholars" were the boys of the grammar-school. The "students" took the philosophy courses.

July 9th, 1762.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of Wm. & Mary College, Present: The Revd. Mr. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richard Graham, and Jas. Horrocks.

Resol: that Mr. Arthur Emmerson[1] is unanimously chosen Assistant Usher in the Gram^r. School, and that he be allow'd Forty Pounds Sterling ℘ Ann: for his trouble.

WILLIAM YATES, President.

[107]

November 1st, 1762.

At a meeting of the President and Masters of William & Mary College, Present: The Revd. Mr. William Yates, President; Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richd. Graham, & Jas. Horrocks.

Resol: Unanimously, that Mr. Edmund Scarburgh, Surveyor of Accomack County, appears to have behaved very ill in his office, & that he be immediately removed from the same.

Resol: That Mr. Nicholas Massenberg be appointed Collector of the College Rents in Sussex County.

Resol: That a Lease for one Lot of Lands belonging to the College, in the Town of Hampton, be granted to Mr. Thomas Forbes.

WILLIAM YATES, Presidt.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

[This letter, the original of which is found among the Ludwell MSS., Virginia Historical Society, should be read in connection with "The Ludwell Family," October number, 1892.]

THOMAS LUDWELL, OF BRUTON, ENGLAND, TO PHILIP LUDWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

BRUTON, 4 *January*, 1723–'4.

MY HONOURED KINSMAN,

I am very much obliged to you for ye good account you gave me of yr happiness & prospering conditions of that part of my Relations in Virginia. I pray God to increase his Blessings upon them that they may abound in all ye good things of this Life and that which is to come. I thank God ye most part of us here are in a good way, but my oldest kinsman Robert Ludwell has

[1] Rev. Arthur Emmerson advertised in 1785 a school in Nansemond county, for instruction in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; number of scholars not to exceed twenty; price of board and tuition, £30 a year; particular attention to reading, writing, and declamation.

made a Breach amongst us by marrying a young Wench of no Fortune nor Reputation, insomuch that though I used all the persuasions I could think of to hinder it & requested all my friends to do the same, yet he went perversely on & concluded it on purpose to affront me. This gave me some uneasiness at first, but to show him I would not bear it, I altered my will & have settled an Estate of 2000 lb. value I designed for him on his younger Brother, John Ludwell, who married into an honest Familie & lives handsomely. Capt. Williams of Bristol came hither last Spring & saw by accident a young girl of my youngest nieces I have bred up, & told Capt. Fry he was certain she was of kin to ye Ludwells, she being so well like y^r^ Daughter M^rs^. Hannah, upon which I often call her by ye same name. Her mother has 8 more of them & I saw all ye 9 at dinner with her this Christmas time. I thank God she goes in very cheerfully among them & shall not want my assistance. We drank y^r^ Tok'n merrily when Capt. Williams was here, & I have put on a mourning ring in Memory of y^r^ good Father.

I have rec'd ye 2 Hhds of Tobacco you were so kind as to send me & thought my Kinsman R. L. should have gotten Money by them, but upon this Rupture between us, he refused to undertake y^e^ doing of it; so I desired my Friend Capt. Whitchurch to sell them for me in Bristol, where y^e^ comodetie at present is very low, & these tho' one of them be stript yielded but 7d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. & y^e^ money to be payd in 3 Months. The charges of bringing them over, y^e^ cost in y^e^ Country &c will bring me about 40^s^. in pockett. But in this we must be beholding to our godly neighbors of Scotland, who pay less Duty & consequently undersell us. I do not write this to complain of ye hard Bargains, for I shall take care to sell you ye balance in such goods as you direct me to buy at Bristol Fair ye 25th Instant, having no hopes of procuring you such servants as you want, that being a thing not practicable here; and I am afraid to be conserned in it, lest I should be accounted a Kidnapper. Not but there are enough gardeners & other workmen to spare here, but they will live meanly & send their Families to ye Parish to be relieved, rather than hear of such a long journey to mend their condition.

As to y^r^ Cottington Relations ye eldest brother lives on his Estate at Funthill in Wiltshire & as I have heard has only one child, ye younger brother has ye estate at Godmanster & Discow & living upon it a Bachelour at present.

When ye goods are bought, they shall be sent by ye next ship

bound for York River with an account of them which I hope may go as safe as ye Tob. came hither.

Be pleased to give my humble service to y^r^ Lady & Familie & to all my other Relations in y^r^ part of ye world & to believe me to be,

Honoured Sir,

Your most humble Servant and Kinsman,

TH. LUDWELL.

THE JAMESON FAMILY.

BY JAMES M. BOURNE.

The will of James Jameson was proved in Essex County Court, Virginia, 17th November, 1736, and mentions three sons—1, Thomas; 2, James; and 3, David. In 1739 T. Jameson executed a bond as guardian of David Jameson.

CAPT. THOMAS JAMESON, b . . , died between Thursday Novr 26, 1767 and July 28th 1768. On this latter date his son Thomas Jameson (No. 6) was granted letters of Administration; Thomas Porter, Wm Underwood, and John Morton securities.

Est. valued Sept. 24th 1772, by William Pannell, Wm Bronaugh and Uriel Mallory. Will Book 2, p. 452, Orange Co. Va.

On May 26, 1757 the Commissioners who appraised the Est. of Capt. Jeremiah Morton were sworn by Capt. Thomas Jameson, Gent. Will Book 2, p. 250, Orange.

On March 20, 1787 Thomas Jameson—whether No. 6, I cannot say—received seven negroes from James Robb, "Adm^r^ of the Est. of Francis Moore Junr dec^d^" by a Judgment of the Orange Court. Book 19, p. 135, Orange Co., Va.

The children of Thomas Jameson (No. 1) were—

4—i. Margaret Jameson *m.* March 1767 to John Hawkins. She d. Sept. 12, 1770.

5—ii. James Jameson m. Lucy Hackley. They had a number of children, one of whom, John Jameson, was in the celebrated Indian battle of Estill's Defeat, March 22^d^ 1782, on "Little Mountain Creek," now called Hinkston Creek, in Montgomery County, Ky., on land entered by Thomas Jameson (No. 6.)

6—iii. Thomas Jameson *m.* Judith Ball Hackley, sister of Lucy. On his tombstone is, "Thomas Jameson Sr. Emigrated from Culpeper C. H. Va., 1782. Died Aug. 14, 1827, aged 84 years." Commissioned Ensign Feby 25, 1773. He built a brick house on his

farm, near the battle-field of Estill's Defeat, in 1802, and the house remained in the family till last November. His son Thomas Jameson, built a brick house in full view of the battle-field, about 1804 or 5, and it is still occupied. This latter Thomas J. married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Enoch Smith, born in Stafford Co. Va. June 20, 1750, son of Henry and Sarah (Crosby) Smith. Enoch was a brother of Daniel Smith, U. S. Senator from Tenn. A Va. Commissioner to run the line between Va. and N. C. (now Va. and N. C., Va. and Tenn., and Ky. and Tenn.) and the ancestor of Andrew Jackson Donelson and Daniel Smith Donelson of Tenn.

7—iv. John Jameson, Lt. Col. of the 2d Regt. Light Horse Continental Line, to whom Maj. John André was delivered.

8—v. David Jameson b. Aug. 19, 1752, died Oct. 2d, 1839. He married, . . . 1792, Mary Mennis, Spinster, dau. of Charles Mennis, Decd and Mary his wife. He was Sheriff of Culpeper Co., Va.

9—vi. William Jameson, "orphan of Thomas Jameson decd, being above the age of 14," March 23d 1769, chose his brother Thomas Jameson, his guardian, Toliver Craig Junr, Security. Orange Co. Records.

There may have been another child—a daughter—as David Jameson (No. 8), when applying for a pension, stated that the family Bible was taken to Kentucky by his sister. I have not been able to learn of any *sister* who came to Ky., but the two children of Margaret (Jameson) Hawkins did come to Ky.—a descendant is now Chief Comm'y Dept. U. S. A., Gen. John P. Hawkins—and he (David) may have meant "his sister's family."

On May 9, 1780, 6,000 acres of land were entered, in what is now Montgomery Co., Ky., in one body, as follows, namely: 3,500 acres for Hon. David Jameson and 2,500 acres for Thomas Jameson (No. 6). The Hon. David Jameson gave 500 acres of this 3,500 to "David Jameson of Culpeper," before it was patented.

Lucy Hackley and Judith Ball Hackley were sisters of Lieut. John Hackley of the Continental Line, children of Judith Ball and John Hackley, vestryman of St. Mark's Parish; and Judith Ball was a daughter of Samuel Ball, one of the first twelve vestrymen of St. Mark's par. (a first cousin of the mother of Washington) and Ann Catharine (Tayloe) Ball. (Va. Genealogies, Hayden).

Samuel Ball's children were—

i. Judith, m. John Hackley, vestryman, etc.

ii. Mary (not *Patty*, as stated in St. Mark's Par. His. by Slaughter) who *m.* Robt. Green.

iii. Margaret, *m.* John Barrow.

iv. William Ball m. Frances Slaughter.

Samuel Ball's will made 16th Aug. 1751, probated 22d Novr 1751, Culpeper Co. Va. Will Book 1, p. 60. His daughter Margaret was not then married, and William was not twenty-one years of age. He mentions his wife as "Ann Catharine."

A William Jameson was in Augusta Co., Va., July 25, 1745.

[*To be Continued.*]

THE PUBLIC LANDS. (1625.)

[Among the Ludwell MSS. (Virginia Historical Society) is the following, endorsed "Mr. Claybourne's Return of Lands Laid out 1625. No. 2, Claiborne's Return of Public Lands that were afterwards Patented."—Editor.)

The Corporation of Henrico.

On the Northerly side of James river from the *failes* (?) Town to Henrico containing 10 miles in Length are the Publick Lands reserved and Laid out, whereof 16,000 Acres for the University Lands, 3000 acres for the Company's lands, with other lands belonging to the Colledge, the comon lands for the Corporation fifteen hundred acres.

The Corporation of Charles City.

Laid out for the company below Sherley Hundred Island 3000 acres.

The Territory of Great Weyonoke.

Upon the Eastwardly Side of Chepokes Creek is appointed 500 acres belonging to the place of Treasurer. . By order of Court.

	John Martin, ...	100	by Pattents.
Copie.	George Harrison, . . .	200	
	Samll Each, ...	100	

On the Northerly side is the Land belonging to Southampton Hundred containing 100,000 acres Extending from Tanks Weyonoke down to the mouth of Chickahominy river.

The Corporation of James Citty.

Adjoyning the mouth of Chickahominy river there are 3000 acres of Land Laid out for the Company 3000 acres Laid out for the place of the Governor planted in which are Some Small Parcells granted by Sr Thomas Dale & Sr Samll Argall planted—

	Acre.	
Mr. Richd Bucke, ...	750	By Pattent.
The Gleab Land, ...	100	

In the Island of James City are many parcells of Land granted by pattents & order Court.

THE CORPORATION OF ELIZABETH CITY.

On the Eastwardly side of Southampton river there are three thousand acres belonging to the Company, at Elizabeth City Planted, and 1500 acres comon Land.

This Extract of all the titles and Estates of Land was sent home by Sr Francis Wyatt (when he returned for England) unto the Lords of his Maj^tes^ privy Council according with their order in their Letter dated at Sallsbury.

W^m^. Claibourne.

1625.

A True Copy extracted from other things of this kind being on record. Test

DRURY STITH, JUN^r^.

MEM.: There are severell more parcels of Land by pattent to privat persons in each corporation in ye originall, but the designe of this copy being only to shew ye lands reserved for publick uses which are since all parcelled out and granted by pattents as other lands [except ye Gov^rs^ lands] they are omitted here.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

GRAVES.—See Vol. II., p. 271. Richard Croshaw[4] Graves, of New Kent Co., living in 1792, m. Elizabeth, dau. Joseph Valentine, whose will is recorded in York Co. (1771). Children, William[5], Richard[5], Joseph[5], Edmund Valentine[5], Polly[5] m. Furnea Bullifant (Records Charles City Co., and in Auditor's Office) and Elizabeth[5] Graves who married Joseph Christian (Judge J. C. Lamb's MSS.).

William Graves[5] (will proved in Charles City Co., 18 Aug. 1805) m. Tabitha; children, Joseph C.[6], William W.[6], Robert[6], Elizabeth[6], Melvina[6] ("not yet christened").

Joseph C.[5] Graves of New Kent Co. (died about 1896) m. Angelica ———. Children, Henry[6] of Charles City, Croshaw[6] and Bartholmew[6] (Records in Auditor's Office and Charles City Co.).

Edmund Valentine[5] Graves, grandfather of John Edmund Graves of Charles City Co.

GRAVES.—According to the Register of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co.: Thomas and Mary Graves had John, christened 1677, Mary, bapt. Aug. 19, 1684. Jeffrey and Dorothy Graves had Eliza, born May 15, 1680, Jeffrey, born May 29, 1683, Sarah, bapt. July 1, 1688. William and Mary Graves had John, bapt. Dec. 26, 1686, William, April 29, 1688, John, bapt. Jan. 5, 1689, Benjamin, bapt. April 28, 1700. Jeffrey and Elizabeth Graves had Thomas, bapt. Jan. 21, 1704. Jeffrey Graves had Eliza, bapt. June 23, 1706. John

and Rebecca Graves had Rebecca, b. Jan. 21, 1704. John Graves had John, born March 9, 1706. William Graves had Susannah, bapt. April 6, 1707. Robert Graves had Thomas, born Sept. 19, bapt. Dec. 15, 1714. Robert and Mary Graves had Robert, bapt. Jan. 24, 1717, James, bapt. Oct. 24, 1724. Elizabeth, dau. John Graves, died Nov. 21, 1731. Thomas Graves and Elizabeth Laffinghouse were married Oct. 20, 1733. Thomas and Lucy Graves had Mary, bapt. Oct. 10, 1736, William, b. March 2, 1738–9, Thomas, born March 2, 1741–2, Susanna, born May 4, 1744, John, born Sept. 4, 1745. Lucy, wife of Thomas Graves, died Oct. 7, 1760.

GRAVES.—William, of Norfolk, married Euphan Armistead, daughter of William Armistead, who was son of Col. Robert Armistead of Elizabeth City County. Her will was proved Dec. 2d, 1829, mentions son, William A. Graves, niece, Mary Phillips, and makes executors, Mordecai Cooke and son William.

QUERIES.—Prof. Joseph J. Casey, 26 East 129th street, New York, would "highly appreciate any information, however slight," regarding the following persons:

Martin, Robert: Born in King and Queen Co. 1738 (?); paternal homestead on both sides of the Mataponi River. Information wanted relative to his brothers and sisters, and his ancestors. Were George and Susanna (West) Martin his parents?

Callaway, Col. Richard: Of the Bedford Co. family. Who were his ancestors, and what the names of his wife and children?

Kennon, Richard, and wife, Celia Ragland. In Chatham Co., N. C., after the Revolution, perhaps during it. Was this the Hillsborough Richard? What was his relation to Will Kennon, the Mecklenburgh signer? His line of descent from the Virginia Kennons? How was the name spelled before it appeared in Virginia? Wanted, Celia Ragland's line of descent.

Venable, Abraham and (Mildred Lewis?) Hicks or Nix. What English branch produced this Abraham?

Holder, John: Lieutenant in Alexander Spottswood's 2d Virginia Regiment. His Virginia ancestry and locality required.

LAMB.—Vol. III., p. 127. The 34, 35, and 36 lines should be corrected so as to read as follows: "John, his son, married Mary ———, and had issue, Rachel (born July 2, 1720, baptized July 29, 1720, married Anthony Lamb), and John, Mary, Robert, and James." The date of the birth of this Rachel Hay, wife of Anthony Lamb, is also given erroneously in the 8th line. On page 128 read for "Rev. Lycurgus Lamb," *Lycurgus Anthony Lamb*, and add the following data, since received: John Lamb married Mary Emory, and their children were—37, *Lycurgus Anthony Lamb*, b. April 29, 1814, died Oct. 12, 1855; 38, Rev. John Moody Lamb, now living; 39, Junius Lamb, deceased, leaving issue. 37, LYCURGUS ANTHONY LAMB had issue: 40, John Lamb, born June 12, 1840: 41, Susan Christian Lamb, b. Feby. 26, 1842, died Sept. 1, 1865; 42, Mary Emory Lamb, b. Jany. 11, 1844; 43, Nannie A. Lamb, b. Mch. 7, 1848, died Aug. 7, 1859; 44, Elizabeth Allen Lamb, b. Jany. 8, 1850, d. July 3, 1850; 45, Fannie Beverly Lamb, b. July 13, 1851; 46, James Christian Lamb, b. Nov. 18, 1853.

The will of Richard Lamb, "lately of the city of Richmond, but now of the Borough of Norfolk, devises a legacy to Henry Gibson, of Richmond; to his mother, if she be living in the kingdom of Great Britain, $500; to Sarah

Lambert, sister to Col. William Lambert, $500." Dated 9th June, 1829; proved 28th Jan., 1833.

BOLLING, COCKE, STITH, ETC. Queries by E. M. Heyl, Colonel U. S. Army, *Inspector-General's Office, Room* 401, *Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.*

Robert Bolling, born 1682, died 1749, married Ann Cocke, 1706. What were the names of Ann Cocke's parents, and when did the family come to Virginia?

Robert Bolling, born 1646, died 1709, married Anne Stith, 1681. The names of Anne Stith's parents, also when they settled in Virginia, is desired.

Did Mary Walke, or Mary Walker, marry, 1756, Charles Carter, of "Shirley," Virginia?

[Anne Cocke was probably the daughter of Richard[3] Cocke, the younger of Bremor (Richard[1], of Malvern Hills, Richard[2], of Bremor). At Bremor, in Henrico county, James River, I observed two badly shattered stones with the following inscriptions:

Here lyes Interr'd the Body of
Richard Cocke
Son of Richard Cocke of B * *
He was Born the 10th day
* * ecember 1639 and departed
* * * ife on the 20th November * *

Here lyeth Interred the Body
of Anne, the wife of Richard Cocke,
the younger of Bremor in this county,
and Daughter of Thomas Bowler late
of the County of Rappahannock.
She was born the 23d day of Jan:
1675 and departed this life the 24th
day of April 1705 Aged
30 * * 3 months 1 Day.

Anne Stith was daughter of Col. John Stith, of Charles City county, who patented land there in 1663; was lawyer, burgess, etc. For account of Stith family, see Richmond *Critic* for September 27, 1890.

The *Critic*, June 18, 1888, states that Charles Carter, of "Shirley," married, first, Mary W. Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, of "Cleve," and Mary *Walke*, his wife.—EDITOR.]

HARPER.—William C. Pennington, 7 E. Eager street, Baltimore, Md., states the following descent, "beginning with the family Bible of Abraham Harper, who lived probably near Fredericksburg": Abraham Harper married Lettes George; issue, Jesse Harper, who m. Diana Goodloe; issue, Robert Goodloe Harper, who m. Catharine Carroll; issue, Charles Carroll Harper, who m. Charlotte Hutchinson Cheffelle; issue, Emily Louise Harper, who m. William Clapham Pennington.

"Robert Goodloe Harper was the eminent lawyer, Federalist, and United States Senator from Maryland, and Catharine, his wife, was the youngest daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and died in 1825. Mrs. Emily Louise Pennington is the granddaughter, sole heir-at-law, and personal repre-

sentative living of Robert Goodloe Harper. *Information desired* regarding any immigrants of the name of Harper."

CARTER.—Information desired regarding John Carter, born about 1729–'30; lived and died in Caroline county. He married 1st, Miss Armistead; 2d, Miss Hannah Chew, daughter of John Chew, of Spottsylvania, and Mary Beverley, daughter of Capt. Harry Beverley; issue, thirteen children, of whom four were William, John, Robert, and Robert, Jr. The Carter tree, by Mr. Carter, of "Shirley," is wanting the name, but "from all the circumstantial evidence I can gather, the Capt. John was the second son of Robert, of Nonini, married in 1725 to Priscilla Bladen, of Maryland." "Seven of his daughters left descendants in Virginia—Haisleys, Marshalls, Suttons, Stevens."—*Miss R. E. Miller, Pendleton, S. C.*

JENINGS.—"Can any one inform me where a copy of the genealogy of the 'Jenings family,' prepared for the Jenings heirs, can be found?"

"Nancy Belfield, born about 1750, married William Lane, by whom she had several children, the last of whom was a posthumous child, and at the request of her husband, the wife promised to name the child for him. It being a girl, she was named "Willey" Lane, and she married a Bennett. She was living somewhere in Virginia, 1840–'50. The widow, Nancy (Belfield) Lane, married Enoch Smith. Can any of your readers inform the writer of the date of birth, marriages, and death of Nancy Smith, the names of her brothers and sisters, and of their parents; also, of any of her descendants by her first marriage?"—*James M. Bourne*, 1400 *Third Ave., Louisville, Ky.*

[There is in the New York *Curio*, Vol. I., a pedigree of the Jenings family, taken from the Herald's College, and brought down to about 1800. The solitary male representative in 1800 of Edmund Jenings, the Secretary of State of Virginia, was Edmund Jenings, Esq. There were other Jeningses in Virginia contemporary with Edmund Jenings. One of these was Charles Jenings, clerk of Elizabeth City county, and another was John Jenings, clerk of Isle of Wight county, who took a leading part in Bacon's rebellion. There was also Peter Jenings, Attorney-General of Virginia, who left descendants.—EDITOR.]

"VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES" AND CHARLES H. BROWNING: Will you please state, for the benefit of your Virginia readers, the following? In the *New England Hist.-Gen. Register*, April, 1894, and the *American Historical Register* for December, 1894, of which he is editor-in-chief, Mr. Browning attacks my *Virginia Genealogies* with a tissue of misrepresentations that must be apparent to any ordinary intelligence on careful comparison with the matter and authorities which he *pretends* to quote. His efforts to disprove the Peyton deductions in my *Virginia Genealogies* will thus be found full of falsehoods, and inaccuracies even in the spelling of names and giving of dates. Indeed, it will appear, on examination of my reply to him in the *New England Hist.-Gen. Register* for July, 1894, page 343, that it is impossible for him to give accurately the smallest quotation from my pages, and it also shows that his methods are not of that manly order that should prevail among gentlemen.

Wilkesbarré, Pa., Dec. 8, 1894. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

[The controversy between Charles H. Browning and Rev. Horace E. Hayden shows some feeling. In the case at point the public desires only the facts about Sir John Peyton. How stands Sir John Peyton's ancestry? The King-

ston Register and Vestry Book mentions "Thomas Peyton, Gent., son of Major Robert Peyton," and the births, marriages and deaths of Thomas's children are entered in that record. The statement on page 469 of Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, Jesse Peyton's *Recollections*, page 471, the statement from the Vestry Book of Kingston Parish, page 476, and the obituary to Mrs. Tabb, page 477, confirm the identity of Robert, Thomas and Sir John. Perhaps Mr. Browning was led into error by mistaking Mr. Hayden's quotation marks. Mr. Hayden says, "Mr. Thomas Peyton, Gent., son of Major Robert Peyton," patented one hundred and ten acres in Gloucester Co., etc. Mr. Browning puts the quotation marks at the end of the sentence, and searches the Land Books, and does not discover Thomas Peyton described as "son of Major Robert Peyton"; whereas Mr. Hayden must be quoting from the Kingston Register and Vestry Book, which so reads. But independently of this high authority, the assumption of the title of "Knight Banneret" by such a man as Sir John Peyton *does* afford strong evidence of a rightful claim. Mr. Browning says, "Sir" John was not known as such till 1783; but see Hayden, 476, where it is shown he was so called as early as 1756. Mr. Browning says that the pedigree in the Heralds' College states that Major Robert Peyton, of Virginia, died *s. p. m.*, but elsewhere in the same paper he declares the pedigree asserts he was living in Virginia in 1693, *s. p. m.*—EDITOR.]

BENNETT—UTIE.—Notes from an address delivered before the Society of Colonial Wars *by Bennett Bernard Browne, M. D.:*

Governor Richard Bennett, (died 1675; will probated April 12, 1675, in Nansemond Court; proved in England 3d of August, 1676; will executed 15th of March, 1674.*

Richard Bennett, member Virginia House of Burgesses, 1629.†

Member of Virginia Council, 1642–'44–'45–'46.†

One of the Commissioners appointed in 1651 by the Council of State in England to reduce all the plantations within the Bay of the Chesapeake to due obedience to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.‡

Reduced Virginia March 12, 1652.†

Reduced Maryland March 27, 1652.‡

Made the treaty with Susquehanna Indians on July 5, 1652, by which the Indians gave up a large portion of Maryland.‡

Elected Governor of Virginia April 30, 1652; served three terms to March, 1655.†

Elected Commissioner to England. 1655.†

Signed the agreement with Lord Baltimore November 30, 1657, by which the province of Maryland was restored.‡

Member of Virginia Council, 1658–'59–'60.†

Major-General of the Virginia forces in 1662–1672.§

[I made an interesting discovery in the Lower Norfolk county records last summer. There is an order in 1641 referring to the wife of Hon. Richard

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* New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1894, p. 114.

† Henning's Statutes. [But he was a councillor as early as 1639 (*Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, II., p. 99), and the Sainsbury MSS. show that he was councillor before his death in 1675.—EDITOR.]

‡ Bozman's History of Maryland.

§ Colonial Papers, Vol. II., paragraph 1250.

Bennett, Esq., "formerly Mary Ann Utie." Her name had been lost hitherto. The first Utie known in the records of Virginia was Capt. John Utie, of the Council, who took a leading part in arresting Sir John Harvey and opposing Lord Baltimore. He was one of the first persons to settle at Chiskiack in 1632. He called his place "Utimaria." His wife was Anne, and he was dead before 1642. His "son and heir," John, who married Mary ———, sold "Utimaria" to Col. William Tayloe, and the "Utie" name disappears from our records. About this time there appears in the Maryland records Nathaniel Utie, who became a member of the Maryland Council, and George, his brother, who was a member of the Maryland Assembly. The latter's will was proved in Balto. Co., Md., 24 Oct. 1678 (Christopher Johnston MS.), and mentions his wife Susannah, children, George (under 14), *Mary Anne* and Bethya (both under 16), brother, Mr. Nathaniel Utie, loving friend, Capt. Thomas Long. Bennett's wife was probably the dau. of Capt. John Utie; and Nathaniel and George were probably younger brothers of John Utie, "son and heir of Capt. John Utie." Judge H. H. Goldsborough has furnished me with a complete note of the public services of Nathaniel Utie, Esq., which will appear in due time.—EDITOR.]

BOTETOURT MEDAL.—Mr. P. L. Burwell writes that it is an error that "he inherited" the Botetourt Medal, as stated in last issue. The medal was given by Col. Nathaniel Burwell's widow to their grandson Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter's Hall," when a very small boy. After his death it became the property of Mr. George H. Burwell, residing near Millwood, Clarke Co., Va., who still has it. Mr. Mord. Lewis, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, relates thus the tragic manner of the death of the younger Nat. Burwell mentioned above: "He had been quite sick for some days before the battle of 2d Manassas, and was ordered to a hospital, but would not go, hoping each day he would be well enough for service. He was in camp when the 2d Virginia Infantry of the Stonewall Brigade was ordered to the front, and consented to remain behind; but as the day advanced and he could hear the firing growing more intense, he said he could stand it no longer, and started to the front, hoping to find the brigade and take his place with the regiment. After trying for some time to find the regiment and failing, he found a Texas regiment about to make a charge and went in with them, and received the wound from which he died, I think, the next day. I was present at the battle of Cold Harbor, or Gaines' Mill, as we called it, June 27, 1862. We were ordered to charge a battery of Gatling guns, and in order to make it we had to go through a swamp almost waist deep. After getting through the swamp, the regiment was, of course, very much out of line. Nat., who was sergeant-major, was busy getting the men up in line, and urging them to give a good account of themselves. When the regiment was all up and in line, he saluted Col. Botts and turned the regiment over to him. As he did so Botts said: 'Come here, Burwell; you are a gallant fellow. Give me your hand.' Nat. touched his cap, shook hands with Botts, and crying, Forward men! we all gave a yell, and dashing forward took the battery."

[The medal given to Rev. Samuel Sheild is noticed in the will (proved June 20, 1824,) of his son Col. Robert Sheild, who requests his brother, the distinguished lawyer, Henry Howard Sheild, to keep the medal, and at his death to transfer it to any of his (Robert's) sons then living, "so that it may

be handed down to the male members of our family so long as a just estimate shall be placed by them upon the merits and virtues of him on whom it was honorably and, I hope I may add, worthily bestowed." A description of the medal will be given in some future account of the Sheild family.—EDITOR.]

TIMSON.—1, Colonel William Barber of York county, born 1602, and will proved January, 1669; burgess, justice, etc.; m. 2, *Mary*, widow of John Dennett. 2, MARY had issue by both marriages. Her granddaughter was 3, Mary Juxon, whose brother was "William Juxon, Gentleman," who removed to London, and made a power of attorney in 1701 to dispose of his lands on Skiff's Creek, in James City county. 3, MARY married, 4, *Samuel Timson*, who, in 1677, came to Virginia as attorney of William Fellows; of London, woodmonger, to take charge of two plantations belonging to his wife, 5, Margaret, relict of 6, Capt. Philip Chesley, of Queen's Creek, York county, Va. 4, SAMUEL TIMSON was justice in 1683 and subsequent years, and died January 23, 1694–'95; will proved May 24, 1695. His wife died October 10, 1702. Their children were—7, *William*; 8, John; 9, Samuel; and 10, Mary. 7, CAPTAIN WILLIAM TIMSON was born May 23, 1678, died in 1718–'19, and his will, proved September 21, 1719, is recorded in Yorkcounty. His son, William, who died in 1726, set up five tombstones at the mouth of Queen's Creek; two cost £15 sterling. His estate was also credited "with two large pictures and a large Bible, returned in the inventory, though not his estate." The tomb of Samuel Timson, the immigrant, bearing the arms of Timson impaling Juxon, is still at Queen's Creek, and Miss Molly Galt, of Williamsburg, is the fortunate possessor of two handsome portraits, dressed in elegant costumes, which were obtained from a descendant of the Timsons, and are reputed portraits of two English Timsons, sister and brother, very probably the same as those mentioned in the account of William Timson's estate.

BALLARD.—See Vol. II., p. 274. Thomas Ballard, son of Hon. Thomas and Anne (Thomas) Ballard, was burgess, justice of the peace, and Colonel of York county. His will was proved June 18, 1711. He married Katharine, daughter of John Huberd, and his issue was Anne, wife of John Major; Matthew, Elizabeth, Katharine, Thomas, Robert, John, William, and Mary, the last five, perhaps by a second wife, being under age. One of these, Captain John Ballard, of Yorktown (will proved in 1745), had Thomas, John, Robert, William, Catharine, Elizabeth, and Anne, and the last named, Robert, was clerk of Princess Anne county (York county Records). See Mr. James's note about the clerk of Princess Anne in the QUARTERLY, Vol. II., No. 2. The Ballard family is a very numerous one, and difficult to trace in later generations.

Thomas Ballard is mentioned in Charles City Records as early as 1737. In 1794 John Ballard, Thomas Ballard, William Talbot Ballard, Francis Dancy Ballard, Elizabeth, wife of Moses Fontaine; Sarah, wife of Abraham Fontaine, Lucy, wife of Peter Eppes, are mentioned as children of Thomas Ballard, of Charles City, deceased. Henry Talman married Ann Eliza, daughter of Thomas Ballard, before 1733.

Hon. Thomas Ballard, Esq., member of the Council, etc., was doubtless of the family whose pedigree and arms are printed in *The Visitation of London*, 1633, 1634, 1635. Investigation might show that he was the son of either Humfry, Robert, or John Ballard of London, vintner—the two last being family names.

In the inventory (1720) of Mathew Ballard, of York Co., son of Thomas Ballard of the Council, there is an account of plate and a seal, with the deceased's "arms upon it."

SURRY COUNTY.—It is erroneously stated by many writers that Surry was taken out of Isle of Wight. The records of Surry show that Surry was taken from James City. Places in Surry are referred to as in James City before the formation of the county. See QUARTERLY, last issue, p. 125.

The date of the proclamation at Southwarke was "the 11th day of *October*," 1660—not, as stated on page 122, "the 11th day of ffebruary," 1660.

PEACHY.—In last number, page 115, the date "Died 9th Sept. 1839," has reference to Mary Monro Peachy (6), and not to Sally Cary Peachy (7).

OLD TIMES.—See page 136, 15th line, "handsomed" should be printed *handsomest*—a typographical error.

PRESTON—TYLER.—See page 140. In Rev. Mr. Norcliffe's Preston Chart, Priscilla Preston, dau. of Rev. William Preston, should be represented as marrying "William Wilkin," and not "George Stephenson Preston," her brother—a typographical error.

COLLIER, MIHILL, BOOKER, THRUSTON, SHEILD, VALENTINE, SMITH, CAMM, and other families, will receive notice in next issue.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE COLONIAL CAVALIER, OR SOUTHERN LIFE BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. *By Maud Wilder Goodwin.* Illustrated by Harris Edwards. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 1894.

This little volume "aims only through local gossip and homely details of life and customs to open a side door through which to gain a sense of fireside intimacy with the *Colonial Cavalier.*" Mrs. Goodwin says, "she is not of his kin," and her criticism appears to amount to the opinion that "he was naughty, but he was nice." The book is written in a charming style. It is strange that Mrs. Goodwin does not quote the opinion of Alexander Spotswood, who, as soldier with Marlborough, had seen all manner of people, and yet said that he had observed in the colony "less swearing, less profaneness, less drunkenness and debauchery, less uncharitable feuds and animosities, and less knavery and villany, than in any part of the world where my lot has been." The opinion of such a statesman is more than gossip. The "flame" of Gov. Nicholson is not unknown, as Mrs. Goodwin suggests. That lady was undoubtedly Martha Burwell, who married Henry Armistead. (QUARTERLY, II., 231, 232.)

HERALDRY IN AMERICA. *By Eugene Zieber.* Published by the Department of Heraldry of The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia. 1894.

This work does credit to Mr. Zieber and to Philadelphia. It is designed to meet a want long felt in America for a popular work upon heraldry. The writer has endeavored to group in a concise and intelligent manner all that is necessary to enable the student correctly to interpret and apply the manifold laws of the gentle science of arms. In this respect the book is largely a compilation, as are all modern books upon the subject. It contains in addition a collection of material, gathered from the use of royal and other seals upon colonial documents and individual coat-armor, upon old tombstones, hatchments, tablets, family plate, wills, deeds, etc. Virginia finds handsome representation in many ways. I notice among tombstones (p. 49) one of Major John Howell, of Southampton, Long Island, deceased 1696, bearing the same arms as the Howells of Virginia. As little is known, outside of tradition, regarding this family here, it might be well to search the Long Island records regarding Major John Howell.

SERMONS FOR THE CHURCH. *By Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D., Pastor (pro tem) of Christ Church, Longwood.* Boston: George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin Street. 1893.

We have in this book, which is neatly gotten up, twenty-four purifying and instructive sermons. The morality is lofty and beautiful. The reference to the Roman Church on page 140 might be omitted, for, according to the

author himself, "God cares nothing for the badge on the forehead, whether there be engraved Unitarian or Baptist, Orthodox, Episcopalian, Methodist, Universalist or Roman Catholic, but he asks for the badge on the heart."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. *By Samuel T. Pickard.* In two volumes. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the University Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1894.

This work is done in the best style of the celebrated publishers, whose impress it bears. The long, active life of John G. Whittier, as poet, politician and abolitionist, is faithfully and lovingly portrayed by Mr. Pickard. The author has his subject well in hand, and the work will maintain its deserved place among the biographies of the country. It is full of information regarding the politics of the country, and regarding men and things. Whittier's opposition to slavery arose from the deep persuasion of the faith to which he belonged. He regarded the holding of slaves as a sin, for which in some measure all were responsible while the Union continued. When, therefore, South Carolina seceded, Whittier was opposed to coercion. In every aspect of the case in which the matter can be viewed, the war was a plain war of conquest. As the work of Mr. Pickard shows, no two independent nations were ever more foreign in feeling, in institutions, in thought, than the North and the South. No country of Europe ever brought into the field larger armies or possessed a territory more a unit in interests than the South; not only the theory of the Union which was formed on consent was opposed to the war, but *reason* and *nature.* And they opposed the war because a restoration affected with slavery was only to confirm the distinctions of the two sections, and a restoration without slavery was a conquest. If the last was to be the character of the contest, then the country was committed to a continual warfare with all nations whose institutions were impure and immoral from its standpoint of conviction. Mr. Pickard writes in good temper and spirit throughout, and I cordially recommend his work to general perusal among Southern readers.

REMINISCENCES OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER. *By George P. A. Healy.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1894. Price, $1.25.

This charming little work, all sunshine and nature, like the great painter's brightest efforts, relates many pleasant anecdotes of the great with whom he was thrown in contact. The details of his own life are told with simplicity and truth. The book is adorned with illustrations taken from Mr. Healy's own paintings of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Lord Ashburton, the Queen of Roumania, Pope Pius IX., General Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Guizot, Thiers, Gambetta, John James Audubon, Longfellow, L'Abbé Franz Liszt, and others. The contents are: Part I. A Sketch of my Life. Part II. My Friends and my Letters—Thomas Conture, Crowns and Coronets, American Statesmen, French Statesmen, Men of Letters.

THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. *By John Codman Ropes.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, the Knickerbocker Press. 1895.

Nothing is more notable than the vast improvement which has been made in recent years in the study of history. Mr. Ropes's work is one of the best

examples of scientific labor. It is written in a remarkable spirit of fairness; and while of course he justifies the action of the Federal government in prosecuting the war, he makes great allowance for the opinions of Southern men in estimating their motives. He is not a hero worshipper, and even makes free to criticise some of the appointments of Mr. Lincoln, who has been treated in the North as a sort of fetich. He does not believe in calling names. At the same time by appealing to the record he makes the best possible case for the Union arms. The boaster and fire-eater soon discredits himself, but Mr. Ropes is neither a boaster nor fire-eater. It is a work that any person would be profited by reading. Mr. Ropes's argument on the relations of the States is the old one of Judge Story, which was so conclusively answered by Judge A. P. Upshur from the Southern point of view; but while it would be expecting too much of him to concede what would at once condemn the North before the bar of the world, Mr. Ropes is as reliable, doubtless, in regard to facts as any writer South. But does he state the battle between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* correctly? Virginius Newton says that "it is in evidence from Federal official sources that the *Monitor* twice retired from the engagement of the day; the *Merrimac* retired only when the action was supposed to be concluded."—(*Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. XX.) We must wait for the millennium for everybody to be of the same opinion, and in the meantime I welcome Mr. Ropes's work as a valuable contribution to the literature of the day. The tone of the book will do much good.

THE NATURAL LAW OF MONEY. *By William Brough.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1894.

The question of the currency is a leading question in the politics of the day. The author claims that what is needed is free metalism, not free silver or free gold. He states that money is a mere implement of exchange, and asks, if the people of a section wish silver, why should they not have it? If they wish iron, why not? The whole system of standard values is false. The only use of the mint is to make coins, attest their genuineness, and certify to their weight. This is nature, and nature is always right. Let people have the right to coin whatever they can dispose of.

THE CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA AND OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, being a Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Public Square and Buildings, and of the Statuary, Paintings and Curios therein. *By W. W. Scott and W. G. Stanard.* Richmond: James E. Goode, Printer. 1894.

The title of the above is so fully descriptive of its contents, and the publication itself so highly vouched for as the production of two such eminent scholars and antiquaries, that comment seems unnecessary. It is a most handy and useful pamphlet, and should be in the hands of every one living in Virginia and a great many living out of it. Every citizen ought to be acquainted with the history of his capitol, and the pamphlet will be exceedingly convenient to visitors. I notice one error in running over the pages. The portrait of John Tyler, Sr., is not an original, but a copy of the original made by Mrs. Alice Williams, a great grandaughter. The original, by James Worrell, of Richmond, was presented by Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, together with other Tyler portraits, to the College of William and Mary.

Animals' Rights, Considered in Relation to Social Progress, etc. *By Henry S. Salt.* MacMillan & Co., New York and London. 1894.

This book strongly presents the case of the ill-used animals who serve us so faithfully. Mr. Salt is undoubtedly ahead of his age by many years.

Publications Received.—*The American Historical Register*, December, 1894; *Virginia Historical and Biographical Magazine*, Philip A. Bruce, Editor, October, 1894, Richmond, Va.; *New England Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, October, 1894; *The Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin;* Publications of the *Rhode Island Historical Society;* Publications of the *New York Historical and Genealogical Society*, &c.

William and Mary College Quarterly

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE
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SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON, BROTHER OF STEVENS THOMPSON, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

By Miss Kate Mason Rowland.

[*Continued from last number.*]

In the session of 1722, in the debate on a motion for raising a hundred thousand pounds on the Roman Catholics towards the supply of the current year, Sir William Thompson spoke in favor of the measure. The supply was to be raised to reimburse the public for the great expenses occasioned by "the late rebellions and disorders." It was opposed as an extraordinary tax, carrying the face of persecution, which was inconsistent with the privileges of the Protestant religion. In reply to Lord Gage and Mr. Onslow, Sir William Thompson defined "the notion in his opinion of persecution, which was only when any one is punished for his particular opinion in religion, and for serving God according to that opinion and the dictates of conscience." But he added, "That was not the case here, for the extraordinary tax, now intended to be raised upon the Papists, was not a punishment for their being Roman Catholics, but on account of penalties they had at divers times incurred for being enemies to the civil government, raising rebellions and contriving plots against the State."

The impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield took place in the Parliament of 1725. Of the twenty-one articles the first ten charged the accused with specific acts of corruption in extorting large sums from several of the masters in chancery as the price of their admission. The eleventh and twelfth articles charged him with admitting unworthy persons as masters. The next seven articles charged Lord Macclesfield with various artifices for evading the discovery of his defalcations. The twentieth article charged him with borrowing money of the masters that belonged to the

suitors; and the concluding article made a specific charge of corruption in the management of the estates of an infant heir.

Sir William Thompson, as one of the managers, was to assist in maintaining the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth articles, but he confined himself to the consideration of the seventeenth, as the others had been fully discussed by those who spoke before him. He concluded his argument in these words: "The commons are sensible that he, who has so long been a stranger to justice, will at last meet with it here; and that your lordships' providential wisdom will never suffer such reproaches to be cast upon this, as have been thrown out upon another nation, 'that a judge is an evening wolf; that justice standeth afar off, and equity cannot enter.'"

Sir William Thompson was appointed also to inspect and examine the papers of the several masters to determine their deficiencies. The trial took place at the bar of the House of Lords, and not in Westminster Hall as was usually the case. There were nineteen managers in all, and the trial lasted ten days. Many curious revelations were made by the masters of the way in which they had obtained their places, and the Earl was found guilty and fined thirty thousand pounds. As Sir Thomas Parker, he had been conspicuous in the Sacheverell trial, and he had presided at the trial of Daniel Dammarree at the Old Bailey, for high treason in pulling down meeting-houses.

This trial with that of Francis Willis and George Purchase, the rioters of the Sacheverell party, has already been referred to as one in which Sir William Thompson was counsel for the queen.

Other state trials at the Old Bailey in which Sir William Thompson appears, occurred in 1726 and 1729. Major John Oneby was tried for the murder of William Gower, in the former year, "before the Right Honorable Sir Francis Forbes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Baron Hale, Sir William Thompson, Knt., Recorder of London and others, his majesty's justices." A verdict of guilty was pronounced, and the unfortunate man killed himself in prison the night before the day appointed for his execution.

In 1729 Sir William Thompson was one of the judges presiding at the trial of William Hales for forgery. There were several other indictments of the same character that followed, and there was some discussion as to the punishment that should be inflicted. Hales was found guilty of "obtaining money by false tokens," and the law did not allow of fine in the case, but prescribed corporal punishment.

"Sir William Thompson, 'The question is, what corporal punishment? To be sure he will be pilloried.'

"Sergeant Whittaker, 'The pillory, my lord, is nothing, only to look through a wooden casement. We humbly hope some punishment will be ordered, not only ignominious, but corporal, as the words are very extensive.'

"Sir William Thompson, 'The court, to be sure, will order imprisonment, as well as the pillory, and security afterward.'

"Sergeant Whittaker, 'But should not the punishment left to the discretion of the court be extended to something further?'

"Sir William Thompson, 'I am not for extending it to torture. I know not any precedent, nor would I begin anything of that nature. The king himself is limited by our law.'

"Sergeant Whittaker, 'The penalty seems left to the discretion of the court.'

"Sir William Thompson, 'I would not extend it. I do not know but that the Parliament may think of something else afterwards.'

"Sergeant Whittaker, 'Well, sir, I have laid it before you. I submit it.'"

The sentence was fine, imprisonment, and the pillory, and Sergeant Whittaker did not carry his point against the humane decision of Sir William Thompson.

In July, 1729, when most of the judges were on their circuits, the case of Thomas Bambridge, for felony, came before the court of the Old Bailey, and Sir William Thompson said: "As I have the honor to be a member of the House of Commons, and as this prosecution was ordered by address from the House, it may be objected by the prisoner that I am both prosecutor and judge." The prisoner did object, but it was urged that there was no other judge to preside, and the Lord Mayor was too much engaged to appear. Sir William Thompson professed his willingness to waive the objection on his part for the convenience of the court, as it was feared that some of the witnesses might be out of the way if the case was deferred, and he assured the prisoner that he should have "all the indulgence the law will allow." But Bambridge still demurred, and the court was adjourned, in expectation that some of the absent judges would come to town. Meeting again a week later there was still the same difficulty. Some of the judges had returned from their circuits, but were too tired to take up the case. Bambridge said he had no personal objection to Sir William Thompson, on the contrary he had "long had a regard for him," but he

begged that no person belonging to the House might have anything to do with the trial. And Sir William said, "I have had the objection in my mind, and the more I think of it the more improper it seems to me. I know no instance, no parallel." When the attorney-general declared that he was forced to be out of town at the next session, in August, Sir William replied that he wished it was otherwise: "If you can tell me of any case where a judge acted as prosecutor and judge I will try him." To this the attorney-general responded, "I can't recollect any precedent," but he cited the Court of King's Bench, granting the information and trying the cause. To this Sir William answered, "After the Court of King's Bench grants information, they hear both parties. Whoever reads the act passed last session, if I had tried him, would say I was not impartial." And he concluded, "The trial must go over, it must take its fate."

Sir William Thompson was Recorder of London from 1714 to the time of his death in 1739, sometimes acting in his own person and sometimes through his deputies, Sergeants Raby and Urling. The city government of London consists of mayor, aldermen, and common council with the recorder. The latter must be "a grave and learned lawyer, skilful in the customs of the city, chief assistant to the lord mayors, for their better direction in matters of justice and law. He takes place in councils and in courts before any men that hath not been mayor, and learnedly delivers the sentence of the whole court." The criminal jurisdiction of the city includes the London Sessions, held generally eight times a year, with the recorder as the acting judge, for the trial of felonies, &c.

On the accession of George I. and his public entry into London, the new Recorder, Sir William Thompson, made a speech of welcome in the name of the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers of the city. As a good Whig the Recorder's professions of loyalty were no doubt genuine and hearty. A few years later he was the spokesman of the city again, congratulating the king on the birth of a prince, and the king returned his thanks. Then in 1725, George I., returning from a visit to his beloved Hanover, received the dutiful speech of the Recorder felicitating him on his safe arrival. The treaty between Spain and the Emperor of Germany, which was thought to be injurious to Great Britain, gave occasion for an address from the citizens of London, which was delivered by the Recorder.

On the 11th of June, 1727, George II. ascended the throne, and London was again called on for a welcome to the sovereign. "His

majesty was attended at his palace of Leicester House on the 16th of June, by the lord mayor and aldermen of this city, when Sir William Thompson, the Recorder, complimented his majesty as followeth, &c.," and the speech is given at length in the *History of London*. So there were compliments to the queen also, and when their majesties came to the city on Lord Mayor's Day, Sir William Thompson, in his office as Recorder, is the orator in behalf of the citizens. The account of their British royalties' movements as set down in the city's chronicle, with the due observance of speech-making by the Recorder, is varied by the arrival of six Indian kings in 1728 or 1729 "of the Cherokee nation, bordering upon South Carolina," to whom, doubtless, the city government extended proper courtesies. There was a heated contest at the election of a lord mayor, September 29, 1729. A convention between Great Britain and Spain had been brought about, which was thought by many to be injurious to the former in her trade and commerce, and Sir George Champion, the alderman next the chair, was rejected by the citizens for having yielded to ministerial influence, the minister, it was charged, being in collusion with the King of Spain. "A greater number of liverymen," says the Chronicle, "appeared that day at Guildhall than was ever known on the like occasion, and between one and two o'clock the Right Honorable Micajah Perry, Esq., Lord Mayor, opened the court, when Sir William Thompson, Knt., Recorder of the city, in a speech to the Common Hall, told the citizens, 'That it was their undoubted right to return to the Court of Aldermen two fit and able persons of that court who had served the office of sheriff, out of whom they were to choose one of them to be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, and that he would not take upon him to dictate to them in their present choice, well knowing their prudence would direct them to act in the best manner for the good peace and welfare of this great city.'"

The Recorder read the Lord Mayor's address on the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1736, and he made the speech on the occasion of the presentation to the prince of the freedom of the city, when the latter "was admitted of the company of the sadlers, in the time of the Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, Knight, Lord Mayor."

Sir William Thompson was made solicitor-general in February, 1717. And it is in connection with his tenure of this office, which he held for three years only, that the single apparently censurable

action recorded of him is to be found. This consisted in prefering a charge of corruption against his colleague, Attorney-general Lechmere, which after investigation was dismissed as without foundation. The law officers of the crown at this time, says Townsend in his account of the affair, received a large part of their revenues from the fees upon the patents of incorporation of the joint-stock companies then overrunning the country. Sir William Thompson, in the committee which sat to hear the evidence against Lechmere, "called as his principal witnesses the attorneys for the mines and battery companies, who proved that they wanted a charter of insurance, and had nine attendances before the attorney-general, with an array of six counsel on their side and three or four on that of their opponents, and kept up the discussion at his chambers from six till ten at night."

The fee offered was sixty guineas, and the witnesses proved that they gave fifty guineas; but these sums, though large as fees, were considered by the committee as too small to constitute bribes. The second charge against Lechmere, that he permitted "public buildings for charters at his chambers as at an auction," was not substantiated either by the evidence; and as furnishing a motive for the charges of the solicitor-general, it was said that while the references of the companies "were sometimes ordered to be made to the attorney and solicitor jointly, these had been in the proportion of five to one at least to the attorney-general."

It is difficult to believe that Sir William Thompson would have brought the matter into such publicity if he had not thought that he could prove his case; and surely professional courtesy did not require him, as Townsend seems to think, to maintain silence if he believed Sir Nicholas Lechmere guilty. Though condemned at the time for libel, and dismissed from his office, Sir William Thompson must have recovered the good opinion of his judges who felt, perhaps, that he had been too severely dealt with. In 1724 he received the grant of an annuity of twelve hundred pounds and a patent of precedence in all courts after the attorney and solicitor-general.

And it will be remembered that all this time he remained Recorder of London, and retained the confidence of his constituents in Ipswich, where he was also the Recorder of the city. And says Foss, "In November, 1729, he was advanced by a very unusual step from the executive office of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer to that of a Judicial Baron, having been on the previous day made

a sergeant for the purpose, and his patent differing from the rule by designating him as 'Baron of the Coif.'" His career, indeed, as this writer observes, "presents both an uncommon succession of offices and an extraordinary combination of them."

Sir William Thompson married a widow with a large family, and in his will he leaves legacies to all of his step-children. His wife, Julia, daughter of Sir Christopher Conyers, had married in 1684 Sir William Blackett, a baronet of Wallington in Northumberland, who died in 1705, leaving one son and six daughters. The son, who succeeded his father as Sir William Blackett, married Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter of William, Earl of Jersey, and died without heirs in 1728. Julia Blackett married in 1706 Sir Walter Calverley.[1] Her eldest son, Walter, inherited the estates of his uncle and took the name of Blackett. Julia Calverley married Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe. Elizabeth Blackett married William Marshall, son of Sir John Marshall.

Frances married in 1729 Robert, only son of Charles, Lord Bruce, heir to the Earl of Ailesbury. Isabella Blackett married in 1743, after Sir William Thompson's death, David, Earl of Buchan, and died childless in 1763. Diana married Sir William Wentworth, Bart., of Bretton, County York. Anne, the youngest child of Lady Blackett, married first, John Trenchard of Abbots Leigh, County Somerset, and afterwards a Mr. Gordon, and died in 1783. Sir William Thompson had no children, and he left his sister, Sarah Thompson, his residuary legatee. He gave his sister, Mary Thompson, five hundred pounds, and he says of his only married sister, Dorothy: "I make this observation, that my sister and children have had a great share of my fortune already, and cannot in reason expect any more." Yet he leaves a legacy to her and something to her four children. He had lost sight of his brother's "family in far-off Virginia" and no mention is made of them in his will.

Stevens Thompson had been dead (in 1739) for twenty-five years, and perhaps his brother in England did not know that he had left any heirs. Besides his sisters, and his sister Dorothy's children, the only relative named by Sir William Thompson is his cousin, John Thompson, of the exchequer office, whom he makes his executor. Of his step-daughter, Isabella Blackett, Sir William Thompson says: "I release to Mrs. Isabella Blackett all she owes

[1] Of the same family doubtless as Walter Calverley who married Frances Thompson of Esholt.

me and a legacy of two hundred pounds." Isabella became the second wife of David Erskine, tenth Earl of Buchan. Her stepson, David Stewart, the eleventh Earl of Buchan, who was only a year old when she married his father, was afterwards famous as a man of scholarly tastes and of liberal political views, and he was the friend and correspondent of Washington and other American patriots. He was related to Lord Fairfax of "Greenway Court," in Virginia, and professed at one time a desire to become his kinsman's "vassal, on the banks of the Potomac." And on the banks of the Potomac at this time lived Baron Thompson's distinguished grand-nephew, also Washington's friend and correspondent, and, perhaps, not unknown by reputation to the Earl of Buchan. To the youngest of his step children, Mrs. Trenchard of Abbots Leigh, Sir William Thompson makes the bequest of "two hundred pounds and my diamond ring set in the shape of a heart." This was probably "the great diamond shaped like a heart" that was left to Sir William by his mother, as mentioned in her will. Anne must have been the favorite, to have received this heirloom.

To Lady Wentworth, Diana Blackett, was left "two hundred pounds and my rose diamond ring set with small diamonds, and to my god-daughter, Diana Wentworth, two hundred pounds." Diana Wentworth was apparently the only child of Sir Thomas Wentworth, for she was left his heir, and inherited on her father's death "Bretton," the ancient seat of the Wentworths, with its "magnificent mansion." She married Colonel Beaumont, and "Breton Hall" is now owned by the Beaumonts. To "Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Marshall," Frances and Elizabeth Blackett, their stepfather left "twenty pounds each for mourning," and the same sum for mourning was left to "Walter Blackett, Esq., and Mrs. Trevilian, his sister." Sir William Thompson left bequests to some half-dozen servants by name, "and to every other servant living with me at my death twenty pounds." He gave a hundred pounds to his clerk, and he adds: "I release to the corporation of Ipswich all arrears of my salary, which I take to be between two and three hundred pounds, as a remembrance of the regard shown to me by them formerly."

He gives to each of the judges a twenty-shilling ring; to each of the aldermen of the city of London and the three officers attending that court a ring of the same value, and the same to each of the postmen of Ipswich. Sir William Thompson gives his portrait, "my picture drawn by Mr. Loaman, to be disposed of by the Court

of Aldermen of the city of London, either to be hung up in the council chamber where they sit, or in the outer court where the Recorder used to sit, as they shall please to direct." This portrait which hangs now in the Guildhall, London, was given by Sir William, as he declares, as "a token of my respect and grateful sense of the kindness and regard shown to me by the city of London, whose welfare and prosperity I heartily wish and have always endeavored to promote to the best of my capacity," and he expresses his sense of satisfaction that he has "served the city faithfully and with integrity," for which he hopes to be remembered.

In 1743 there was a suit in chancery for the sale of Sir William Thompson's estate, and search was made for his Virginia heirs; but one of his brother's children was then living, this was Ann, widow of Colonel George Mason of Stafford County.

SOME LETTERS OF WILLIAM BEVERLEY.

CONTRIBUTED BY WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

To MESSRS. MICAJAH PERRY & PHIL. PERRY, MERCHANTS, LONDON.[1]

Virg^{a}, July the 12th, 1737.

GENT.

I have been favour'd with several of yours this year and as you seem to be desirous to oblige me, in return of your favours and to serve you I have broke thro' my former resolution of not shipping tobacco and now put nine hhds of super fine tobacco on board of Waff[2] (who does all in his power to serve you), it being very fine and 6 hhds of stem^{d} & the other prime leafe all made at my Quarter on York river & very weighty as you will see by the weights underneath. I hope it will come to a good markett and as it is famous here among the merchants for fine tobacco I beg that you will sell it by it self without joining with any other that it may obtain a good name and become as famous as M^{r}. Burwell's tobacco.

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[1] In 1700, says Lyon G. Tyler, in his notes to the *Journal of William and Mary College*, the "leading firm in London dealing with Virginia was Perry, Lane & Co., the partners being Micajah Perry, Thomas Lane, and Richard Perry. Peter, a brother of Micajah, was agent for the firm in Virginia." A letter dated 1732 was sent by the president of the college to "Mr. Aldeman Perry, Merch^{t} in London."

[2] Illegible, the vessel was named the *Burwell*.

I have also sent you by Capt. [John] Wilcox eleven hhds of fine tobacco made at home wch you have also the weights of herewith and desire it may be sold by it self it being very fine tobacco and notwithstanding all the pains some people take to do you ill officis I doubt not but you will do me Justice, and if my tobacco should sell well you may depend on having those Crops every year and perhaps more if it should prove more advantageous by the sales of those I now send you than selling in the Country, for here we have our money in hand and if we ship it we never have our accounts by the ship that carries the tobacco but are generally obliged to wait 12 or 18 months longer. However I always desire a speedy sale they being generally the best according to my observation.

I was in hopes that I might not have been compelled to have given you the trouble to have paid any thing for me before my tobacco was sold nor yet to have sent me any goods, but I meet with so many disappointments that I must entreat you to pay M^{r}. Benj^{a}. How[1] the sum of ninety-eight pounds sterling being for sundry goods he has sent me and to send me the goods mentioned in the inclosed Invoice and altho' I have many hundred pounds of money due to me, yet I am not able to pay about £300 I owe, tho' I am in great hopes that the drought which now troubles us will turn to our advantage & then ye 40 odd hhds of tob^{o} I now have here will help me, but if thro' necessity I should be forced to draw on you I hope you will not protest my bills but I do assure you I have no design to draw on you and I hope I shan't be obliged to do it for I dont love to pay Intrest if it can be avoided. As to the debts due to you here from Nich^{o}. Smith & others, I wrote you that was to be expected, that Richd Jones is dead insolvent, y^{t} Smith had shipp'd some tobacco & y^{t} ye others could not pay without their accounts proved, Doct^{r} Philip Jones said he had paid you in London Isaac Webb's debt.[2] I don't doubt but you will be tired of this long Letter especially when you come to the £98 sterl^{g} y^{t} however I hope you will excuse the trouble I give you for I really am, Gent^{n}, your most humble servant.

W. B.

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[1] A merchant, in London.

[2] Mr. Hayden's notes from the records of Brick Church, St. Peter's Parish, N. K. county, Virginia, the marriage of Isaac Webb and Winifred Hipkins, 10th November, 1710.

An Invoice of sundry goods to be sent to Wm Beverley by a Rapp^a^ ship.

For my wife

an hat

6 p^r^ of fflower'd stuff Damask shoes not laced acc^s^ to shoe ffor my Daughters Eliz^a^ [1] and Ursula [2]

6 p^r^ of Callimanco or stuff damask shoes for each

1 p^r^ of Silk Shoes for each according to measures

3 fine thin Calf Skins & 2 Skins of white Leather to make shoes for my children.

12^m^ best pins 3 sorts from Manikin to Corkin.

1^m^ White Chapple Needles from N° 6 to N° 12.

100 of fine Darning d°. & 100 of Corse d°

4^lb^ of Congo Tea

6^lb^ of Hyson Tea

A set of cheap blew and White China vizt. 12 tea Cups & 12 saucers, a slop bowl, milk pot, & butter plate & 12 coffee cups.

1 gallon of fine Sallet Oyl in pint bottles.

1 p^r^ of Colen Millstones 40 Inches diameter about 12 or 13 Inches thick with ffrog spindle and brass for a tubmill and 12 milpecks.

A steel plate whip saw & 12 files.

2 large steel broad axes

2 d° adzes.

2 smal well steeled drawing knives

A set of Cornish Plains & Irons.

A set of house Carpenters augres.

A set of 2^d^ Hand harness of his Majesties some are very little y^e^ worse for wear & may be bought for £6 y^e^ sett.

for myself.

A Bever hat without stiffening $7\frac{6}{10}$ Inches diam^r^ in y^t^ Crown a fair Bobb wigg.

1 p^r^ dd chan^ld^ pumps, 1 p^r^ winter shoes, 2 p^rs^ sum^r^ d° round toed wth y^e^ flesh side out.

2 Rheam of sf writing paper.

2 d° of fine cut d° not thick.

The London Magazines for y^e^ year 1736 & 1737 neatly bound & lettered in 2 vol.

A small comon prayer book neatly bound in Morocco leather & gilt for my Daughter.

---

[1] Married William Fitzhugh.

[2] Married in 1743 James Mills, a young English "gent," a merchant.

To Benjamin How, London.

Virg^{a}, Augt 1, 1737.

S^{r}

I send yon herewith a p^{r} of silk stockings which you sent me this year they were damnified before they came however I desire you'l please to get them dyed black and send me another p^{r} of the Colour of these, those you sent me formerly are too large in the Leg & especially in the Calf I having but a slender body as you know by my measure and my leg is in proportion and I believe Mr Perry will pay you for them.

Whatever is or shall be in my power to serve you, you may at all times be assured of, for I am, S^{r}., &c.

To Capt. James Patton, Kircubright, Scotland

Virg^{a}, Augt ye 8th, 1737.

S^{r}.

According to your desire you have here inclosed the order of council and I should be very glad if you could import families enough to take the whole off from our hands at a reasonable price and tho' the order mentions families from Pensilvania, yet families from Ireland will do as well.

We have had and it still continues such a drought that has not been known here by any man alive and indeed I believe we shall not make corn to serve 'till April in this Colony;[1] I pray God to send us rain & success in our affairs. I wish you health and success. I am &c.

The drought is worse in Maryland and you must bring Bread & cash or bills to purchase tob^{o} or go empty home.

To Capt. James Patton, Kircubright

Virg^{a} Augt the 22^{d} 1737

S^{r}.

Yours dated the 30th of Ap^{l} last at Hampton came to my hand but last tuesday in answer to which I now acquaint you that I have sent you inclosed a copy of our Order of Council for 30000 acres, and y^{t} I am willing you shou'd hold one qu^{r} part of it being at $\frac{1}{4}$ p^{t} of all y^{e} charges & doing your utmost endeavour to procure families to come in & settle it & I am satisfied to allow your pocket expenses to be bro^{t} in as a charge agst the Land, & as for differ-

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[1] Beverley himself ordered from London two hundred weight of "finest white biskett," as bread would be scarce in the colony.

ences ye may arise between us I am willing to referr them as you propose tho' I can't conceive there can any arise, for we all 3 propose to make money of the Land & to y^{t} end I propose to hold it undivided & to sell out & make ye most we can of it, unless either of us shou'd have a mind to make a settlement there for our own use & y^{n} we might have what we have occasion for laid off & appropriated for ye purpose. By ye order of Council you will perceive I have been obliged to make use of M^{r}. Barradall's[1] name but that signifies nothing for he will convey his right to me when we have got a pattent. As for ye 1000, or 1500 acres of my land I can't agree to take goods at 60 p. c. when I can have them at a less advance here, but I expect to have money for ye Land here unless you should have any tradesmen or gardners to dispose of, & then perhaps I may be your chap, & also for ye bolting mill or machine I wrote to you about. If your relation comes in he may have the Land. As for Col^{o}. Conway[2] I have no depend^{e} on him for unless I'll vote for him to be Speaker I suppose he will do me all ye prejudice he can and I assure you y^{t} I cannot vote for him.

I heartily wish you success & a safe return to us. I am &c.

We shall not make corn to eat this year in ye Country.

To Lord Fairfax, in London.

Virg^{a} June ye 14th 1738.

My very good L^{d}.

I had the hon^{r} lately to hear by M^{r}. ffairfax y^{t} y^{r} L^{d}ship was safe arrived & in good health (which God preserve to you) and before this will have the hon^{r} to kiss y^{r} Hand, I hope y^{t} pu^{b} mourning will give way to business & y^{t} your L^{d}p will have obtain'd Judg^{t} for yr L^{ds} from the head of the head of the most S^{o}l^{y} branch of Rapp^{a} to the head Spring of Potowmack which I hope ye Council will think is ye plain meaning of y^{r} L^{d}ps Grant, tho' I doubt not but our Gr^{t} Men here have done your L^{d}p all the injury in their power.

The pleasure of England I am afraid will deprive us of the happiness of seeing y^{r} L^{d}p here again but whether we have that happiness or not I most sincerely wish your L^{d}p success in all y^{r} affairs & I beg leave to assure y^{r} L^{d}p that I most sincerely am

My L^{d} Y^{r} L^{d}ps &c.

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[1] Edward Barradall was attorney-general of Virginia and judge of the court of admiralty. He married Lettice, daughter of Colonel William Fitzhugh.

[2] Colonel Edwin Conway, described as a "gentleman of very great parts," and for thirty-one years a member of the House of Burgesess. His first wife was Anne Ball, a half sister of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. There is much information concerning him in Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies.*

To Lord Fairfax

Virg^{a}, Augt 25, 1738.

My L^{d}.

Before this has the Hon^{r} to kiss y^{r} h^{d}s I hope y^{r} L^{d}p will have obt^{d} a Judgm^{t} from the King & Council in y^{r} fav^{r} & acc^{s} to y^{r} undoubted right that they may not triumph over you here; for I doubt not but y^{r} L^{d}p will make all ye freeholders in ye fork of Rapp^{a} easy in their poss^{os} if it falls to your lott. It is now very long since I had the pleasure to hear of y^{r} l^{d}ps health & I hope we shall have ye happiness to hear by the Man of War (we daily expect) both of your health & success. I beg leave to assure y^{r} L^{d}p y^{t} I am most sincerely, &c.[1]

To Lord Fairfax

Virg^{a} May ye 18th 1739.

My L^{d}

I had ye hon^{r} to rec^{e} y^{r} L^{d}ps Lre of ye 10th of Feby last & am persuad^{d} y^{t} y^{r} L^{d}p was not surprized at ye oppos^{o} you met with from hence for by their treatm^{t} of y^{r} L^{d}p & y^{r} Com^{rs} we cou'd expect no other from them and it is no little concern to y^{r} faithful Com^{rs} y^{t} we shou'd be ye occasion of so much trouble & Delay to y^{r} L^{d}p & altho' y^{r} L^{d}p has met with this oppos^{o} from the Treasury I hope you will soon bring it to an hearing & indeed if y^{r} L^{d}p had not gone home it would have been impossible for y^{r} L^{d}ps friends at Court to have clear^{d} up ye dark passages in their report which were design'd to do you all ye prejudice imaginable, and surely altho' ye gent here have thrown all ye stumbling blocks they can in y^{r} L^{d}ps way, yet I hope y^{t} they can't by their friends so far prevail as to prevent Justice, & as y^{r} Lawyers now think y^{r} L^{d}p has a plain case & y^{t} you must carry your p^{t} and in my poor Judgm^{t} all unprej^{d} persons must be of ye same opin^{o} and I hope your L^{d}p will meet with much in ye Council board & thereby obtain an order for us to run y^{r} boundary line from ye head spring of Rapp^{a} call'd ye Conway to the head spring of Potowmack. Y^{r} L^{d}ps kind promises & assurances on behalf of my friends in the fork are extreamly pleasing to me and I never doubted y^{r} L^{d}ps goodness in that affair since I first had the hon^{r} to converse with you on ye subject & I do verily believe ye people would have been very easy from ye beginning if they had not been stirr'd up by some persons who had pri-

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[1] "We have had very scarce times in this river, sev^{l} poor people having lived on herbs growing in ye fields without either bread or meat." *Beverley to John Fairchild* (Barbados), 25 August, 1738.

vate views of their own to carry on. That y^r L^dp may obtain success in all y^r affairs acc^g to ye utmost of y^r desires & Y^t you may enjoy perfect health & arrive safely & speedily here are ye sincere & hearty wishes of him who is with ye greatest truth &c.

To Lord Fairfax at Leeds Castle in Kent.

Virg^a Novr 22^d 1741.

My L^d.

We have long been deprived of ye hon^r of y^r presence here; it is a sad thing y^t y^r L^dp is forct to such a long Depend^e & attend^e on the Court to come by y^r Just right, wch I hope you have obt^d an order for before this will have the hon^r to kiss y^r L^dps hds. By ye Ann Capt. Jno Clark I have sent y^r L^dp some Ginseng seed & Black gum berries with a box cont^s some Indigo roots, Chincapin bushes & wild Olive bushes which I wish may be acceptable & get in safely to y^r L^dp. As y^r L^dps presence here will be very pleasing to all y^r friends in this Wilderness, it will rejoice none more than it will him who is & desires to be always esteemed by Y^r L^dp as one of &c

W[ILLIAM] B[EVERLEY] for Essex.

Col^o Fx is Burg^s for P. W^m.

The seeds & plants are com^d to ye care of Mr Ch^r Smyth Merch^t, In London.

To Ch^r Smyth, Merchant in London.

Virg^a March 10, 1741.

S^r

Before this can reach y^r hds I expect y^t our Sec^y J C[arter] Esqr will depart this Life being very ill of ye Dropsy in ye Belly and tho' I hear y^t sev^l Gen have wrote home to purchase ye Sec^rys place (wch is for life) yet if you think proper to trust me I beg ye fav^r of you to make a purchase of it for me. M^r C: gave 1500 guineas for it and I wou'd give £2000, wch is what I have heard others have ordered to be given for it, but rather than miss I desire you will give something more for ye s^d Com^o, and then perhaps you may obtain a L're for me to be added to ye Council in M^r C: room and if there is no news of his death among ye merch^ts perhaps £400 or £500 may buy ye reversion and I beg you will do the best you can for me; & altho' I have not much ready cash yet I have a very considerable Estate in Lds & negroes & this shall oblige me to repay you what money you shall advance for me in this affair together with Interest. . . . If you should not think fit to endeavour to get ye Sec^rys place for me, pray don't let it be known y^t I have wrote to you about it. I am &c.

To Lord Fairfax, at Leeds Castle in Kent.

Blanfield, Virg^{a} July ye 3^{d} 1742.

My L^{d}

Y^{r} long absence makes me fearful y^{t} y^{r} L^{d}p will never return to this poor Colony, tho' I hope before this will have ye hon^{r} to kiss y^{r} L^{d}ps hands y^{t} you have got an end put to y^{r} tedious suit to ye full extent of y^{r} desires.

The late Assembly have at last divided Pr Wm County & honrd y^{t} part above Occaqnon with y^{r} L^{d}ps name.[1]

There is no other news here worthy y^{r} notice only that all y^{r} L^{d}ps friends are well & would be very glad to have y^{r} hon^{r} to kiss y^{r} L^{d}ps hds again in this Country & none would do it with greater pleasure than him who is at all times, &c.

W. BEVERLEY.

To Bryan Fairfax, in ye Custom House, London,

Virg^{a} Augt 9, 1742

S^{r}

According to the desire of my very good Friend Col^{o} Wm Fairfax, this is to acquaint you that Mr Sec^{y} Carter died a few days ago, he was one of His Ma'tys Council & Sec^{y} of this Colony. I am, &c.

To Ch^{r} Smyth, Merchant in London,

Virg^{a} Augt the 9th 1742.

Sir

The 10th of March last I wrote to you to purchase ye Sec^{r}ys place of this Colony wch I hope got safe to y^{r} hands. Secr^{y} Carter died ye 31st July last, & if ye sd place is not yet purchased by one who intends to reside here, I shall be obligid to you if you will pursue my former instructions & purchase ye sd Com^{o} for me for life; tho' as I have so little money in y^{r} hands it is a strange presumption in me to desire you to advance about £2000 Sterl^{g} for me who am a stranger to you, however since I have done so, I must beg ye favour of you to do it for me who am &c.

Pray forward ye inclosed.

To Lord Fairfax, at Leeds Castle, In Kent

Blanfield in Virg^{g} Augt. 9, 1842

My L^{d}.

Your great favour of ye 20th of Feb. last was deliv^{d} to me from Col^{o} Fx. last week & I am extremely obliged to y^{r} L'p for ye trouble

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[1] The act is in *Hening*, V, 207.

you have given y^r^Self about Salmons Fx: Apple & for y^r^ kind reception of those few seeds and plants wch I wish may prosper with you. Sr R. Walpole & his party have had a long reign of it, to ye great prejudice of ye Kingdom, & now ye Country party have prevailed I hope ye affairs will soon take another turn, tho' as y^r^ L^d^p observes it will not be pleasing to some of our Gentry here:

And as y^r^ L^d^p's friends are now in play, I hope you will have Justice done you without delay, & y^t^ you will obtain all ye Lds according to the most extensive bounds of your Grant, and that we may soon have the happiness of seeing y^r^ L^d^p again among us. Our Sec^ry^ departed this life on ye 31st of July & ye Chief talk now is about who will succeed him, and as Col. F. is here ready for Y^t^ Office I cannot expect or desire y^r^ L^d^ps Interest for me; Col^o^ Jno Robinson is app^d^ here 'till a Com^o^ comes from England.

I will not give Y^r^ L^d^p more trouble at this time, only to beg leave to subscribe myself as I really am, &c.

To Micajah Perry, Merchant, in London

Virg^a^ ye 8th of Decr 1742

S^r^

Y^rs^ of ye 3^d^ of July last came not to my hand 'till last Saturday night, ye acco^s^ of sales wch were inclosed in it are so intolerable & your treatment about ye damage so bad y^t^ I will not send any more home 'till I see much better sales for ye tob^o^ I have shipp'd you this year, for at this rate I shall make myself & family beggars by serving you. I am, &c.

To John Fairchild, Barbados.

Virg^a^ Mar 9, 1742

D^r^ S^r^

Your kind obliging Lre of ye 15th of gb^r^ last from Boston found me ye beginning of Jan^ry^ last at Dr Parker's at Tapp^a^ oppressed & languishing under ye Cholic, gravel & Rheumatism, and above all with a deep Melancholy for ye Death of my D^r^ son John who dep^d^ this life at Col^o^ Byrds (where I had placed him at school) & y^t^ inhuman Lady kept my dearest boy tho' very sick all along in a cold room without fire or any body to lie with him to keep him covered, tho' it was very cold & to my extream grief I got there 2 nights before he died, having with him only that old fool of a Doctor we saw at Col^o^ Blands who had no medicines & before I could get a Doctor, it was too late, for God took him from me on

the 26th of Novr. O! that I had died in his room; for tho' I know I ought to submit with patience, yet my Melancholy increases & I believe it won't be long before I lye in the dust with him who was the sweetest boy that 'ere was born; I need not ask yr pardon my dear friend for this, who knew him & how fond I was of him my sweet boy.

The accot you gave me of yr travels & above all yt of yr recovery and being in perfect health was no small relief to me labouring under so many ailments & I am obliged to you for yr renewal of my acquaintance with Mr. Winslow[1] who I make no doubt is the worthy person you describe him to be.

My wife and children are now abroad & have been so for some time & I hope they are well & I am sure they join with me in wishing health & all other blessings you can desire.

I hope yt you are safe arrived in Barbados long before this & yt yo found yr Lady & family well & yt you with yr Lady & son may live long and enjoy all manner of felicity is the sincere wishes of him who is with the greatest esteem, Dr. Sr. &c.

Pray give my service to Mr. Lawrence who I hope is now come to himself being in his native country & clear of the Frost and cold blasts.

To Lord Fairfax, Leeds Castle, in Kent.

Winsburg, April 20, 1743.

My Ld.

At the desire of my Worthy friend Colo Fairfax this is to advise yr Ldp of ye death of Mr Commissary Blair one of his Matys Council here who departed this life on Monday last and I hope yr Ldp will get Mr Fx. into ye Council in his room Mr. Fx. also desires your Ldps Instructions concerning ye entries of Land which Numbers of people are desirous of making with him on the other side of ye Blue ridge of Mounts & among others Mr Richd Barnes & myself desire yr Ldps leave (if you gain your Cause) to take up 10,000 acres upon ye so fork of Potowmack, ye place I cannot exactly describe, only there are some very rich low grounds:

And there is another tract of about 10,000 acres more or less which I can more exactly describe, yt I should be extreamely obliged to yr Ldp for, to-wit—Beginning at a Great w'te oak marked R. C. 1729 being ye uppermost corner tree to ye 50,212 acres granted to ye Carter family standing on Shannondoah River nigh

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[1] Joshua Winslow, of Boston.

ye^e lower end of two smal Islands and running thence S° 46 West across Opockon to the Waggon road, thence along ye sd Road to ye line of ye sd Grant & thence along ye lines of ye sd Grant to ye beginning, this I suppose may contain as much bad land as good which if your L^dp is pleased to grant me I purpose to preserve in my family & to fill ye good Land with tennants when I can get them; and ye other tract M^r. Barnes & I intend to seat and raise Cattle and horses on being it lies very remote & has as we suppose a great range for them, but if Y^r L^dp has any information concerning these Lands (tho' I believe they are not extraordinary) & intends to reserve them or part of them for your own use, We shall readily submit to take such part of them as you shall please to allot us—The delays Y^r L^dp meets with in y^r just Cause gives me no small concern (not upon ye acc° of ye above entries) but because we are deprived of ye Hon^r of Y^r L^dps Comp^a & our Country of ye improvem^ts you would undoubtedly make here.—That y^r L^dp may live very many happy years and attain ye utmost of y^r desires and safely arrive here is the sincere wish of him who always desires to be esteem'd as he really is,

Y^r L^dps most faithful & obt h'ble servt.&c.

To Richard Bland, Scarborough.

Blandfield, Virg^a, May 11, 1743.

Dear Sir

Since you left us it hath pleased God in his anger to deprive me of my dear son John in whom was my chief delight and my greatest hopes, he having so fine a Genius y^t I vainly thought he would be an exceeding great comfort to me in my old age (if I should attain it) but now he is gone the way of all flesh, I shall endeavour not to be fond of any thing in this world. My sister Munford[1] is ruined the estate most of it sold to pay the drunken husband's debts. Col° Bland[2] is going to London for priests orders much against my wifes & my will. The rest of us are pretty well & wish you & all our relations at Scarborough perfect health & all other felicities. I am, Dr Sir, your most affect. Cousin.[3]

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[1] Anna Bland, own sister of Mrs. Beverley, married Robert Munford, and by him had Robert, Theodorick, and Elizabeth. Munford died in 1744, and she married George Currie, by whom she had two daughters.

[2] Either Thedorick or Richard, brothers of Beverley's wife.

[3] Though Mr. Brock, in the "Dinwiddie Papers" (II., 351), says that the wife of Beverley was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bland, of Jordan's Point, James River, this letter would point to another parentage. For in writing in

To Col° John Fairchild, Barbados.

Blanfield in Virg^a July the 18th 1743.

D^r S^r

By my L^re to y° & Comp^a you will see what I have done with y^r sloop Hilary & her salt. Corn is very scarce & salt exceeding plenty, & this is ye first of my merchand^s & therefore I doubt you may have suff^d in this affair; I went up to talk with Mr Dick but was taken very ill at Col° Cha. Carters ye beg^s of June cont^d ill for about 5 weeks but am now pretty well. In April I wrote to you about ye death of my Dear sweet boy who is still ever in my thoughts & makes me unfit for any thing, but God gave him to me & he took him away to himself. My wife is with child & my other D^r children are well & desire to be remembered to you. We made no good Cyder last year nor good peach Brandy: Mr Tucker sent orders by word of mouth to one of his skippers to call here for some things but ye message was not deliv^d, so y^t I doubt our Bacon will be too old before you'l get it. We have sent you by ye Hilary a few trifles[1] wch I beg your accept^e; and if I have an opportunity next winter I don't Question but I shall send you some good white apple Cyder.

Y^r pres^t by ye Hilary were very extraordinary & all arrived in good order, I never tasted such fine Rum and I wish I may be soon able to return any thing that may be acceptable to you, but you

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1743 to John Bland, of Scarborough, Beverley uses a form that was adopted only when writing to a parent: "Honored Sir: My wife & I join in our duty to you, & wish you may attain all your desires." And he signed himself, "I am, Hon^rd Sir your most obedient humble servant." While to Richard Bland he is "Your most affectionate cousin." So it was John Bland who was the father of Elizabeth. In this connection the question of the seal is not without interest:

"I have sent a seal of considerable value by Capt Wilcox wch please to get mended for me & sent in again in a new Case. It was formerly sent me by Mr. Edward Randolph but he sent & had the wrong arms engraved on it, for ye arms my father used are a Red Rose seeded & barbed, in a field Ermin wth an Unicorn's head for ye Crest and not the 3 bulls heads—y^t wherefore if ye seals could be all new cut to wit one side with ye Rose in field Ermin & Crest, ye other side mine and my wife's & ye other side y unicorns head crest, I should be very glad to have it done if y expense won't be much, but if it will, pray only get the gold bow mended. It was made by Mr. Andrew Dalton Anno 1723, & if he is now alive pray carry it to him again."—*Beverley to Perry*, 24 July, 1739.

[1] The Virginia laws, a cask of hams, a pot of dried cherries, and three pots of Virginia sweetmeats were among them.

must take the will for ye deed. The 2 Col^o Carters are married to 2 of Col^o Byrd's daughters by his wife; & Mrs Byrd desires to know if you deliv^d her letter & whether ye Lady to whom it was directed is alive. I am with unalterable esteem, &c.

To Lord Fairfax, at Leeds Castle, in Kent.

Blanfield, July ye 27th, 1743.

My L^d

The Hon^r of y^r letter of ye 10th of March last wth y^r L^dps singular favour in ye kind accept^e of my former poor, tho' hearty services, affords me no small pleasure; & ye hopes y^r L^dp gives me of having once again ye hon^r of see^g you in Virg^a is no small joy to me; & I hope before this will have the hon^r to reach y^r hands y^t you will have obtained an ord^r of ye King & Council according to ye largest extent of y^r Grant. We here are very glad to hear of Capt Martin's health & Preferm^t & hope to hear of his obtaining of the Com^o he desires.—I doubt not but Col^o Fairfax has informed your L^dp of Miss Nancy Fx's being marr'd to Mr. adj^utt Washington[1] Col^o Charles Carter & Col^o Land^n Carter to ye 2 Miss Byrds. My Wife & Daughters join wth me in pres^g our best services to y^r L^dps & we beg ye favour of y^o to pres^t our services to Capt Martin & Mr George Fairfax—I have not been well for a good While, but whether sick or well I shall always desire to be esteem'd as I really am,

Yr L^dps most ob^t h'ble serv^t

To Ferdinando—John Paris.[1]

W[illiamsburg] in Virg^a Novr 5, 1743.

Sir:

Being favour'd with a recommendation to you from Mr Jenings concerning my Cause at the suit of Edward Randolph, I have therefore inclosed such papers as my Lawyers here thought necessary to transmit to you a list of which is annext. Our Governour told me he should transmit the original representation (of wch you have a Copy) to His Grace the Duke of New Castle & let him know both Mr Randolphs & my Character therefore If you could gett his Grace to sitt in the Cause it might do me great service, and you will not forget to inform my Council that the Govr & Council here

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[1] Laurence Washington, half-brother of George Washington, married 19 July, 1743, Anne, daughter of William Fairfax. On the death of Lawrence she married George Lee.

[2] "An eminent solicitor at the Council Board."

are the Judges of Our General Court. I think I need not to enter into particulars, the inclosed state of my Case, & the other papers bring sufficient with Mr Jening's Letter to let you into the justice & truth of my Cause. I have desired Mr Christopher Smith of London Mercht to wait on you with these papers—& to pay you from time to time the fees and charges accrueg. & I hope you will fee ye attº & Sollr Genl for me, and I beg ye favr of you to let me know from time to time how you proceed in this affair and also what other papers may be Necessary to send you. I doubt yt our assembly will not meet till late next Sumer & if not too late I make no question but I shall get them also to make a Representation in my favour. And as my Case affects all the people of this Colony if you should gain it I make no manner of doubt but the assembly would make you their agent, and as I have the Honour to be a member of the assembly you may be sure of what Interest I have there to serve you. I am positive yt Mr Randolph never had ye proceedings in this cause under the seal of Colony for all the Clerks of ye office averr that they never isued it. You may please to direct to me at Blanfield on Rappa River Virginia and Mr Christopher Smith will transmit any letter you shall please to send me. I will not trouble you further at this time, only to assure you that I leave the affair to yr prut managemt & yt I am, Sir, &c.

Novr 6, 1743.

Since I wrote ye foregoing Lre my Lawyer has thot it proper & therefore I have sent all ye Cops under ye Seal of ye Colº except ye petn & orders I was served with by Ran: agent J. Wales.

The Governor was pleased yesterday to tell me yt he had orderd Mr peter Laheup (agent for our Council here) to fee a Lawyer to Defend my Cause on behalf of ye Colony.

To Ferdinando Jnº Parris, Surrey Street, London.

Virginia, Blanfield, May 9th, 1744.

Sr

Last week yours of the 30th of January came to my hands, for which I am obliged to you; It is indeed an hard Case to have to do with such a person as Capt Edward Randolph is, for if I get the Better, and the Council should order me my full costs there is no hope of ever getting it.—Surely Mr Leheup who receives an annual salary from the Govr & Council of this Colony as agent for them will not fail to present their Representation to my Lord Duke and if he does present it, I make no doubt but you'l make ye Best use you can of it.

As to admitting of the Decrees, it has been the uninterrupted usage of the several Courts here, tho' we have no Law that takes any notice of it.

There were several Evidences sworn and examined at the trial here & no Depositions taken, so none could be Returned with the Judgment; and even his own Brother Capt Isham Randolph had been in partnership with him (and is since Dead) was sworn & among other things was examined as to the sale of my two last Parcels of Tobacco, and declared that tho' his Brother E. R. sold them at a Low price, yet if ye purchaser sold them again for more, y^{t} he ye said E. R. was to have more, and they were actuald sold for more & ye money was paid to him; and being over again pressed by E. R. to Declare what Reason he had for saying so he told him and the Court that he was sorry, he was asked the Qustion, but as he must answer it, he declared y^{t} Capt Thomas Bolling (who was privy to all E. R.'s affairs) told him so, to which E. R. could make no Reply; this I mention as a sample to shew you what manner of person I have to deal with, and that it is impossible the Council should have any insight into our Dispute, because my said principal evidence is dead, and the others are here; and nothing he offered to give in Evidence against me was refused him, but his own Oath to his own account, which if the court had admitted would have been against all Law & reason but they admitted ye account & his Books to be given to the Jury, so that he had no just Reason to Complain and I hope the verdict will stand unimpeached, and that the Council will Dismiss the Appeal & order him to pay me my ful costs both at home & here, tho' I have no hopes, if they should order it, that I should ever get a penny of it.

The reason I suppose for Capt Randolph's presenting the order for appeal was (as you observe) to get a Transcript of the Record under the seal of ye Colony.

As to the King's granting appeals under the sum limited we doubt not his power but it is a very great Hardship that we must be put to a very great Expence to Defend appeals for a small summ and yet if we get the Better of the appellant, the Council seldom give us the 10th of the Costs & charges we are at, for in this Affair I have expended here about thirty pounds and what it may Cost me, with you, I know not.

Our Assembly is to meet in September and I make no doubt but they will join in a proper Representation of this affair.

When I paid the money to Richard Randolph (the appellant's

Brother) he told me that he was his attorney and promised me before WITNESSES that he would go into the Gen[l] Court & there acknowledge full satisfaction of the Judgment that it might be Recorded with the Judgment, and he being reputed a man of true Honour, I made no doubt but y[t] he was E. R.'s attorney and that he would perform his promise, but since I find he Intended no such thing, and the reason why I trusted to his Honour was, because my son was extreamly ill so that I was obliged to go to him (who Dear Boy died two Days after) & Being now obliged to go to Pensilvania as one of the Commissioners on a Treaty with the Indians, I have desired my Brother Col[o] Richard Bland to search the Records of the several Courts for y[e] power of Attorney & if he finds it to send you a Copy of it under the seal of the Colony.

You are very right, that we ought to Rely wholly on the Verdict, which I think they cant get over without manifest injustice.

Whether the Gov[r] did give orders to M[r] Leheup to fee a Council for me or no I can't tell, but when I return I will ask him about it, for he told me he would do so.

I am truely sencible of the great Business y[e] Council have on their hands and doubt this affair of ours will not be speedily determined, & Indeed I should be glad to have a Representation from the Assembly get home first and then the sooner it is ended the Better.

You write with so much Candour and I having had so good a character of you, that I cant choose but rely wholly on your Integrity, and I heartily wish you health and success in this affair and all others. I am &c.

To F. J. Paris.

W[ms]burg in Virg[a] Oct[o] 22, 1744

S[r]

I was in hopes to have got our House of Burg[s] to have add[d] y[e] King on acco[t] of Rapp[a] [Randolph's] ag[t] me but y[e] Burg[s] being frugal of y[e] publick money, I could not obtain it. Wherefore I Beg you will bring y[e] cause to a speedy trial as you can, & I don't doubt but you will do mee all y[e] Service you can in that affair. I am &c.

To Clement Plumstead, Philadelphia.

Virginia, Nov[r] the 16th, 1744.

Kind S[r]

* * * Altho' what Col[o] Lee[1] & myself did with the Indians

[1] Thomas Lee, whose marriage with Hannah Ludwell brought him into connection with Sir William Berkeley. Lee was a member of the General Court, and went with Beverley to Lancaster, Penn., to treat with the Indians. See my *Letters of William Lee*, I., 4, 5.

had the Honour of your & the other Gent^{ns} approbation, yet we mett not with ye same from our Assembly, for they would not approve of the treaty neither would they give us one Farthing nor contribute any thing to the charges, & if the King will not give us any thing, we shall have our Labour for our pains. * * *

To Richard Bennett, Wye River, Maryland.

Virg^{a} Feb 12, 1744.

Worthy Sir

Not having the pleasure of hearing of you for some time past, gives me hopes, that you are well, for ill news Commonly flies a pace.—It is now some months since my wife's sister Mrs Anna Monford has been left a poor distressed widow wth two sons and a daughter in very mean circumstances (I have taken Robert her Eldest son & Mr Lee her daughter Elizabeth) the House & 800 acres of Land where she lives being mortgaged to one Mr Theophilus Field for about £360 Sterling and no hopes of Redeeming it, without your kind assistance, for neither her Brothers nor myself have any Ready money to assist her, and before her Eldest son comes of age the Interest will eat it out, it is a very pretty seat on the navigable part of Appamattox River very Commodious for Trade. If you will be pleased to have Compassion on them and Redeem the Land I will take Care to have the Mortgage duly assigned to you and Recorded and then they will be in your own power who never fails to shew mercy to those who deserve it, as she does, who tho' her husband was a Sot & used her very Ill on all Occasions, yet she always behaved herself towards him on all accounts as a good & dutiful wife ought to do; I hope you will be so good as to pardon me for the trouble I now give because it is on behalf of a poor Distressed Widow & Orphans. Inclosed is the Journal of our Last Session of Assembly & Laws which I should have troubled you with, before this time but could not get it sooner from ye Printer, & it may serve to amuse you at your leisure hours. My wife with myself and children (I thank God) are all well and Join with me in presenting our most humble service to you and in wishing you perfect health and all your desires: and I beg leave to assure you that I am with unfeigned truth, Kind Sir, Yrs, &c.

THROCKMORTON OF ENGLAND AND VIRGINIA.

By W. G. STANARD.

[*Concluded.*]

47. JOHN THROCKMORTON, b. March 19, 1779, went with his father to Kentucky; married Sarah Dudley. Issue: 80, Thomas; 81, John; 82, William, married, and had Charles, of Paris, Ky., John, and Elizabeth; 83, Matthew; 84, George W.; 85, May; 86, Katherine; 87, Nancy; 88, Dulcinea.

50. ARISS THROCKMORTON, born February 5, 1789, died December 25, 1868, served as a major in the Black Hawk War, married ——, daughter of John Reine, of Kentucky. Issue: 89, John, Major C. S. A.; 90, Colin, Major C. S. A., married ——, daughter of Robt. J. Ward, of Louisville, and had Ariss, Emma, Matthew Ward, and Maurice B., who married —— Martin, and was killed December 9, 1888, while trying to suppress a riot at Birmingham, Alabama; 91, Catherine; 92, Charles.

51. JOHN THROCKMORTON, of "Roxton," born June 22, died ——; married December 26, 1805, Margaret Eleanor, daughter of Rich[d] Llewellyn. Issue: 93, Ellen Catherine, born September 18, 1806, died April 14, 1809; 94, Lucy Ann Moore B., born August 30, 1808, died March 26, 1833, married in 1829 John A. Thompson. (F. B.)

53. WARNER WASHINGTON THROCKMORTON, born February, 1792, died ——, married Susan Llewellyn. Issue: 95, Richard Albion, born August 12, 1831, died September 7, 1845; 96, Hannah Maria, born September 20, 1840; 97, Phillipa Catherine, born January 1, 1830; 98, Lucy Elizabeth, born June 5, 1842; 99, Albina, born October 16, 1844.

64. WILLIAM M. THROCKMORTON, of Kentucky, born April 12, 1817, married ——, and had issue: 100, John; 101, Nimrod; 102, William; 103, Martha.

65. MORDECAI B. THROCKMORTON, of Kentucky, born August 17, 1819, married ——, and had issue: 104, William; 105, Susan.

66 JOSEPH M. THROCKMORTON, married ——, and had a son, H. W. Throckmorton, of Cynthiana, Ky.

74. MATTHEW R. THROCKMORTON, born August 1, 1802, married (1), 1830, Frances, daughter of Joseph Everhart, of Virginia, married (2). Issue (1st marriage): 106, John, born February 15, 1832, married —— Curtis, of Nicholas County, Ky., and had a daughter, Ella; 107, Mordecai, born June 15, 1834; 108, Thomas, born May 4, 1836, married ——, daughter of Capt. J. W. Brewer, and had

issue, Samuel, Mary M. and Frances; 109, Mary Mildred, born March 26, 1834; 110, Sarah, born February 7, 1840; 111, Matthew R., born December 30, 1841; 112, Francis N., born January 23, 1843; 113, Ariss, born March 28, 1846, married ——, daughter of Rev. D. E. B. Denmore, and had issue, William and Charles; 114, George W., born June 14, 1848, died young; (2nd marriage): 115, George W., born October 8, 1850; 116, LaFayette, born April 4, 1852; 117, Matthew R., born October 4, 1857. (F. B.)

76. COL. JOHN ARISS THROCKMORTON, born March 3, 1815, died May 28, 1891, was colonel of Virginia militia; when the civil war broke out he was chief of a division in the treasury department, Washington, D. C., but immediately resigned and entered the C. S. A., as a private in the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, and rose through the grades of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain, to that of major, commanding the regiment at the close of the war. He was a gallant soldier, and as a relative writes, "was in thirty four hard-fought battles and many skirmishes," and frequently received honorable notice in the official reports. He married (1), March 13, 1839, Mary Barnes, daughter of Col. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of "Locust Hill," Loudoun County, and Ann Mason Chichester his wife; and (2), Mary Crittenden. Issue (1st marriage): 118, son, died unmarried; 119, Charles B., Major U. S. A., served through the late war, and in Indian compaigns, married Fanny Hall, daughter of Robert Logan Wickliffe, of Bardstown, Ky., and has a son Charles Wickliffe Throckmorton; (2nd marriage), 120, Ariss Crittenden, born 1872.

80. JAMES BARBOUR THROCHMORTON, of Loudoun County, born December 8, 1830, married Eliza Chamblin. Issue: 121, Mason, of Loudoun County, married Sarah Humphrey and had issue Archie, Elma, James Bernard, and Mary Elise; 122, Sarah Hooe.

81. HUGH WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, of Washington, D. C., born July 12, 1836, married Rebecca Ellen, daughter of Charles Horace Upton (Consul to Geneva 1863–'77). Issue: 123, Horace Upton born February 4, 1859; 124, Nellie McCarty, born April 13, 1860, died February 3, 1873; 125, Earnest Upton, born November 11, 1861, married Mary Whelpley; 126, Cecelia Rebecca; 127, Frances Estelle.

The use of the word "tradition," in regard to the marriages of Mrs. Barbour and Mrs. Moore (in the July QUARTERLY) was not intended to imply that they were not certainly Throckmortons (which beyond a doubt they were); while there appears to be no written

record of their marriages remaining, the uniform tradition among their descendants is that they were sisters, and aunts of Mrs. William Madison. Probably they were twice married. There is recorded in Culpeper a deed, dated 1771, from Robert Throgmorton and Lucy, his wife, and James Barbour and Frances, his wife.

Since the last instalment of this account was prepared, there has been found in an old volume in the State land office, an entry recording that Gabriel Throckmorton appeared before Frederick County Court in 1780, and proved his service in the French and Indian War, and in the same year a warrant was issued to him by State for "military service performed as a captain in the late war between Great Britain and France," and similar (or duplicate) warrants for his services in the same war as a subaltern in Byrd's regiment, and a captain in Peachey's. He was probably the same as, 8, Gabriel Throckmorton, born August 16, 1735.

The arms on the emblazoning noticed in the last number are as follows: Quarterly of siven: 1, Gules, a chevron arg. three bars gemelles sable, a crescent for difference (*Throckmorton*); 2, Gu. a fesse crenellé or (*Aberbury*); 3, Arg. on a fess crenellé between six crosslets fitcheé gu. three crescents of the field (*Olney*); 4, Sa. a chevron arg. between three crescents or (*De la Spine*); 5, Arg. on a fesse crenellé between six crosslets pottée fitcheé gu. three plates (*Olney*); 6, Gu. three bird bolts arg. (*Bosan*); 7, Gu. a fesse or between six Gotée d'or (*Wyke*). Crest: A falcon rising arg. belled or, charged on the breast with a crescent, for difference. Motto: "Virtus Sola Nobilitat." The only variation between these arms and those given in the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, is in the first quartering—the crescent for difference, second son.

GRACE SHERWOOD, THE VIRGINIA WITCH.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

[*Continued from pages* 96 *and* 190.]

May 2nd 1706

"Whereas a former Compl^t was brought ag^t Grace Sherwood for Suspicion of Witchcraft wch by ye Atturny Gen^rll Report[1] to his Ex^ly in Councill was to Generall & not Charging her with any perticular Act therefore represented to y^m y^t Princess Ann Court might if they thought fitt have her examined Deltovo & ye Court Being of

Oppinion y^{t} there is great Cause of Suspicion Doe therefore ord^{r} y^{t} y^{e}: Sherr take ye Said Grace into his Safe Costody untill She Shall give bond & Security for her appearance to ye next Court to be examined Denovo & y^{t} ye Constable of y^{t} p^{r}cinkt go with ye Sherr & Serch ye Sd graces House & all Suspicious places Carfully for all Images & Such like things as may any way Strengthen the Suspicion & it is likewise Ordered y^{t} ye Sherr Som an Able Jury of Women also all Evidences as Cann give in anything ag^{t} her in Evidence in behalf of our Soveraign Lady ye Queen To Attend ye next Court Accordingly"

June 6th 1706

"Whereas Grace Sherwood of y^{s} County have been Complained of as a pson Suspected of Witchcraft & now being Brought before this Court in ord^{r} for examinacon y^{s} Court have therefore requested m^{r} Maxm^{ll} Boush to p^{r}sent Informacon ag^{t} her as Councill in behalf of our Soveraign Lady ye Queen in order to her being brought to a regular Tryall"

"Whereas an Informacon in Behalf of her Mag^{ty} was presented by Luke Hill to ye Court in pursuance To Mr Gen^{rll} Att^{rys} Tomson report on his Excell^{cy} ord in Councill ye 16th Aprill Last About Grace Sherwood being Suspected of Witchcraft have thereupon Sworn Severall Evidences ag^{t} her by wch it Doth very likely appear"

June 7th 1706

"Whereas at ye Last Court as ord^{r} was past y^{t} ye Sherr should Sommons an able Jury of Women to Serch Grace Sherwood on Suspicion of witchcraft wch although ye Same was performed by ye Sherr yet they refused And did not appear it is therefore ord^{r} y^{t} ye Same persons be again Som^{d} by ye Sherr for their Contempt To be Dealt wth according to ye uttmost Severity of ye Law, & y^{t} a new Jury of women be by him Som^{d} To appear next Court to Serch her on ye aforesaid Suspicion & y^{t} he likewise Som all evidences y^{t} he Shall Be informed of as materiall in ye Complaint & y^{t} She continue in ye Sherr Costody unless She give good bond And Security for her Appearance at ye next Court & y^{t} She be of ye Good behaviour towards her Majestie & all her Leidge people in ye mean time"

Princess Ann

At a Court held ye 5th July anno Dom 1706 p^{r}sent Mr Jno Richason, Cap^{tn} Jno Moseley Cap^{tn} Henry Chapman Cap^{tn} Wm Smyth Justices

"Whereas for this Severall Courts ye Business between luke hill

& Grace Sherwood on Suspicion of witchcraft have Been for Severall things omitted perticularly for want of a Jury to Serch her & ye Court being Doubtfull That they Should not get one y^s Court & being willing to have all means possible tryed either to acquit her or to Give more Strength to ye Suspicion y^t She might be Dealt wth as Deserved therefore it was Ord^rd y^t ye Day by her own Consent to be tried in ye water by Ducking but ye weather being very Rainy & Bad Soe y^t possibly it might endanger her health it is therefore ord^rd y^t ye Sherr request ye Justices p^rcisely to appear on wednessday next by tenn of ye clock at ye Court house & y^t he Secure ye body of ye Sd Grace till ye time to be forth Coming y^n to be Dealt wth as afore sd"

July 10th 1706

"Whereas Grace Sherwood being Suspected of witchcraft have a long time waited for a ffitt uppertunity ffor a ffurther Examinacon & by her Consent & approbacon of y^s Court it is ord^r y^t ye Sherr take all Such Convenient assistance of boate & men as Shall be by him thought ffit to meet at Jno Harpers plantacon in ord^r to take y^r Sd Grace forthwith & put her into above mans Debth & try her how She Swims Therein alwayes having Care of her life to p^rserve her from Drowning & as Soon as She Comes Out y^t he requests as many Ansient & Knowing woman as possible he Cann to Serch her Carefully ffor all teats spotts & marks about her body not usuall in Others & y^t as they ffind ye Same to make report on Oath To ye truth thereof to y^e Court & further it is ord^r y^t Som women be requested to Shift & Serch her before She goe into y^e water y^t She Carry nothing about her to cause any ffurther Suspicion"

NOTES.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

As appears from the previous number (p. 192) a jury of women examined Grace Sherwood 7th March 170$\frac{5}{6}$, and found certain indications of a witch upon her person. But the court did not know what course to take upon this report, and so a stop was put to the proceedings. Thereupon, Luke Hill brought the matter before the Virginia council, and according to the council books the following action was taken :

"At a council held at her Maj^ties Royall Capitol the 28th day of March, 1706 :

Luke Hill by his petition informing this Board that one Grace Sherwood of Princess Anne County being suspected of witchcraft upon his complaint to that county court that she had bewitched ye petitioners wife, the court ordered

a jury of women to serch ye said Grace Sherwood who upon search brought in a verdict ag^t^ ye said Grace, but y court not knowing how to proceed to judgment thereon, the petitioner prays that ye attorney Gen^ll^ may be directed to prosecute ye said Grace for ye same.

Ord^rd^ y^t^ y s^d^ peticon be referred to Mr Attorney Gen^ll^ to consider & report his opinion to his Excellcy & ye council on ye first day of y next Gen^ll^ court."

"April y 16th 1706

Present: His Excellency,

Edmund Jenings, Benj^a^ Harrison, Philip Ludwell,
Jno Lightfoot, Jno Custis, Wm Bassett,
Dudley Digges, Mr Com^r^ Blair, Henry Duke.
Wm Churchill: Esq^rs^

* * * * *

post meridiem: present as before except Philip Ludwell Esqr.

Mr Attorney Gen^ll^ haveing in persuance of an order of this Board reported his opinion of Luke Hill against Grace Sherwood as being suspected of witchcraft in y following words to-wit: viz Upon perusal of ye above order of this hon^ble^ Board I doe conceive & am of the opinion that ye charge or accusation *is too general* that the county court ought to make a further Examinacon of the matters of fact & to have proceeded therein pursuant to the directions & powers of County Courts given by a late act of Assembly in criminal cases made & provided & if they thought there was sufficient cause to have (according to that Law) committed her to y Gen^ll^ prison of this Colony whereby it would have come regularly before the Gen^ll^ Court and whereupon I should have prepared a bill for ye Grand jury & if they had found it I should have prosecuted it. I therefore with humble submission offer & conceive it proper that y s^d^ County Court do make a further Enquiry into the matter, and if they are of opinion there be cause they act according to the above said Law and I shall be ready to present a Bill and if found proceed thereon

Ordered that a copy of y said Report be sent to y court of Princess Anne County for their direction in ye premises."

The council book has never been quoted in connection with this subject before, and it shows that the published account of the opinion of the Attorney General, Stevens Thompson, in the calender of State Papers (vol I., p. 100), is defective in omitting the words in *italics.* After this order, referring the whole subject back to the County Court, the proceedings reported in the text took place.

[*To be Continued.*]

THE LISTERS OF VIRGINIA.[1]

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD W. JAMES.

Thomas Lister,[2] 5th son of James Lister, of Shibden Hall, settled

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[1] Arms: Ermine, on a fess sable three mullets or, a canton gules.

Crest: A stag's head erased proper, charged with trefoil slipped gules.

[2] Had a brother, William, baptized April 3, 1712, settled in Virginia, married Susanna Lewes 1738; had two daughters; died October 21, 1743.

in Virginia; bp. 9 Dec. 1708 at Halifax, d. Aug. 15, 1740, in Virginia, mar. Anne, dau. of John Lewes, of Virginia, 1733. They had issue —— William[1]

Martha, wife of R. Burch, of Virginia.

Mary, d. y.

Susanna, wife of R. Morris, of Virginia.

The above Thomas was the son of James, son of Samuel, son of John, son of Samuel, son of Thomas, son of Richard, son of John, son of John, son of William, son of Richard of Halifax, Constable of Halifax 1412, largest rent payer to the prior of Lewes in 1439, surrenders lands in Northowram 5 Oct., 1452, to his son William.

LIBRARIES IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

(CONTINUED.)

[*Selections from the records of York County, by the Editor.*]

XXXVII. Inventory (1679) of Thomas Hansford (hanged by Sir William Berkeley for participation in the "Rising" of Nathaniel Bacon, jun.): "A pcell of old bookes & one box * * * at 110 pds. of tobacco; plate: six silver spoones, 4 silver dram cupps, 2 sack cupps, one tankard, one bowle, 2 bodkins, one ditto broken, one small silver box & spoon, the handle of a broken spoon, a small pcell of old silver lace" &c.

XXXVIII. Inventory of Major James Goodwin, J. P. of York Co, 168$\frac{7}{8}$: Bookes 1£. 05. Sum total, 542£. 16. 02. Among the items, 66 oz. of Plate worth 16£. 10s, and 1 silver Tankard at. 25$\frac{1}{2}$ oz, worth 6£. 07. 06; 33 sheep, 48 cattle, 10 negroes, &c.

XXXIX. Inventory of Rev. Rowland Jones, taken in 1689: "In the Study Books as by a Catalogue 14£." "Mrs Jones' upper chamber chest & old Bookes 15s." Total inventory £440. 01. Among the items six adult negroes and four children, 113 lbs of old pewter at 10d p. lb., making 4£. 14; 41 cattle, 12 horses, 36 sheep, &c. There were the porch roome, parlor, Mrs Jones' chamber, kitchen, passage, Mr Jones' chamber, study, Bell Coney chamber, Mrs. Jones upper chamber, kitchen chamber.

XL. "A true inventory of what my mother Mary Morrisbeye Dyed possessed of": 1 silver spoone, 1 Dram Cupp, 1 large ditto, 9 old bookes, 1 other old Booke &c. Signed George ╳ Staples, June 24, 1690.

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[1]Returned to Great Britain and settled at Langhorne, Carmarthen County. He was born in Virginia July 7, 1734, married Margt. Lewes, of Langhorne, 1760. They left many children, but none of them appear to have settled in Virginia.

Authority quoted, "Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire" in the *Genealogist* for October, 1894.

XLI. Inventory of Mrs. Elizabeth Digges, widow of Gov. Edward Digges, recorded aug. 24, 1692:

	£.	s.	d.
"A pcell of ould small Bookes att	02 :	10 :	00"
"one large bible	01 :	00 :	00"
"other old large Bookes att	01 :	10 :	00"

Total inventory, 1102£. 18. 10. See Vol. I., April No., 1893.

XLII. Inventory of Dr. Henry Power recorded May 24, 1693: A pcell of Bookes 5£, a pcell of physick 18£, 5 feather beds, 21 head of cattle, 3 horses &c. Sum total 158£. 18. 00

XLIII. Inventory of Capt John Stannup taken in 1693: 6 old bookes, 4 negroes, 8 horses, 53 head of cattle, &c. Sum total 41,-960 lbs of tobacco.

XLIV. Inventory of James Whaley, recorded Sept 24, 1701: "The Statutes at Large & Wingates Abridgm^t att 03£. 07. 00." "The Lawes of Virginia & a pcell of old bookes, 03£. 07. 00." Sum total 194£. 11. 06½; among the items were 109 cattle, 7 horses, 32 sheep & 17 negroes. The rooms were the hall chamber, hall, the chamber, the parlor, the kitchen chamber, the chamber over the parlor, the kitchen, the old store, the cellar. On March 3, 170⅔ there was a further appraisement of James Whaley's Estate, additional value 526£. 06. 00

XLV. Inventory of Mr. Samuel Timson, taken March 24, 1704: "A parcell of Bookes," 78 cattle, 10 horses, 32 hogs, 14 negroes, 9 sheep, one Indian, &c. Sum total, exclusive of sheep and cattle, 472£. 17. The rooms were ye Hall, ye Parlor, ye chamber over ye Parlor, ye porch chamber, ye Hall chamber, ye garrett over ye Hall, ye garrett over ye Parlor. There was a bed or two in each of these apartments.

XLVI. Inventory of Mr. Joseph Ring deced, recorded in 1704: "A parcell of old bookes, 2£." Sum total 1484£. 10. 07.

XLVII. Inventory of Coll Thomas Ballard recorded in 1711: A parcell of Books 2£. 10.; 18 slaves, 6 horses, 29 sheep, 51 cattle, 70 oz of Plate at 5s. per oz.—in all 603£. 12. 08.

XLVIII. Inventory of Thomas Hill, deced, of Essex Lodge, Bookes 2£. 06. Sum total, 156£. 07. 04.

XLVIII. Will of Rev Arthur Tillyard, Aug 14, 1712—Sept 15, 1712. Gives all his estate to Edward Power, son of John Power and to William Moody, son of Philip Moody. Cole Digges executor, and "for ye trouble of my Exsequtor, Mr Cole Digges, I give & bequeathe my hole Library of Bookes."

XLIX. Inventory of James Burwell, recorded in 1718: "In Mr Burwell's closet a parcell of Books 6£." Sum total £2386. 18. 10. Among the items were, "coach & harness with a pair of new wheels," 4 coach horses, 1 pacing horse, 9 other horses and 6 colts 126 cattle, 81 hogs, 107 sheep and lambs, plate worth 73£. 19. In the "old House in the outward chamber" there were "1 picture & a court of armes in a frame" &c. His estate in King William valued at 377£. 05. was not included.

L. Inventory of Orlando Jones, recorded Nov. 16, 1719: "In

his study his Library & a parcell of old Bookes." Sum total 484£. 01. 03.

LI. Inventory of James Bates, recorded June 15, 1724: 1 Large Bible, 1 Pocket ditto, 1 concordance, Ellwoods History of Old and new Testaments in 2 vols., 4 vols of Plutarchs Lives, Senecas Morals, a parcell of old books &c.

LII. Inventory of Mary Reade, widow of John Reade, taken in 1724: "1 large Bible & comon Prayers," "Bookes and a parcell of old Bookes." 83 oz. silver plate at 5s., and 5½ oz old silver at 4s. 6. Sum total, £234. 07. 05

LIII. Inventory of Henry Bowcock, recorded in 1729: 4 maps and some small pictures, 10s.; 1 Desk & book case 4£; 247 oz. of Plate worth 60£. 6., 4¼ 1 parcell of old painted pictures 1£; walnut furniture, leather chairs, china, wines &c; Total 530£. 07. 03½.

LIV. Inventory of Richard Hickman[1] "of the City of Williamsburg" clerk of the Council, recorded May 15, 1732. "A catalogue of Bookes belonging to the Estate of Mr Richard Hickman deced vallued by the subscribers:

	L.	s.	d.
Cook upon Littleton 11 Edn	2	5	0
Do 2 Insts 3 3 Do 4 4 Do 4	1	15	0
Hubbards reports 4	0	15	0
Theserius Brevium 2	0	10	0
First Modern repts 3 2d Do 2 3 Do 2 4 Do 2 5 Do 1 Modern Cases 1	4	16	0
Setts Statutes 31st to Car II.	2	0	0
Bulstrode	1	10	0
Plowdens Commrs foll	0	15	0
Lilly's Abridgments 2 vols	2	0	0
Lillys Entrys	1	5	0
Clefts Entry	1	5	0
Saunders Reports	1	10	0
Brownlo Redivivus	0	12	0
Leviz. Reports 2 vol	1	0	0
Ashes Tables 4 vols fol.	0	12	0
Dalton's Justice pub 1682	0	5	0
Cooks reports in English	0	15	0
The 2d Year book of Henry 6th	0	1	0

[1] Will proved June 21, 1732: Sister Elizabeth Greenhill and brothers Thomas, Henry and Edwin, sister Lettice; devises to Christopher Jackson of Nansemond county, a house and lot on the south side of Duke of Gloucester street, adjoining the college land; to Samuel Cobbs a gelding "given to me by Mr. Benjamin Weldon on his death bed," directs his house and lot joining to the college land to be sold.

Dyers old Edition large 4to	0	5	0
Swinbourn	0	4	0
3 vols of Cook	1	10	0
Brownlo	0	5	0
Powell's Interp^{n}	0	10	0
Puffendorf Law of Nat^{r} & Nations	1	1	0
Latches Reports	0	2	6
Winch Rep.	0	5	0
Owen	0	5	0
Allen	0	5	0
	28	3	6
Vaughan's Reports	1	0	0
Another Set in 2 vol^{s} of ye 2^{d} 3^{d} & 4th vol of Cooks Inst^{s}	2	0	0
Keylins rep^{ts}	0	10	0
Hughes Abridgment	0	1	0
Wingates Maxims	0	5	0
Brownloes & Muldsboroughs Rep. old	0	2	0
Orphans Legacy	0	6	0
The Sea Laws	0	7	6
Regula Placitandi	0	2	6
Bacons Elements	0	2	0
Law french Dixonary	0	5	6
Finches Law in English	0	2	0
Ashton placita latine rediviva	0	4	0
Treatise of Wills	0	2	0
Law Terms pub. 1708	0	6	0
Modern Conveyancer 3 vols	0	12	0
Law of Trespass	0	5	5
Ariaira Clericalia	0	5	5
Another D^{o}	0	5	0
Fitzherberts Nal. Bremin	0	5	0
Another D^{o}	0	5	0
Compleat Att. & Soll^{r}	0	6	0
Plowden, Quar.	0	2	0
Wellwood's Sea Laws	0	0	6
Tryals pr. pais 3	0	4	0
Wingates Abridgmen^{t} with 2 other S P.	0	3	0
Instructor Clericalis—7 vols	1	10	0
Abridgmen^{t} Plant^{n} Laws	0	3	0
Kitchen of Courts,	0	4	0
Institutio legalis	0	5	0
Pulton's Abridgment Penal Stats.	0	1	0
Ventris Reports	0	10	0
Hawkins Pleas of Crown	1	10	0
Lillys Conveyancer	1	5	0
	41	19	6
2 vols Modus Justrandi	0	8	0
1 vol praxis Alen Curr Cambell	0	5	0

Townsends prepa^{n} to pleading	0	1	0
Large ffrench Bible	0	10	0
a Latin Bible	0	2	6
an English Bible	0	4	0
a Common prayer book	0	1	6
Doctor Hamons Annot^{ns} N^{o} Test.		15	0
Wilkins real Character		5	0
Brooks Heraldry		1	6
Rushworth 1st vol.		10	0
Purchase Pilgrimages		1	6
Hurdes ffrench Dictionary		10	0
Mor^{c}lieux Thesaurus		2	0
Thesaurus Biblicus		2	0
An Imperfect Dict^{y}		0	2
Brownlaw's Judicial writs		2	0
Cabala		1	0
The laws of Maryland		5	0
Locke 2 vols on Human Underst.		9	0
Spec^{rs} 3 vol		1	6
French Litturgy		2	6
Oxford Grammar		1	6
Wills' Notitia parlimentaria		3	0
Scotts Christian Life, 3 vols		3	0
Chronological Abridgment		1	0
Drelingcourt on death D^{o}		2	0
Method of Studdy		0	6
The Art of thinking & Speak		4	0
Method of treating with Princis		0	6
Coles' Dictionary		5	0
History of Virginia, 2 books		6	0
Boyers French Dictionary		3	0
The life of C^{r} Collumbus 2 vols		2	0
Astriea Abdicati Restera^{o}		1	0
	48	12	2
Fines & Recoveries	0	2	0
Hales Pleas of the Crown		2	0
Laws of Usury		1	0
The old Sollicitor		1	0
Perkins		1	0
Rules & ord^{rs} of the Courts of Com^{n} Pleas		2	0
Arbetrum Redivive			6
The Law of Obligations		4	0
Pollitical State 5 vol		10	0
Tacitus		1	6
Florus		1	6
Latin Testament Marteall & ——		2	0
Helviceuss Chronology		1	0
other books		3	0
One book Imper. paper	1	6	0

a heap of Lumber books	1	0	0
Cowleys Works 1st vol		2	6
Cooks reports	1	5	0
Advice to a son		0	6
Davers Aristophanes		2	6
Telemachus, French		5	0
	54	6	2
To per ct on the above Books they being valued in Sterl	10	17	3
	65	3	5

Wil. Robertson
Will. Hopkins.

LV. Inventory of Mr. Robert Ballard, recorded in 1735: "35 books of sundry sorts"

LVI. Inventory of Mr Charles Stagg,[1] recorded in 1736: 7 volumes of the Craftsman 1£. 6. 0, 25, prints and maps 1£. 11. 03, a Bible 0£. 07. 06, a book the art of Dancing by J. Weaver, a Do by J. Essex.

LVII. Will of Dr Charles Brown, "of Williamsburg in the Collony of Virginia Doctor of Physic"; leaves his estate to Rev. Mr Wm Stith, late professor of Humanity in the College of William and Mary and at present minister of Henrico Parish in the County of Henrico on James River—Proved June 19, 1738. Inventory of Dr. Brown, Septr 18, 1738: Books Eighty two vols in folio 36£. 13. 00, One hundred & twenty eight in Quart 32£. 04. 06, four hundred & Seven in Octavo 39£. 07. 01. Two family pictures not appraised. Oct 31st 1738: Bookes found since—Garangeots Anatomy lent to Mr Kenneth Mackensie £0; 04. 00, Shaws Practice of Physick 2 vols in the Revd Mr John Foxes hands £0. 08. 00, Taliacoteas lent to Dr John Amson £0. 02. 06 Two Book presses sold for £5. 13. 00.

The Virginia Gazette pronounced this collection of books "the finest and most copious in all the branches of Natural Philosophy and Physick" ever exposed to sale in the Colony.

LVIII. "Appraisement[2] of the estate of Mr Cuthbert Ogle dec'd April 23, 1755.

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[1] Charles Stagg, dancing master, and Mary his wife, contracted in 1716 with William Levingston of New Kent, merchant, to open a theatre in Williamsburg. and the agreement was carried out, the theatre built and plays conducted until Stagg's death. The theatre was where the Tucker house now stands. Later the new theatre was built, about 1751, near the capitol.

[2] This appraisement is given entire. Williamsburg at this time was the seat of great gaiety. It boasted at least of two celebrated musicians, Cuthbert Ogle and Peter Pelham, and the beautiful actress, Miss Sarah Hallam, who also taught a dancing-school. John Blair in his diary notes the musical entertainments at the college, and Col. Hudson Muse writes in 1771, that, during his stay for eleven days in Williamsburg, the theatre was crowded every night with beautiful ladies. From the inventory above it is easy enough to recall the musician dressed in his green coat, with flowing wig, tuning his fiddle as he glanced through his spectacles at his book of songs.

	£.	s.	d.
1 plad-night-gown,	0	7	6
1 new cloth Coat & Green Waistcoat	2	10	
1 old Brown Coat & 2 pair Breeches	1		
1 French grey Coat & breeches & black, silk Waistcoat	3		
An old Grey coat & Waistcoat	1		
New market coat	1	6	0
Old cloak 10s, 11 shirts 40s, 6 cravats 7s. 6d	2	17	6
5p^{r} stockins 20s, 6 Towils 3s. 9, 4 Linnen Handkerchiefs 5s.	1	8	9
1 silk handkerchief 3s. 2 Wiggs 10 s. 2 pair shoes 10s	1	3	0
1 pr Boots 5s. 1 Hair Trunk 15s. Old Hatt 5s	1	5	0
1 Plain Gold Watch £15. 1 Spy Glass 10s. 9	15	10	9
½ lb Green Tea 4s. some Fiddle Strings 4s.	0	8	0
2 p^{r} Temple Spectacles 5s. 2 sets shoe & knee Buckles 2s. 6	0	7	6
a Fiddle & Case 21s. 6, Harpsichord and 2 Hammers &c 22£ 11. 6.	23	13	
Musick: 2 sets Pasquatis Overtures 4s each	0	8	
10 Books Handels songs	1	10	0
4 large sets Italian songs	1		
6 Sonatas by Schickard	0	4	
4 books of Symp. to Handels oratorios	0	10	
The Musical entertainment	0	5	
Lamps Songs	0	5	
Apollos Feast by Handel	0	5	
Nares Lessons 6s, Avisons Concertos 4s	0	10	
6 Concertos by Burgess & 6 by Hasse in one book	0	7	6
4 small books of Stanley	0	8	0
6 Sonatas Degeardino	0	5	0
Lamps through Bass 7s. 6, Albertis 8 Sonatas 5s	0	12	6
5 Concertos by Ramesa 4s, 2 concertos by avison 1s. 6	0	5	6
6 Concertos by Hebden in 7 parts	0	8	
1 Concerto in 7 parts by Avison	0	1	4
12 English songs by Pasquati	0	5	
1 large Book of songs Palma	0	5	
Songs in Acis and Galatea, Handel	0	5	
Alcocks Lessons 4s. Grannoms Songs 4s.	0	8	
1 Vol Feltons Concertos	0	4	6
8 Concertos Avisons	0	6	0
Feltons Lessons	0	4	0
Correlli's Sonatas in Score manu	2	0	0
No. 13	0	2	6
Leveridges Songs in small	0	4	
Songs by Hasse	0	4	
Catches by Purchet & Blow	0	2	
Ballards by Grannom	0	3	6
An unbound book of Italian Songs	0	4	

5 large Books of Concertos manu	1	0	
Harlequin Rangers	0	2	
Loose Music	0	0	6
	69	3	4

Peter Pelham, Charles Jones, John Low.

OLD TOMBSTONES IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

(*Concluded.—See Vol. II., p.* 219; *Vol. III., pp.* 28, 115, 182.)

XXII.

SARAH'S CREEK.[1]

Here Lyeth ye Body of
Mrs Mary Perrin Daughter
of Mr John and Mrs Mary
Perrin died Sepr ye 18th
1738 Aged three years
One month & five Days.

Here lies the Body of
John Perrin son of Thomas
and Elizabeth Perrin
Who departed this life Nov^br^ 2^d^ 1752
Aged 63 years 1 month and 2 Days.

XXIII.

GOSHEN.

Here lies the body
of
Hannah
widow of Morgan Tomkies [2] of
Gloucester C^y^ daughter of Benjn
& Hannah Robinson of King & Queen
C^y^ who departed this life the 20th
Jany 1825, aged 43 years, 8 months
& 20 days.

XXIV.

SHACKELFORD'S FARM.[3]

Here lyeth interred the body of
Annie Byfield daughter of
William Byfield who departed
this life — July 1700, in the
11th month of her age.

* * * *

Richard Byfield

* * * * *

NOTES.

[1] Sarah's Creek flows into York River on the east side of Gloucester Point. At its mouth was the favorite harborage of the British men-of-war. On the east side of the mouth stood the Perrin mansion, still in good condition, and of the style of architecture so usual in Virginia during the reigns of the Georges—a large brick building, two stories high and four rooms to a floor, wainscoated and panelled. The house is in full view of Yorktown. The Perrin family have intermarried with many of the leading families of Virginia. In the York records I found the following quaint letter from the anxious mother to the immigrant youth, John Perrin:

SON JOHN: My love to yo^{u}, and I was very glad to heare of yor health, but very sorry to heare of ye accident wch befell yo^{u} by fire. I have sent yo^{u} a boy wch I desire that you would have as much care of as if he was yor owne alsoe. I have sent yo^{u} some things, so much as I am able at this tyme, and if God shall enable me to live another yeare I shall send yo^{u} more. Yo^{r} father hath departed this life, and hath left you a little house in ye South-gate streete in burg worth the matter of 40l̄b, there is a noate in ye barrell it lieth at ye topp in ye new blankett, and I have sent yo^{u} by Tho : a small peece of gould for yor wife alsoe I have pd for ye boy his passage, his name is Backer yor uncle Christopher lives at Ascamack at Cheryston creeke, & as yo^{u} desire my blessing have a care of ye boy, and learn him his trade, and not to pt from him * * * my love to yo^{u} & yor wife desiring of God to keepe * * *

Your loveing mother,

SUSAN PERRIN.

[This letter which is without date is entered in the proceedings of the court for 1648.]

[2] In the Virginia *Gazette* of May 20, 1737 is the notice of the death of Charles Tomkies, at his house in Gloucester county, practitioner in physic, skilful in his profession, for many years justice of the peace.

[3] These Byfield tombstones lie about three miles from York River, and seven miles from the Court-house. Tradition has it that these little children wandered off from home and were lost in the woods and died, and were buried on the spot where found.

ERROR: On page 31 of this volume (Vol. III. No. 1) the four last lines of the inscription of "John Dixon, only son of John Dixon and Elizabeth Peyton," etc., were transposed from the inscription of Doct. John Dixon his son (page 30). It was the latter "who died" etc., and was "the last male descendant of the Dixon family."

OLD TOMBSTONES IN MATHEWS COUNTY.

COLLECTED BY THE EDITOR.

I.

"YEATMANS."[1]

Sacred to the memory of
Mary Yeatman
Wife of Thomas M. Yeatman
& daughter of John Tompkins
She died in October 1796.
Aged 31 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
Thomas Robinson
Eldest son of
Thomas Muse Yeatman & Mary Tompkins.
Born Jan'y 5, 1789,
Died Aug. 25, 1832.

II.

OAK GROVE.[2]

Here lyeth Interred
the — of William Armistead,
who departed this life the 13 day,
of June 1711, aged 40 years.

III.

TRINITY CHURCH.[3]

In Memory of
Mr. John Nason
who Died May ye 18th 1772
Aged 52.

Here is deposited the Mortal Part of
Lucy Dixon, wife of the Rev. John Dixon.[4]
Her
Exemplary Piety, Domestic Virtues, Liberal Charity
Deservedly Caused her to be
Highly esteemed, cordially beloved, sincerely lamented
By
The Public, Her Family, the Poor.
Obiit Nov^r, 1769, Aetat: 41.

NOTES.

[1] "Yeatman's plantation" lies opposite to "Toddbury" on North River. There are two other headstones, but the briars were so dense as to render approach impossible.

[2] This place lies on East River, and the tomb must be that of William Armistead, eldest son of Col. John Armistead of Hesse. (See Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison").

[3] Trinity church is a wooden structure 40 feet long by 27 feet. Kingston church, which stands at the other end of the county, was rebuilt just before the war, chiefly through the exertions of Miss Elizabeth Tompkins.

[4] Lucy Dixon's husband was Rev. John Dixon, minister of Kingston parish in 1754, and Professor of Divinity, in William and Mary College, from 1770 till his death in 1777. Sons John and Thomas; Anne infant daughter of Thomas; and nephew Roger Dixon. (Chancery papers in Williamsburg.)

OLD TOMBSTONES IN NORTHAMPTON AND ACCOMAC COUNTIES, VA.[1]

I.

WARWICK, OR "QUINBY'S FARM",
In Northampton County.

In memory of Arthur Upshur[2]
born in ye County of Essex in y^e
Kingdom of England who died
January 26, 1709 in ye 85th Year
of his Age.

In memory of Mary y^e
Wife of Arthur Upshur
born in ye County of Warwick
in ye Kingdom of England
who died July ye 3d 1703
in ye 85th year of her Age.

Here lies the Body of
JOHN CUSTIS Esq one of the
Council and Major Genall of
Virginia who departed this life
of January 1696 aged 66 years
and by his side a son and daughter
his Grandson John Custis whom
he had by the daughter of
Daniel Parke Esq Capt General
and Chief Governor of the Leeward
Islands.
Virtus Post Funera.

II.

ARLINGTON.

[*Arms.*[3]]

Here lies the Body of
John Custis, Esq., one of the
Councill and Major Generall of
Virginia who departed this life ye
29th of January 1696 aged 66 years
And by his side a son and daughter
Of his Grandson John Custis whom
He had by the daughter of
Daniel Parke Esq. Capt. Generall
And Chief Governor of the Leeward
Islands.
Virtus Post Funera.

[*Arms.*]

Beneath this Marble Tomb lies ye body
of the Honorable John Custis,[4] Esq.,
of the City of Williamsburg and Parish of Bruton
Formerly of Hungars Parish on the Eastern Shore of
Virginia and the County of Northampton the
place of his nativity.
Aged 71 years and yet lived but seven years
Which was the space of time he kept
A Bachelor's House at Arlington
On the Eastern Shore of Virginia.
This information put on this tomb was by his
own positive order.

—Wm. Colley, Mason, in Fenchurch Street, London, Fecit.

III.

WILSONIA NECK.

Here lyeth ye body of John Custis, Esq., one of the council of Virginia colonel, and commander in Chief of the Militia on the Eastern Shore of this coloney. He was the son of the Hon. John Custis, of Arlington, and departed this life 26th of January, 1713, and in the sixtieth year of his age. His first wife was Margerett,

ye daughter of Mr. John Michaell, by whome he had seven sons and two daughters, who with three of their sons lies near him. His second wife was Sarah, the daughter of Colonel Southy Littleton, and widow of Mr. Adam Michaell, who survived him, but hopes to be buried by him when she dies, as was his desire. Which accordingly now she is, and departed this life the 18th day of April, Anno Domini, 1720, and in the fifty first year of her age.

IV.

"POULSON PLACE," AT ONANCOCK.

Coll Tully Robinson[5]
late of Accomack Co., Va., who was
born August 31st 1658, and
departed November 12, 1723,
aged 65 years and twenty
— days.
A gentleman honourable, an
Ornament to all places. He
was loyall to his prince,
Unshaken to his friend, and
a true believer in the Church
of England.

V.

ONANCOCK.

[*Arms.*[6]]

Here lies the body of
Major Charles West[7]
who departed this life
Februry the 28th 1757
in the — year of his age.

VI.

DEEP CREEK.

Anthony West
Son of Anthony West and Eleanor his wife
Born August 24, 1760
Died February 2d 1795

Revell West
Son of Anthony West and Eleanor his wife
Born March 15th, 1755.
Died December 26, 1802.

NOTES.

1. The editor received these inscriptions at second hand, and cannot vouch for the *order* of the lines, which is, doubtless, in some cases, not exact.

2. Arthur Upshur was the ancestor of Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State during Tyler's administration, and one of the ablest men Virginia ever produced. Arthur Upshur (or Upshott, as his name is spelt in the earliest records) is said to have come from England as an apprentice of Colonel William Kendall. He appears to have taken a leading place on the Eastern Shore, though, as was the case with many country gentlemen in England about that time, he made his mark, being unable to write. The following patents appear in his name: 300 acres at head of Occahannock Creek—head-rights, Mary Risden, James Risden, Landilla Risden, Arthur Carpenter, Philip Sonshack, John Albert, March 11, 1655; 700 acres in same locality, October 20, 1661; on Matchepungo Creek, 2,000 acres, September 29, 1664; 2,000 acres formerly granted to Lieut.-Coll. Kendall, and assigned to Upshur September 29, 1665; 350 acres at the head of Broad Creek, a branch of Nassawaddox Creek. About 1655 "Arthur Upshott of Occahannock" married Mary, widow of James Risden; and about 1663 he married Mary, sister of George Clarke, philomedicus, and widow of Richard Jacob. Upshur may have had an earlier wife still. He had issue: 2, *Arthur;* 3, John; 4, Helen, who married ——— Stott; and 5, Ann, who married Benjamin Dolby. 2. ARTHUR married Sarah, co-heir with Anne, her sister (who married Andrew Hamilton, of Pennsylvania), of her father, a Quaker of great influence, Thomas Browne, inheriting 631 acres called "Brownsville," and on which resides Thomas T. Upshur, one of her descendants. The old dwelling-house is still standing, now converted into servants' quarters. The descent of Mr. Thomas[7] T. Upshur is: Arthur[1] (died in 1703), Arthur[2], Thomas[3], Thomas[4], John[5], Thomas[6], Thomas[7] T. Upshur. Abel P. Upshur was descended as follows: Arthur[1], married, 1st, Mary Risden; 2d, Mary Jacob; had Arthur[2], who married Sarah Browne; they had Abel[3], who married Rachel Revell, daughter of John Revell; they had Arthur,[4] who married Leah Custis, daughter of Henry Custis; they had Littleton,[5] who married Ann Parker, daughter of George Parker and his wife Ada Bagwell; they had ABEL[6] PARKER UPSHUR, who married, 1st, Elizabeth Dennis, who died s. p.; he married, 2d, Elizabeth Upshur, daughter of John and Ann Brown Upshur, and she had Susan Upshur, who married Lieutenant Ringold of the navy; issue, an only child, James T. Ringold, an attorney at law in Baltimore, Md.

3. These arms are described in John Custis's will as "three parrots," but I have seen no copy of the arms on the tombstones.

4. John Custis married, about 1706, Frances, daughter of Daniel Parke, Jr. A letter of Philip Ludwell, Sr., in 1707, refers to the marriage as if of recent occurrence. She died March 13, 1714–'15. (*Bruton Parish Register.*)

John Custis died November —, 1749 (*Ibid.*), and his will was dated November 14, 1749, and was proved at London, November 19, 1753. In it he directs his body to be carried from Williamsburg, where he resided, to Arlington, to be interred by the side of his grandfather, Honble John Custis, Esq., under a handsome white marble tombstone engraved with his arms, "three parrots." (*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register.*) As he was seventy-one years of age in 1749, he was born in 1678, and was twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old when he married Frances Parke. He probably reckoned his bachelorhood from his majority. The inscription eulogizing this period of "seven years" is found in his will. In the old family burying-ground, now owned by Major Mercer Waller, near Williamsburg, are tombstones of Frances Custis, his wife, and of two children whom her only son, Daniel Parke Custis, had by Martha Dandridge, afterwards George Washington's wife. (See Inscriptions, *Va. Hist. Soc. Collections,* Vol. XI.) Meade mentions as in the burying-ground the tombstone of Daniel Parke Custis, but it has been carried off. It appears from the inscriptions now published that John Custis had two other children besides Daniel Parke Custis. The emigrant Custis ancestor was John Custis, of Rotterdam, who was in Virginia in 1640. He had six sons: Thomas, of Baltimore, in Ireland; Edward, of London; Robert, of Rotterdam (a tavern-keeper there, whose daughter married Argall Yardley, son of the Governor, about 1649), and John, William, and Joseph, of Virginia. John, the son, was sheriff of Northampton county in 1664, and in 1676 was major-general during Bacon's Rising; and his estate of Arlington gave its name to the well-known Custis estate near Washington. The family was evidently originally from county Gloucester, England. The will of John Smithier, of *Arlington*, in the parish of Buybury and county of Gloucester, dated February 16, 1618, proved October 31, 1626, mentions his cousins, Henry Custis, *alias* Cliffe; "my son-in-law Edward Custis, *alias* Cliffe; and his son John Custis," as also William Custis, Nicholas Custis, etc. (*New Engl. Hist. and Gen. Register*, 195, 201.) See, for further information regarding the Custis family, Meade, I., 263; Geo. W. P. Custis's *Reminiscences; The Marshall Family; Standard*, III., 150; *Potter's American Monthly*, VI., 85; and other references in Goode's *Virginia Cousins.*

5. Colonel Tully Robinson was son of Captain William Robinson, a magistrate of lower Norfolk county. His daughter Scarborough married John Wise, ancestor of General Henry A. Wise. For an account of the Wise family, see *Richmond Standard*, IV., 3; Hambleton's *Life of Henry A. Wise.*

6. This tomb bears the West arms: on a fesse dancettee three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis. Anthony West came to Virginia in the James in 1622. (Hotten's *Immigrants.*) His will is dated October 12, 1651, proved May 5, 1652. His issue by Ann —— were: John and Katharine, the latter of whom married, 1st, Ralph Barlow, and 2dly, Sir Charles, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Scarburgh. John West became lieutenant-colonel, and was a contemporary of Colonel John West, of West Point. In Bacon's Rebellion he took sides with Bacon, and he and his kinsman, William Scarburgh, had to beg Sir William Berkeley's pardon on their bended knees. He married Matilda Scarburgh, and had Anthony, Alexander, John the Eldest, Benony, Jonathan, John the Younger, and several daughters. Major Charles West, of the text, was a son of either John the eldest or of Jonathan, as each of them had a son Charles; probably, however, of John "the eldest," who married Fran-

ces Yardley. Anne, the widow of Anthony West the immigrant, married, 2dly, Captain Stephen Charleton, who is pleasantly described by Colonel Norwood, in the account of his voyage in 1649, as living in Northampton in much comfort and hospitality. By a former wife, Bridget, Charleton had two daughters, Bridget and Elizabeth, between whom he divided his estate, with the proviso, however, that should the elder, Bridget, die without issue, her share should go to the support of a minister in the parish. Bridget married Isaac Foxcraft, but died without issue, and for many years the church in Nohrthampton had the property; but many years later the overseers of the poor brought suit for the same, and, after much litigation, the courts decided against the church. (See Meade, I., 256.) Elizabeth, the other daughter, was persuaded to elope with one John Gittings, at the age of twelve years, but died soon after; and there is on record in Northampton a singularly able paper by Surveyor-General Edmund Scarburgh, the second of the name, and brother of Sir Charles Scarburgh, protesting against the conduct of John Gittings. (See, also, Meade.)

JOURNAL OF THE MEETINGS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MASTERS OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

(CONTINUED.)

[108]

February 1st 1763.

At a Meeting of the President & Masters of William and Mary College.

Present.

The Revd Mr. William Yates, President, Emmanuel Jones, William Small, and James Horrocks.

Whereas Thomas Forbes (to whom a Lease of a Lot in Hampton was formerly promis'd) appears to this Society a Person of base Character: we think proper to revoke the said Lease, & grant it to Cary Mitchell Esqr of the said Town.

WILLIAM YATES, presidt.

[109]

February 9th 1763.

At a Meeting of the President, and Masters of William and Mary College,

Present,

The Revd Mr. William Yates President, Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richard Graham & Jas Horrocks, the following Directions were unanimously agreed to,

Madam,

The Society, imagining You are not sufficiently acquainted with College Affairs, beg Leave to lay before you the following Direc-

tions for your future Conduct, to which they desire you will constantly and steadily conform, Viz.

1st That you never concern yourself with any of the Boys only when you have a Complaint against any of them, and then that you make it to his, or their proper Master.

2dly That there be always both fresh, and salt Meat for Dinner; and twice in the Week, as well as on Sunday in particular, that there be either Puddings or Pies besides; that there be always Plenty of Victuals; that Breakfast, Dinner and Supper, be serv'd up in the cleanest, and neatest manner possible; and for this Reason the Society not only allow, but desire [110] you to get a Cook; that the Boys Suppers be not as usual made up of different Scraps, but that there be at each Table the same Sort: and when there is cold fresh Meat enough, that it be often hashed for them; that when they are sick, you yourself see their Victuals before it be carry'd to them, that it be clean, decent, and fit for them; that the Person appointed to take Care of them, be constantly with them, and give their Medicine regularly. The general Complaints of the Visitors, and other Gentlemen throughout the whole Colony, plainly shew the Necessity of a strict, and regular Compliance with the above Directions.

3dly That Phœbe Divit be kept entirely to her proper Office of attending the sick, and when none are sick, to making the Negroes' Cloths, and seeing the Dormitories, and other Apartments kept thoroughly clean; and that she goes round to them all two, or three Times a Day; that she have nothing to do with the Keys, Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers any more.

4thly That a proper Stocking-mender be procur'd to live in, or near the college, and as both Masters and Boys complain of losing their Stockings, you are desir'd to look over their Notes given with their Linnen to the Wash both at the Delivery, and Return of them, as every House Keeper hitherto hath regularly done; and that after their [111] Cloths are returned clean, you still keep their Notes till their Stockings are mended, and returned to them likewise; that if any Boy's Linnen is missing when he goes to receive it, he shall not take any of it away till Complaint be made to the President or Masters that the Servants may be corrected for their Carelessness, and made to find what is missing.

5thly That the Negroes be trusted with no Keys; that a Butcher be agreed with to supply the College regularly, and that his Meat be taken preferable to any other provided it be good; that fresh

Butter be look'd out for in Time, that the Boys may not be forced to eat salt in Summer.

6thly As we all know that Negroes will not perform their Duties without the Mistress's constant Eye especially in so large a Family as the College, and as we all observe You going a broad more frequently than even the Mistress of a private Family can do without the Affairs of her province greatly suffering, We particularly request it of you, that your Visits for the future in Town or Country may not be so frequent, by which Means we doubt not but Complaints will be greatly lessen'd.

The above Rules the Society begs may be [112] strictly observ'd, and likewise desire particular Notice may be taken of the following Advices:

The House-Keeper is to be supply'd with Wood and Candles, and with Tea & Sugar for Breakfast ONLY: that the rest of the Tea and Sugar is to be used for the sick; that the Wine is intended wholly and solely for the sick, unless the Society order otherwise; that the House-Keeper has no Power to give or lend any Thing out of College without Leave; that the Plumbs, Currants, &c are only to be us'd at the Common Table, or for the sick; that rich Cakes, Preserves, &c must be at your own Expence; that if any Master should chance to miss attending the Hall, or Common-Room he may send for what Victuals he pleases that is left. Lastly, you are desir'd to have no Boys at Breakfast with you, or to invite particular ones to Tea in the Afternoon, as it causes Disturbances.

WILLIAM YATES, Presidt.

[113]

April 27th 1763.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College.

Present.

The Revd Mr. William Yates, President. Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richard Graham, & Jas Horrocks.

This Society agrees that Mr. John Clough may be Collector of the Rents to the Brafferton Estate, provided it is agreeable to their Agents, Messrs Capel & Osgood Hanbury, Merchants, in London.

WILLIAM YATES, Presidt.

May 6th 1763.

At a Meeting of the President and Masters of William and Mary College,

Present,

The Revd Mr. William Yates President. Emmanuel Jones, William Small, Richard Graham, & Jas Horrocks.

Order'd, That Mr. Rose, Writing-Master at the College be desir'd to attend his School every Evening from the 1st Apl to the 1st Octr (Saturdays & Sundays excepted) between the hours of 5 & 7 o'Clock.

WILLIAM YATES, Presidt.

PERSONAL NOTICES—FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BY KATE MASON ROWLAND.

FEBRUARY 4, 1728–9.—Last Wednesday night, Col. Thomas Lee's fine house in Virginia was burnt, his office, barns and out-houses, his plate, cash (to the sum of £10,000) papers and everything entirely lost. His lady and child were forced to be thrown out of a window, and he himself hardly escaped the flames, being much scorched. A white girl about twelve years old (a servant) perished in the fire. It is said Col. Lee's loss is not less than £50,000. The fine large house of Col. Carter on Rappahannock, was also burnt lately. The particulars of this loss we cannot give you, but we are informed it is very great.

MARCH 4 to 11.—Stolen out of the house of Col. Thomas Lee in Virginia (some time before it was burnt) a considerable quantity of valuable plate—viz.: Two Caudle Cups, three Pints each, one Chocolate-Pot, one Coffee-Pot, one Tea-Pot, Three Castors, Four Salts, A Plate with the Corbin Arms, a Pint Tumbler, Ditto arms, Four Candle-sticks, one or two Pint Cans, a Funel for Quart Bottles, no Arms on it. A pair of Snuffers and Stand &c. This Plate has on it the Coat-of-Arms or Crest, belonging to the name of Lee, viz: Fess Cheque between eight billets, Four and Four. The Crest is a Squirrel sitting upon and eating an Acorn off the branch of a Tree proper.

N. B. The Governor of Virginia has published a Reward of 50 Pounds, and a Pardon to anyone of the Accomplices who will discover the rest (except the Person who set fire to the House).

1729. JUNE 17th to JUNE 24th.—This paper contains a poem by Mr. Blackamore on the Mountain Expedition of Governor Spottswood "when the Tramontane Order was instituted." The original poem, in Latin verse, was delivered at the College of William and Mary, the November after the return of the Governor and his party "from their Progress amongst the Mountains," by Mr. Blackamore, Humanity Professor at Williamsburg, and the translation in the *Maryland Gazette* was by "the late Rev. Mr. George Seagood."

1747—AUGUST 11.—Marriage of Hon. John Tayloe to Rebecca Plater at the house of Ralph Wormeley in Middlesex July 11.

1747—Nov. 11.—The Governor of Maryland, Samuel Ogle, visits Lord Fairfax in Virginia.

1749.—"At Leeds-Town in Virginia on Wednesday, 17th September" a race to be run for a purse of £35, and on the 18th a plate about £100 value.

1751—OCT. 9.—Gov. Ogle, attended by several of his Council of State, "Yesterday set out from his seat in Prince George's Co. for Virginia."

1751—OCT. 23.—He returned safe and in good health from Virginia "yesterday."

1751—OCTOBER 16.—David Cunningham, 2nd son of Sir John Cunningham of Robertland in Scotland, came from thence to Virginia or Maryland, twenty-two years ago. "Something to his advantage"—if he can be found. He is to apply to Mr. William Cunningham, Merchant, at the Falls of the Rappahannock, Va., among others.

1755—AUGUST 14.—Sales of land in Virginia, the estate of William Clifton in Fairfax County. Sale of land of the Lees in Md. and Va.

1757—SEPT. 15.—Death of Col. William Fairfax, his epitaph given.

1757—SEPT. 27.—Philip Ludwell Lee advertises a runaway, Charles Love, professor of music, dancing and fencing, etc. Eight, nine or ten pounds reward offered for his recovery, according to the place where he is found. "Supposed he will make towards Charles Town, S. C."

1759—APRIL 19.—Col. George Mercer stops at Annapolis on his way from Philadelphia to Virginia.

1759—JULY 12.—Fleet from London for Virginia and Maryland, arrives under convoy of the *Lynn*, man-of-war. Passenger, William Hunter, Esq., Postmaster General of Virginia.

1760—MARCH 27.—William Ramsay, Alexandria, Va., advertises to be rented the "George Tavern," the house is described, contains a very good London billiard-table. On the premises are a garden, stable, smoke house, etc.

1760—APRIL 3.—Benjamin Grymes, "Virginia, March 20, 1760," advertises, he has built a forge with three fires in it, on a good stream, and wants officers to carry on the work. He has "sloops that bring ore from Moale's Point, near Baltimore Town, so hat passage may be had from thence for any Household Goods."

1760—JUNE 6.—"Fairfax Co., in Virginia, June 6, 1760." To be let, a choice tract of land, several thousand acres, belonging to Charles, Earl of Tankerville, etc. (This is the Colville estate.)

1760—AUGUST 28.—"Last week sailed from Patuxent to London, the ship *Wilson*, Capt. Judson Coolidge, with whom went passengers George William Fairfax Esq: of Virginia, his Lady and Family."

1761—JAN'Y 8.—Death of Rev. Wm. (Thomas?) Dawson, President of William and Mary College, long obituary notice.

1762—APRIL 1.—Lottery advertised in Alexandria, Va., to dispose of the effects of Joseph Watson "intending for England," a *list of books given*, etc.

1762—SEPT. 2.—Richard Corbin, at "Corbin Hall," in Va., advertises for a runaway negro coachman.

1764—APRIL 5.—A dispatch from Europe. Anthony Bacon Esq., a "Virginia Merchant," chosen M. P. for Aylesbury, in room of John Wilkes Esq.

1764—MAY 24.—Brick Church at the Falls, in Fairfax Co. Va., advertisement about it. G. W. Fairfax and G. Washington, Church wardens, Truro Parish.

1764—SEPT. 6.—More about the Earl of Tankerville and the Virginia lands. John Colville and Thomas C., brothers, the Earl is one of the executors of John C., and T. C., deceased.

1764—SEPTEMBER.—The Colville estate in Md., to be sold by Thomas Colville. He is in controversy with the Earl of Tankerville, dates his advertisement "Clish, near Alexandria, Va., Sept. 22." Has waited nine years for the Earl to come to some determination.

1765—FEB'Y 5.—"Blandfield," Essex Co., Va. To be sold, several thousand acres in Augusta Co., part known by name of Beverley Manor, apply to Mr Thomas Lewis near Staunton in Augusta Co., or to Robert Beverley.

1765—MAY 10.—An account of a schooner which sailed out of York River, bound up the Bay, and was lost in a violent gust of wind above the mouth of Rappahannock, all on board perished. There were two passengers, one of them "Mr Graves, son of Mrs Sarah Packe of Williamsburg, a very hopeful youth, of about 18 years of age." The friends request the favor of good Christians who may happen to find or hear of their bodies, "to give notice to Mr Parks, printer at Williamsburg." Mr. Packe was a thin slender youth; had on a scarlet Great-Coat, a new green cloth Waistcoat,

with white metal buttons, a new pair of leather breeches, and a new pair of boots; and had a silver watch in his pocket, the maker's name, Bradford of London, with a silver seal hanging to it; and had a mourning ring on one of his fingers. They both had money in their pockets, and other effects with them of considerable value." The date of the accident was March 27, or that was the day when the schooner sailed.

In a letter of Mrs Ann (Thomson) Mason, dated 1743, she states that her sister Mary Thomson married first a Mr Booth, and secondly "Capt. Graves Pack." She had but one child by her second husband, a son who died in infancy.[1]

SHEILD FAMILY.

By the Editor.

1. Robert Sheild, of England, and Elizabeth Bray, his wife, had a son, 2. *Robert*, to whom Edward Mihill in 1646 gave two cows in New Pocoson parish (afterwards Charles parish), York county, Va. In 1661 Elizabeth Mihill, widow of said Edward, entered into marriage articles with Captain William Hay, of York county, in which she provided for "her son, Robert Sheild, whom she had by her first husband, Robert Sheild dec."; and for "her brother, Arthur Bray, wine-cooper of London"; her first husband's "nephew,

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[1] In the York county records is the following order: "June ye 21, 1725: On the petition of Booth Armistead by Robert Armistead, Gent., his next friend, setting forth that Thomas Booth, late of this county deceased, by his last will & testament did give and bequeath 200 pds sterling to y sd petr & by his sd will did constitute Mary his wife Ex who has since intermarried with Graves Pack, Gent, ordered that the sheriff summon the said Pack to answer ye sd petition at next court."

Robert Booth was clerk of York court as early as 1645. He married Frances ———, and had Elizabeth, who married Dr. Patrick Napier. Robert and William Booth succeed him in the York records, and were probably his sons. William left a will, which shows that he (William) had no sons. Robert married Anne, daughter of James Bray, Esq., and Angelica, his wife, but as he left no will, it cannot be said positively that Thomas Booth was his son. Capt. Robert[3] Armistead (Anthony[2] William,[1]) had two sons by a first wife, Booth (died in 1727) and Ellyson; and he then married, secondly, Katharine Nutting, widow of Capt. William Sheldon, and had Robert, Booth, and *Angelica*. It looks as if Armistead's first wife was Miss Booth, either a daughter or grand-daughter of Robert Booth, the younger. (See *Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*, p. 21; Quarterly, Vol. II., p. 234.) Graves Pack married, secondly, Sarah ———. He was justice of the peace of York county,

Thomas Shield"; and for "William Stookes, son of William Stookes."

2. ROBERT SHEILD died March 4, 1669–'70; m. Elizabeth[1] —— (perhaps Davis, as Anne Davis in 1673 gives a legacy to her "grandson, Robert Sheild"). Issue, 3. *Robert.* The will of 2. Robert, pr. 24 March 1669–'70, mentions wife Elizabeth, son Robert and cozen Thomas Sheild.

3. ROBERT SHEILD, church-warden of Charles parish, &c. (inventory recorded in 1728), b. April 26, 1667, married Mary, only dau. of Charles Dunn (will proved April 24, 1679) and Temperance (died Nov. 11, 1699) his wife (called "sister of Thomas Roberts"). Temperance m'd 2d Samuel Toplady. Issue: 4, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 18, 1690—died Dec. 29, 1692; 5, *Robert*, b. April 18, 1693; 6, *Dunn*, b. Jan. 2, 1695; d. May 29, 1732; 7, Anne, b. Jan. 25, 169(8)—d. Oct. 16, 1719; 8, Thomas, b. April 12, 1702—d. Nov. 11, 1732, d. s. p.; 9. John, b. April 19, 1706, —d. Oct. 7, 1734, d. s. p.; 10, Charles, b. April 12, 1709.

5. ROBERT SHEILD, (will proved 21 May, 1753; inventory, £1853.-1.5¾,) m. Sarah, widow of Thomas Barber (deceased in 1712). Issue: 11, Anne, b. Aug. 27, 1714—m. John Howard; 12, *Robert*, b. Dec. 1, 1717; 13. *John*, b. Nov. 24, 1719; 14, Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1721—d. Jan. 15, 1721–'22; 15, Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1722; m. —— Kerby; 16. Sarah, b. Aug. 25, 1725—m. William Sheldon Sclater.

6. DUNN SHEILD, m. Susannah Curtis, who died Nov. 15, 1727. Issue: 17, Frances, b. Nov. 24, 1725. He m. 2dly Hope, daughter of John Tomer, and had, 18, Martha, b. May 12, 1731, d. s. p.

13. JOHN, m. Eleanor Chisman, dau. of John Chisman and Eleanor Howard, his wife, and had issue, 19, Sarah, b. Dec. 21, 1745, who m., 1st, William Dudley; 2d, William Cary. 20, Mary, b. Oct. 16, 1747, m. Simon Hollier. 21, *Robert*, b. March 12, 1750—d. Oct. 23, 1781; 22, Eleanor, b. Mch. 23, 1752, m. Capt. William Mitchell, of York Co.; 23, John, b. Nov. 29, 1757, Captain of First Virginia State regiment—died 16 Jan., 1779, of wounds received in service. Will pr. 20 Jan., 1783.

21. ROBERT SHEILD (will pr. 20 May, 1782) m. Mary —— and

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and under date Feb. 16, 1740, is the following: "Edward Randolph of Loudoun, merch[t], now residing in Virginia, devisee under the will of Graves Pack, late of London, mariner, dated 16 Dec. 1728, for 25£ current money of Va.," sells to John Kaidyee 4 lots in Queen Mary's Port, near the capital of Williamsburg. Witness, J. Palmer, Bedford Davenport, John Parker.—EDITOR.

[1] She married 2dly William Wetherall, who died in 1681, leaving all his property to his son-in-law, Robert Sheild.

had, 24, John Ferguson; 25, Patrick, b. Sept. 30, 1776; 26, Robert, b. April 4, 1779; 27, Samuel, b. March 23, 1781.

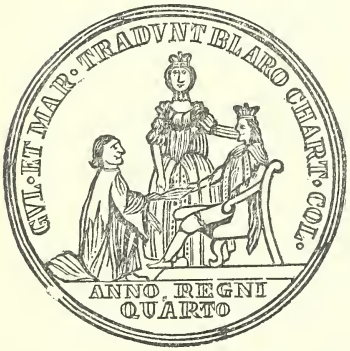
12. ROBERT SHEILD, served as captain in the French and Indian wars; major of militia of York Co.; justice of peace, &c. (Will proved 19 July, 1773.) He m. Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Hyde (son of Robert Hyde, attorney-at-law, and Jane his wife, dau. of Capt. John Underhill, who is buried at "Ringfield," on York River.) Inventory, £2289.17.2. Issue: 28, *Samuel;* 29, *Robert.*

28. SAMUEL SHEILD entered William and Mary College in 1769. Having passed through the Grammar School, he entered the Philosophy Schools in 1771, and in 1773 received from the Faculty one of the two medals established by Lord Botetourt.[1] Extract from the Faculty Minutes:

"July 29th, 1773. At a meeting of the President & Masters of William and Mary College. Present: The Revd Mr Camm, President, Mr. Jones, Mr Dixon, Mr Henly, Mr Gwatkin & Mr Madison:

"Agreed—that the medal assign'd for Philosophical Learning be given to Mr. David Stewart.

"Agreed that the medal assigned for the encouragement of Classical Learning be given to Mr. Samuel Sheild."



THE BOTETOURT MEDAL (OBVERSE).

THE BOTETOURT MEDAL (REVERSE).

Mr. Sheild was a friend of Gen. Thomas Nelson, who recommended him in 1774 to Bishop Beilby Porteus (son of Robert Porteus, of Virginia) for orders. (Meade.) He returned in 1775 and

[1] There were eight of these medals in all awarded, of which certainly two are preserved. One is in the possession of the Misses Sheild, of Hampton, daughters of Mallory Sheild, and they kindly loaned it to me for examination. The other is held by Mr. George H. Burwell, of Clarke county, Va.—See QUARTERLY, pp. 144, 207.

was made minister of Drysdale parish, in Caroline county. There are several letters of his in the *Gazette* for this year, replying to Richard Bland, the antiquary, who took fire at some words imputed to Shield casting doubt on his (Bland's) loyalty to the American cause. In the *Gazette* for July, 1775, is the announcement of his marriage to Molly, daughter, of Charles Hansford,[4] (Charles[3], Charles[2], John[1], the immigrant.) After the death of John Camm, President of William and Mary College, who married Elizabeth Hansford, another sister, Sheild became minister of York-Hampton parish, to which he added in 1792 the duties of the adjoining Charles parish. His will was proved in in York court June 20, 1803, and mentions sons Robert, Samuel and Henry Howard Sheild. To the last he gave one-half the tract of land called Worley's; mentions also brother Robert Sheild and friend William Howard. Mr. Sheild mar., 2dly, Lucy, dau. of Henry Howard. Bishop Meade relates that "Mr. Sheild was very earnest in his discourses, and that a lady of the old school, at a time when stiff brocades were the church dress of those who could afford it, would come home, after some of Mr. Sheild's more animated discussions, and call upon her maid to take off her clothes, for she had heard so much of hell, damnation and death that it would take her all the evening to get cool." Issue of Rev. Samuel Sheild by first marriage: 30, *Col. Robert*, 31, *Capt. Samuel*, 32, *Mary*, issue by 2d marriage: 33, *Martha*, 34, *Henry Howard*.

(*To be Continued.*)

VIRGINIA NAMES SPELT ONE WAY AND CALLED ANOTHER.[1]

Spelt.	Called.
Armistead	Umstead
Berkeley	Barkly, or Bartlett
Bernard	Barnett
Brockenbrough	Brokenburough
Blount	Blunt
Burwell	Burrell
Booth	Bowthe
Callowhill	Carroll
Chamberlaine	Chaumberlin
Chisman	Cheeseman

[1] In some cases the original spelling has been lost, and the names now spelt as formerly pronounced. This will be indicated by italics.

Contesse	Countis
Crenshaw	Granger
Daisy	Disy
Degge or Degges	*Diggs*
Deneufville	Donevel
Dewberry	Dewbree
Drewry	Druitt
Enroughty	Derby
Fauntleroy	Fantilroy
Folk	Fork
Fontaine	Fountin
Fulgham	Fulljum
Gawin	Goin
Geddy	Gaddy
Gibson	Gipson
Gilliam	Gillam
Goodrich	Gutridge
Goodwin	Goodin
Gooch	Gouge
Goldsmith	Gouldsmith
Hairston	Harston
Heyward	*Howard*
Harwood	Harod
Haughton–Hawthorne	*Horton*
Hartwell	Heartwell
Higginson	Hickerson
Hinde	Hines
Hodsden	Hodgden
Ironmonger	Monger
James	Jeames
Kerby	Kearby
Langhorne	Langon
Lawrence	Larance
Leigh	Lee
Mackintosh	Mackentash
Mallicote	Malicut
Maury	Murry
Michaux	Missher
Montford-Munford	Mumford
Murdaugh	Murder
Napier	Napper
Norsworthy	Nazary

SPELT.	CALLED.
Patrick	Partrick
Perrott	*Parrott*
Piggot	Picket
Presson	Pressy
Randolph	Randall
Rochelle	Roachel
Sclater	Slaugther & Slater
Semple	Sarmple
Sewell-Seawell	Sowel
Stegge	Stagg
Sweeny	Swinny
Taliaferro	Toliver
Timberlake	Timberleg
Turlington	Turnton
Urquhart	Urkart
Wills	Wells
Yates	Yeates
Yardly	Yeardley

As it is wished to make the list as full as possible, additional names are invited.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

HARPER.—III., p. 204. William Harper, son and heir of William Harper, was living in Cittenburne Parish, Essex county, in 1699. Will of Solomon Harper mentions brother, Thomas Harper, and William and John Harper, sons of brother John, proved in 1699. John Harper and Lydia, his wife, grant in 1699 to Mrs. Sarah Nicholls land (formerly patented by Thomas Harper).—*Essex County Records.* John Harper was a linen draper in Bristol, England, in 1671.—*Isle of Wight County Records.* William Harper died in York county March 24, 1734.—*Bruton Register.*

TIMSON.—III., p. 208. 7. CAPT. WILLIAM TIMSON (b. May 3, 1678, died in 1718), J. P. of York county, etc., m. Anna Maria, dau. of Rev. Roland Jones, first pastor of Bruton Church. Issue: 11, William, will proved Dec. 19, 1726, d. s. p.; 12, *John;* 13, Samuel, died before his father, s. p.; 14, Juxon, died an infant shortly after his father; 15, Mary; 16, Elizabeth.

12. JOHN TIMSON, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Matthew Pierce (she died Aug. 27, 1735, aged 22). His will was proved Aug. 21, 1738.

Issue: 17, Anna Maria, b. Dec. 17, 1732, d. July 23, 1734; 18, William, b. Oct. 21, 1734, d. July 23, 1736.

8. JOHN TIMSON, gentleman student at William and Mary from 1694 to 1700, died without issue in the parish of St. Mary, Woolnorth, London. Will proved in York court, 25th July, 1709; mentions god-children, William and Elizabeth Timson, Aunt Elizabeth Milner, Uncle Walter Whitfield, and Aunt Sarah Whitfield, Uncle William Juxon, kinswomen Ann and Mary Whitfield, gives to Bruton Parish, in York county, Virginia, a legacy of money due him from his cousin, William Baker, his two brothers, William and Samuel Timson, and brother-in-law, Thomas Barber.

9. SAMUEL TIMSON, born in 1686, will proved May 19, 1740, mar. 1st, ———, who died in 1710; 2d, Dorcas, who died in 1717, and Jane (perhaps a Crawley), who survived him. Issue: 17, Mary, m. — Buckner; 18, Samuel; 19, John; 20, Nathaniel; 21, William; 22, Elizabeth; 23, Anne. It appears that Nathaniel, William, Elizabeth, and Anne Timson were children by the last wife. Their father, Samuel Timson, was, at the time of his death, the male heir of the whole family. The Timson residence, now called "Travis's Point," was known as "Vaux Hall," and was patented by Robert Vaux, sold by him to Rev. Peter Temple, who sold it to George Richards, merchant of London, who conveyed it to Samuel Timson. (Deed recorded Feb. 26, 1693.)

PASTEUR.—1. JEAN PASTEUR was a native of Geneva and came to Virginia in 1700, in the Huguenot emigration, with "Charles Pasteur and *sa femme*."—*Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. V., New Series. He settled at Williamsburg, Va., and practiced his profession of surgery, calling himself "barber and wigmaker." "In the seventeeth century the medical man, or, as he was termed, the practitioner of physic, was required to serve his time as 'an apprentice and servant' for seven years, under a physician or in the apothecary's company. Nor could any one practice surgery until he had served a like apprenticeship in the barbers'-surgeons' company, where the making of wigs was a part of his training, with cupping, leeching, and the healing of wounds. Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent English surgeon, was an apprentice to this company. On the continent the same law prevailed. Ambrose Paré, the great French surgeon (1517–1590), began life as apprentice to a barber-surgeon. In the Prussian army early in the eighteenth century it fell to the regimental surgeon to shave the officers."—*Hayden*. But the times change and we change with them. Once

everybody considered the post of justice of the peace an office of first respectability, now it is viewed with a kind of good-natured contempt. 1. JEAN (OR JOHN) PASTEUR married 1st, Mary[1] ——, died March 25, 1727; 2d, Martha Harris, and had issue: 2, Mary, born in 1706, mar. Mark Cosby; 3, Magdalene, md. Samuel Cosby; 4, Lucretia, married Mathew Shields; 5, John, Jr., died June 2, 1727.—*Bruton Register.* 6. John, Sr., died 1728.—*Ibid.* 7. *John James*, "perukemaker, eldest son of Jean Pasteur," lived in Norfolk in 1746.—*Deed in York County Court.* 8. Sarah, died Dec. 17, 1734.—*Register.* 9. James, "Died Jan. 24, 1774, Rev. James Pasteur, rector of St. Bride's Parish, in Norfolk county."—*Virginia Gazette.* 10, Blouette; 11, William; 12, Martha; 13, Anne. Jean Pasteur's will was proved in York court, Nov. 16, 1741, and mentions 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. It does not mention 7, John James Pasteur. 11, 12 and 13 were children by last wife.

9. DR. WILLIAM PASTEUR lived in Williamsburg, and was partner with Dr. George Gilmer, as surgeon and apothecary. He was highly esteemed J. P. of York county, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Stith, President of William and Mary College, and had 12, William Stith Pasteur, b. Nov. 12, 1762, and perhaps others. In 1785, Dr. Pasteur advertised for sale 630 acres on King's Creek, having on it "a large, elegant, two-story brick house, with nine rooms and ten closets," suitable "for a large, opulent family." It had been sold to him in 1773, by John Wormeley, of Lancaster county, who inherited it from his mother, Elizabeth Wormeley, of Middlesex.—*York County Records.*

CALLAWAY, COL. RICHARD. Collins's Kentucky (Vol. III., p. 203), gives some notice of the Callaways. There is some account of the family, also, in the Richmond *Standard*, Vol. III. No. 17. Among those who furnished supplies or served in the militia in 1755, '56', '57 and '58 (the French and Indian War), the following were from Bedford county, Va.: James Callaway, Lieutenant Richard Callaway, William Callaway.—*Hening's Statutes*, Vol. III., pp. 204, '7, '8, '10, '11. There was also a Capt. Thomas Callaway from Halifax county, Va., *Ibid.*, p. 219, and a William Callaway from Accomac county, *Ibid.*, p. 203.—*R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.*

KENNON, RICHARD, and wife Celia Ragland.—Vol. III., p. 203. I

[1] Probably daughter of Daniel Blouette, a French Huguenot, who came to Virginia in 1701 with his wife and seven children, and died in Williamsburg, February 6, 1719. Jean Pasteur had a son named Blouette.

have had correspondence as to this with the querist, Prof. Joseph J. Casey, during several years past. For a quarter of a century fully, I have been gathering data as to my maternal ancestry, my mother being a daughter of Fendall and Sarah (Nelson) Ragland, and a great-granddaughter of John and Anne (Beaufort) Ragland, from Glamorganshire, Wales, who settled in that portion of New Kent which was subsequently Hanover county, about 1720, and who, it is claimed, were the ancestors of all of the name Ragland in the Southern States.

I am confident that I have more accurate data regarding the family than any one else. I have no information of Celia Ragland, or of her marriage, as stated, but that offered by Prof. Casey, al though I have made inquiry.—*R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.*

MARTIN, ROBERT.—Vol. III., p. 203. Capt. John Martin had grant of 4,550 acres, "Martin's Brandon," in Charles Cittie county. His heirs sold this land August 5, 1643.—*Virginia Land Registry, No.* 1, *p.* 910.

Geo. Martin and Lewis Walden, 160 acres, and Geo. Martin singly, of 460 acres in New Kent county, September 22, 1682. No. 7, p. 192. John Martin 307 acres in Charles City county, October 28, 1697. No. 9, p. 125. John Martin 400 acres in Henrico county, July 11, 1719. No. 10, p. 458. John Martin 120 acres on Beverly Run, St. Stephen's parish, King and Queen county, February 21, 1720. No. 11, p. 51. John Martin, Jr., 190 acres, do., July 9, 1724. No. 12, p. 60. These may give some clue to the ancestry of Robert Martin, as requested.—*R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.*

JENINGS.—Vol. III., p. 205. The delusive quest of the Jenings' estate in England, appears to have been instituted in the United States as early as 1835, if not earlier. I have some notes from Saybrook, Con., of that year. By degrees the South was informed; a family convention of the Jenings Heirs was appointed to be held at Nashville, Tenn., September 15, 1849. There was some literature attendant, but it presented, I believe, chiefly extracts from the publications of British Attorneys. There were doubtless newspaper advertisements of the period, giving some genealogical facts. The Richmond, Va., *Whig*, of August 18, 1852, and possibly other dates, contains a lengthy "notice to the heirs of Miles Carey," etc., signed Anderson Demandville Abraham, Buckingham C. H., Va., June 14, 1852. This contains much genealogical information.—*R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.*

BATCHELDER—VALENTINE.—SAMUEL BATCHELDER'S will was proved in Middlesex county August 10, 1742, m. Katharine ———. Issue: 1, Joseph; 2, Jacob; 3, Benjamin; 4, James; 5, *Samuel*, and 6, Henry. 5, SAMUEL married and had Elizabeth who md. Jacob Valentine (marriage bond in Richmond county, 29th September, 1762, witnessed by Samuel Batchelder). JACOB VALENTINE'S will is dated 9th March, 1774, and constitutes his four sons, John, Batchelder, Jacob and James, exors.— *Chancery Papers in Williamsbury*, 1797.

BLAND.—That Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bland, of Jordan's, married William Beverley, is, I think, too well attested by the contemporary evidence of the Bland pedigrees in the "Bland Papers," and "*Familiae Minorum Gentium*," Vol. II., to be affected by the mere style of a letter. See p. 233, note 2.

ANDREWS.—Robert Andrews, of East Orange, N. J., sends a neat pamphlet on the "Andrews family." He states that "the genealogy is complete as far as the lineage of my part of the family is concerned," and is based on "records which have been handed down from oldest son to oldest son." "In my great grandfather's papers, Dr. John Andrews (page 16)," he continues, "he mentions his brother Robert, who was a professor at the College of William and Mary, Virginia, and was associated with Dr. Madison in determining the boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania." Prof. Robert Andrews of William and Mary College was, according to this pamphlet, descended from Anthony Andrews, of Alexton, Leicestershire, and of Pisbroke, county Rutland, who was born in 1530, and received a grant of Arms in 1583. John Andrews[4] (Edward[3], Edward[2], Anthony[1]) was born at Alexton, but emigrated to Maryland in 1654. He m. Mary ———, and had issue: *John*, Edward, Anthony, Thomas, Nathaniel, Marcus, Elizabeth and Maria. Of these, John m. Alice Greenhill, and had *Moses*, John, James, William, Joseph, Thomas, Mary, Eleanor and Joan. Of these, *Moses* m. Letitia Cooke, and had issue: Moses, John, James, *Robert*[1] and Polydore. Of these, ROBERT ANDREWS was professor in William and Mary College during the Revolution, private secretary to Gen. Nelson, appointed with President Madison to define Pennsylvania and Virginia boundary line, and by Gov. Henry to survey a canal to connect the heads of the North Carolina and Virginia rivers. He married Elizabeth ———, and had Robert and Elizabeth, twins, born March 7, 1778; Ann, who m. William

[1] Can any one state whether Robert and John, sons of Prof. Andrews, left descendants?

Randolph, of Wilton; Catharine, who m. Joseph Wilkerson, and John. William Randolph, of Wilton, and Anne Andrews, his wife, had Robert and Catharine Randolph.—*Bruton Register*, and Chancery Papers (1823), filed in Williamsburg.

LOCKEY—COLLIER—CARY.—Edward Lockey, of York county, Va., was a brother of John Lockey, grocer of London, and of "Elizabeth Friend *als.* Lockey," whose daughter, True, was wife in 1667 to Richard Walton, citizen and merchant of London. Edward Lockey married Elizabeth, widow of John Hansford, and died s. p. about 1667. He left his property to his cousin Isaac Collier, Jun., and to Mary and Anne Lockey, daughters of his nephew Edward Lockey, deced. If Isaac Collier, Jun., should die without issue, his share was to go to Francis Carter, the son of William Carter, and if Francis be dead or unheard of, then to Judith Lockey, sister of Mary and Anne. In 1671 Isaac Collier, Jun., being dead, and said Carter not turning up, the general court adjudged Isaac's share to Henry Cary, who had married Judith Lockey, excepting the land which was adjudged "to the brother of said Isaac Collier."

Mr. John Myhill married Mary Lockey, and was ordered December 7, 1668, to pay 310 pds. of tobacco to Dr. Francis Haddon for physick and attendance administered to Mary's uncle, Mr. Edward Lockey.—*York County Records.*

SEAWELL.—1. THOMAS SEAWELL patented 400 acres on Pocoson River, in York county, in 1635. In 1642 he patented in Gloucester county. *Abingdon Register* shows that 2, THOMAS, perhaps a grandson of 1, Thomas, had issue by Mary, his wife, 3, THOMAS, born November 8, 1680; 4, John, born June 3, 1683; 5, "Anne, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Seawell, was baptized September 4, 1703." In 1757, 6, *John*, and 7, Joseph Seawell were living in Gloucester county.—*Register.* They were brothers.—*Mrs. Maria Edwards's Family Account.* 6. JOHN SEAWELL, probably a grandson of 3, Thomas, married Jane Boswell, sister of Dr. Thomas Machen Boswell. She was a widow Thornton and aunt of Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley and of Mrs. Boswell Roy. 6. John Seawell built the house at "Gloucester Place," near Gloucester Point. He was a large importing merchant. "The American and French troops at one time camped in the field on the left hand side as you go up to the house, and fed to their horses and destroyed a fine crop of corn." JOHN and Jane (Boswell) Seawell had issue, 8, *John*, born 6th February, 1760.—*Parish Register.* Died, aged 46.—*Mrs. Edwards's MS.* 9. Elizabeth; 10, Jenny; 11, Dolly. —*Ibid.*

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—The phrase is trite. It may be of interest to note something as to its adoption as an expressive phrase outside of the place of its birth. It has been somewhat rightfully and righteously claimed (mayhap), that the English language has been better preserved etymologically, and by intonation in Virginia, than in the staunch "Mother Country" itself. However this is, really, irrespective of waywardness and the indiscriminate use of the "broad *a*," it may be made to appear by the records of the "Old Dominion" that not only was English, as written and spoken, rendered in the most attractive and refined manner, but its expressive idioms and best forms were cherished among the transplanted "salvages." The origin of the phrase "Hobson's Choice" is thus given in *Brewer's Dictonary of Phrase and Fable*, p. 409:

"Tobias Hobson was a carrier and inn-keeper it Cambridge, who erected the handsome conduit there, and settled 'seven lays' of pasture ground toward its maintenance. He kept a stable of forty good cattle, always ready and fit for travelling; but when a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable where there was great choice, but was obliged to take the horse which stood nearest to the stable door; so that every customer was alike served, according to his chance, and every horse ridden with the same justice."

Spectator, No. 509: "Milton wrote two quibbling epitaphs upon this eccentric character."

"Why is the greatest of free communities reduced to 'Hobson's Choice'?"—*The London Times.*

It appears from *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*, Vol. I., p. 38, that the *Spectator* made its appearance (the initial number) March 1, 1711.

Now, what I yesterday discovered in genealogical investigation (probing the invaluable treasury, the most priceless in the United States, the Records of Land Grants in our State Capital, unbroken to date from 1620) should be of interest, as I have with probable necessary prolixity prefaced. On November 30, 1682, there was issued to John Stokeley and Benj. Ayres, 175 acres of "sand hills and marshes" in "Accomacke county," called "Hobson's Choice." —*Book, No.* 7, *p.* 195.

Conjecture may be of curious interest as to how valuable this "Hobson's Choice" in Virginia may have proven, and what or where now may be, or its present value, this allotment shared in by the representatives of prominent names.

R. A. BROCK, *Richmond, Va.*

March 19, 1895.

THROCKMORTON.—"I note an error in *Quarterly*, Vol. III. p. 194, 3d, 2d, and 1st lines from the bottom. The second wife of Major Mordecai Throckmorton was Sarah McCarty, dau. of Bernard Hooe and Mary Symes Chichester. (S. Mc. H., b., July 8, 1793, died in May, 1860.) See tombstone at 'Meadow Farm,' also 'Virginia Genealogies,' by Horace E. Hayden, p. 778."—*C. W. Throckmorton*, 343 Broadway, New York.

COWLES.—Information wanted in reference to the decendants of Edmund Cowles, who patented land in Charles city county in 1666, formerly owned by Richard Cowles, as by bill of sale in 1614; also in reference to the descendants of Edmund, Philip and Charles Cowles, who patented in James City county the same year.—*Eugene Cowles*, 215 6th St., Louisville, Ky.

[Thomas Cowles was Justice of James City county in 1699–1702. Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog. In the *Va. Gazette* for September 8, 1774, is the announcement of the marriage of Mr. Thomas Cowles, of Charles City county, to Miss Elizabeth Crawley, of Williamsburg. Numerous representatives of this family still exist about Williamsburg, but the family history is hard to determine, owing to the loss of records.—*Editor*.]

GRAVES.—Information desired as to the year Col. Richard Graves represented either New Kent or James City county in the Legislature.—*Jas. D. Hancock*, No. 106 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

BYRD.—What connection, if any, exists between the Byrds of the Eastern Shore and the family of the Westover Byrds?—*L. C.*

NEVILLE.—James Neville in 1662 patented 100 acres in Northumberland county. John Neville patented in 1674 100 acres in Gloucester county. George Neville lived in Prince William county. Information wanted as to the latter's parentage.—*William F. Boogher*, 1339 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THORNTON.—Information wanted as to the Thornton family.—*D. F. S.* [An account of the Thornton family will appear in the *Quarterly* at some early period.]

CURIOUS COIN.—Dr. Geo. A. Hankins, physician to the college, has a coin of the Commonwealth of England, which was picked up by a colored man on the Doctor's place, near Toano, in James City county. On one side in the circumference are the words: "The Commonwealth of England," within are two branches crossed, enclosing two shields, one charged with a cross and the other with a harp. On the other side are similar shields, charged the same, and the numerals underneath XII. Above the shields on this side

in the circumference are the words, GOD WITH VS, 1653. The milling is uneven, and the coin is about the size of a silver 50-cent piece.

THRUSTON, CAMM, BOOKER, SMITH, etc. Want of space alone prevented notice of these families in the present issue.

COMPLIMENTS TO THE QUARTERLY.—The last number of this periodical was the recipient of many kind words, in magazines, newspapers and private letters, but the editor takes especial delight in the opinion of the veteran and distinguished historian and genealogist, Dr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va. He writes: "Your *Quarterly* is one of the best published in this country and equal to any published anywhere. It is the most valuable to Virginians and those deriving from the Old Dominion, and with due interest in her, of any of its character published anywhere."

GENEALOGY---FAMILY AND ESTATE RECORDS.

Abstracts of—District and Prerog. Wills—Chancery and Exchequer Bills of Depositions—Royalist Composition, Dom. State and Coloniol Papers—Foreign Correspondence—Old Fines—Parish Registers.

Photographs of Family Seats—Coats of Arms Emblazoned—Electro impressions of old Seals—Copies of Herald Visitations.

Correspondence invited by

F. A. WINDER,

Real Estate Agent and Surveyor,

E. Southsea, Portsmouth, England.

Commissioned by William and Mary College, Va., State Library, Vice-Prest. of Methodist College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Author of *Records and Pedigree of Winder Family of Lorton* (Cumberland) and of *Maryland.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

FROM THE VIRGINIA PLANTATION TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL; *Or, The First and Only Negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion*, John Mercer Langston. Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Co. 1894.

The title of this book is certainly a misnomer. According to his own statement in the book itself, Mr. Langston is half white, and nearly all the rest of his physical composition is Indian. In open court in the State of Ohio he was pronounced a white man. Perhaps it is not known to Mr. Langston that after a manner William and Mary College, which gave so many illustrious men to the Union, may claim a share in his own exaltation. Two of the Indians educated at William and Mary College in 1753 were John Langston and Gideon Langston. Now the mother of the subject of this memoir, Lucy Langston, had, besides John Mercer Langston, several other sons, of whom one was Gideon Langston. Very probably, then, one of the two Indian students named was grandfather of John Mercer Langston! The Indian descent is clear. Still, in Mr. Langston's fondness for details, rhetorical flourishes, amusing self-laudation and needless repetition of words and phrases, there is undoubted evidence of African blood. But the book is undoubtedly very readable. In many of his references Mr. Langston is exceedingly respectful to Southern people. He has many good things to say of Governor Fitzhugh Lee. His picture of his early guardian in Ohio, Colonel William D. Gooch, is much more attractive than that of his Puritan successor, Mr. Richard Long. Under the circumstances of his chosen identification with the negro race this spirit is commendable. In fact, the tone of the work is far more modest and decent than the tone of many books written by some white persons in the North who have no personal grievances of their own, but love to vent the malignity of their own evil disposition upon a conquered people. In its origin, existence and development in the South, the institution of slavery was the common sin of the whole country. It is not to be expected that the son of a former slave should take a wholly philosophical view of the situation. The book is well printed.

THE OLD BRICK CHURCHES OF MARYLAND. *By Helen West Ridgeley. With Illustrations by Sophie de Butts Stewart.* NewYork: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company (Incorporated), 182 Fifth Avenue. 1894.

It is seldom that a reviewer has the opportunity which is afforded by this work to deal in praise unmeasured and deserved. So many suggestive facts, arrayed in all the charms of the glorious refinement of a woman's taste, are a precious gift to the reading public.

We are treated to beautiful vistas of Maryland life in colonial days, introduced to the lordly owners of the old Maryland manors, the Lloyds, the Bennets, the Tighlmans, the Carrolls, &c., entertained with descriptions of old churches and church plate, and with sketches of old ministers, magistrates,

and schoolmasters, potent elements in Maryland life. The whole is set off with illustrations and paper of exquisite fitness. I suffer myself to make but one objection, and that is to the statement that any of the churches of Maryland were built of "imported brick." Where is the proof? In the book itself is authentic evidence that St. James church, on Herring's Creek, was built of brick *made upon the glebe* (p. 71). In the Virginia records there is abundant reference to brick-making, and surely the Marylanders had as good brick-masons and as good brick clay as the Virginians!

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS. Volume XXII. *Edited by R. A. Brock, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.* Published by the Society. 1894. William Ellis Jones, Printer.

Mr. Brock's selection of papers published in this magazine is extremely fine. There are twenty-nine in all, too many to notice in the brief pages of this magazine. The paper read by Virginius Newton, on the Confederate Navy, Dr. R. C. Cave's Oration, Colonel Abraham Fulkerson's Personal Experience as a Prisoner on Morris Island, Women of the South, by Colonel W. R. Aylett, Memorial Address on General Jubal A. Early, by Hon. John W. Daniel, are most interesting to me. The cause of the South could not be confided to safer hands than Dr. Brock's, the Secretary of the Society, whose splendid loyalty to Virginia does not interfere with the most cordial relations with such distinguished Northern men as John Ward Dean and Dr. Anson Titus, who honor and esteem him.

THE SPHERE OF THE STATE. *By Frank Sargent Hoffman. Second Edition.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press. 1895.

Professor Hoffman gives his views upon government in a manner convenient and attractive. His book is an exceedingly valuable synopsis for the lecture-room. It contains, in the main, very little that is new, but his work of re-statement is done well and forcibly. Take, for instance, his account of the State in its relation to government: "It is by no means a rare occurrence for jurists even to speak of the State when they mean the government, and use the word government when they are in reality talking about the State. . . . Government is an agent for putting into execution the *will* of the State. It has no authority of itself. . . All authority over mundane matters . . . is with the State. The moment the State loses this authority it loses itself. It cannot delegate this authority to any agent; for then the agent would become the sovereign, and the State would annihilate itself by becoming a vassal." This is well said. It is a doctrine which the writer has insisted on in his own lectures on civil government. And yet it is a doctrine long ago taught by such representative Southern thinkers as Judge A. P. Upshur, John Tyler, Littleton W. Tazewell, John C. Calhoun, but which has been strangely misrepresented in the North by such distinguished men as Judge Story, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and Abraham Lincoln. Now the State is the PEOPLE, and sovereignty is the WILL of the people; and yet these elementary facts are seemingly misunderstood in all the books on civil government used in the Northern schools. The doctrine popular there is that the United States government is sovereign to the extent of its delegated

powers, and the States, in a subordinate way, sovereign to the extent of their reserved powers. But this contention involves a double offence against sound constitutional law, first, in dividing sovereignty, which is a psychological element—the will—and then in delegating a fragment of it to an agent. This nonsensical doctrine was doubtless resorted to in order to neutralize the right of secession; but the Northern writers seemed to forget that investing the States with sovereignty did not involve secession at will. The North had the alternative in 1861 of resting its cause upon the inadequacy of justification for withdrawal, and that it did not do so, preferring to fly into absurd constitutional theories, must show that it felt that the South did have just cause to consider the compact of Union broken. Mr. Lincoln, who habitually spoke of "the sovereignty of government," declared at the same time that "this was a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." What people? Surely, either the people of the whole Union collectively or the peoples of the States separately. But it is admitted that the States—that is, their *people*—are sovereign in certain respects. Then they are so wholly, for sovereignty cannot be divided. Under this view, which is the only logical view, Virginia has two governments: one whose headquarters are at Washington, and another whose headquarters are at Richmond. Lincoln deserved no credit for his ringing exposition of the true nature of government, for his whole course of action was in conflict with his words. Nor were the words original to him, for seventy years before, Dr. Thomas Cooper, one of the ablest philosophical writers of the age, whose warm democracy brought him into disfavor with the Federalists for disputing the "sovereignty" of the alien and sedition laws, used nearly identical words in his letters on emigration, in 1794: "The government of the United States is the government of the people and for the people."

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF PETER MONTAGUE, of Nansemond and Lancaster Counties, Virginia, and his Descendants—1621–1894. *Compiled and Published by George William Montague, also Compiler and Publisher of History and Genealogy of the Montague Family of America.* Amherst, Mass., U. S. A.: Press of Carpenter & Moorehouse. 1894.

The gentleman who compiled this book has done a good work for Virginia history, and ought to receive his full measure of praise. Nothing but the purest love of his subject could have upheld him in the burdensome labor which it unquestionably involved. Myriads of names and myriads of facts swell the carefully-stated details into a copious volume of information. The work contains matter of interest to thousands not related or connected with the Montagues, while that family itself has received the most careful and considerate attention. Peter Montague, the immigrant to Virginia, as is shown by the pedigree in the Herald's Office in England, is traced back through many centuries. In glancing over the pages, the eye of the writer is refreshed by many familiar faces, but none comes to him with more cordial memories than the countenance of that splendid Virginia gentleman, Judge Robert L. Montague, who threw so much honor and lustre upon the family name. I hope the work will have an extensive sale, and in some degree reimburse Mr. Montague for the time and money he has expended upon it.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Published Quarterly by the Virginia Historical Society. January, 1895. William Ellis Jones, Printer, Richmond, Va.

The contents of this number, as prepared by Philip A. Bruce, editor of the magazine, present a very attractive list of subjects: Virginia Officers and Men in the Continental Line, Letters of William Fitzhugh, Will of William Fitzhugh, &c., Instructions to Berkeley, Causes of Discontent in Virginia in 1676, Racing in Colonial Virginia, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, Genealogy—the Flournoy Family, Necrology, Historical Notes and Queries, Book Reviews, Publications Received. The antiquarian and genealogical notes in the magazine, prepared by W. G. Stanard, are exceedingly valuable and interesting. In fact, Mr. Stanard deserves the highest praise for the bounteous manner in which he has showered the priceless jewels of his wonderful information, not only upon this magazine, but upon the *William and Mary College Historical Magazine*, and on every person desirous of enlightenment concerning Virginia colonial history.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF EARLY AMERICAN BOOK-PLATES. With a Brief Description of the Principles of the Principal Styles, and a Note as to the Prominent Engravers. *By Charles Dexter Allen.* To Accompany Exhibition at the Grolier Club, October, 1894.

LATIN AT SIGHT. With an Introduction, Suggestions for Sight-Reading, and Selections for Practice. *By Edwin Post.* Boston, U. S. A.: Ginn and Company, Publishers. 1895.

ETHICS OF LITERATURE. *By John A. Kersey, Marion, Indiana.* E. L. Goldthwart and Company, Printers and Binders. 1894.

THE HISTORICAL JOURNAL. A Quarterly Record. *By John F. McGinness* ("*John of Lancaster*"). Williamsport, Pa.: Gazette and Bulletin Printing House. 1894. Vol. II.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, January, 1895. Published by the Society, Berkeley Lyceum, No. 23 West Forty-fourth street, New York city.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Vol. 1., No. 1.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Published by Eben Putnam, Salem, Mass., U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. *By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society.* Philadelphia. 1894.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL REVIEW, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

AMERICAN HISTORY AS IT SHOULD BE. *By Rev. John S. Lindsey.*

A capital contribution by Dr. Lindsey, the eminent divine of Boston, whose worth and name are dear to Virginians and Bostonians alike. A native of Virginia, loyal to all!

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, January, 1895. *John Ward Dean, Editor.* Boston, Mass.

No words of commendation are necessary. It is a prince among magazines.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. *The Geographical Distribution of the Vote of the Thirteen States on the Federal Constitution*, 1787-'88. *By Orin Grant Libby, M. L., Fellow in History.* Madison, Wis., June, 1894.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. *Herbert B. Adams, Editor.* Thirteenth Series, 1-11.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. *By Edson L. Whitney, Ph. D., LL. B., Professor of History, Benzonia, Mich.* Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins Press. Price, Seventy-five cents.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, January, 1895. Published Quarterly by the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

THE HISTORY OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH. *By Stephen B. Weeks.* Boston: Ginn and Company. 1894. Re-printed from *Political Science Quarterly*, Vols. I. and II.

PUBLICATIONS OF RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. New Series. Providence, R. I.

THE SOUTH CONSTITUTION AND RESULTING UNION. *By J. L. M. Curry*, Author of *Constitutional Government in Spain, William Ewart Gladstone, Establishment and Disestablishment in the United States, etc.* Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.; New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1895.

This is one of the most valuable books that has appeared from the Southern press. I hope to make some further remarks upon it in my next issue.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, January, February, and March, 1895. The Historical Register Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The contents of these numbers are very interesting and instructive.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Published quarterly. January, 1895.

Mr. William S. Baker's *Washington After the Revolution*, 1784-1799, adds credit, if such a thing is possible, to this staid and dignified magazine, which is always interesting.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. Inauguration of President Draper. Dedication of Engineering Hall. November 15, 1894.

THE MASSACRE OF WYOMING. *By Rev. Horace E. Hayden, M. A., Corresponding Secretary Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society.* Printed for the Society, Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1895.

The magic pen of Campbell years ago recorded the sad massacre in words of musical sorrow. But now Mr. Hayden, with that masterly grasp of details so characteristic of him, presents the history anew in vivid, masculine prose.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, March, 1895.

This magazine contains a delightful account of the College of William and Mary, with a striking portrait of the main building, and Lord Botetourt's statue in front.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, at the annual meeting, January 2, 1895.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE MONTHLY, January, 1895. Published by the Phœnix and Philomathian Literary Societies, Williamsburg, Va.

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